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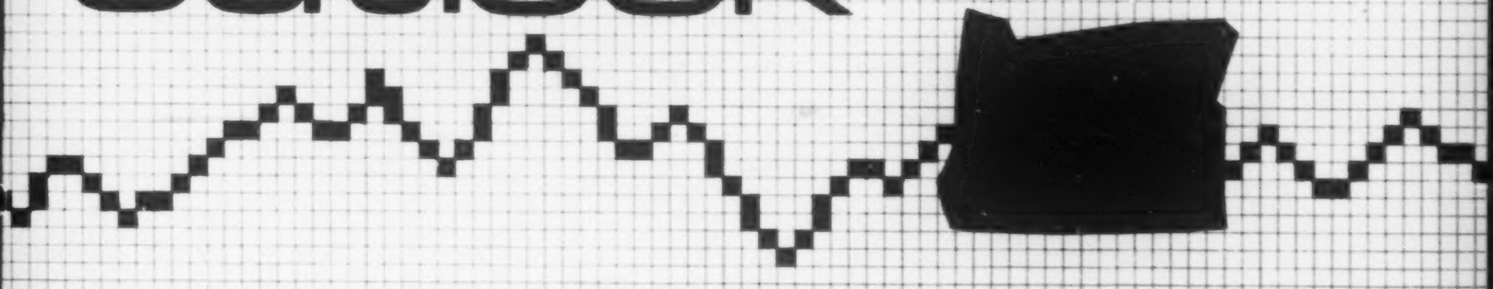

LMI LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Published through the cooperative efforts of the Employment Division and the Job Training Partnership Council.

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1989

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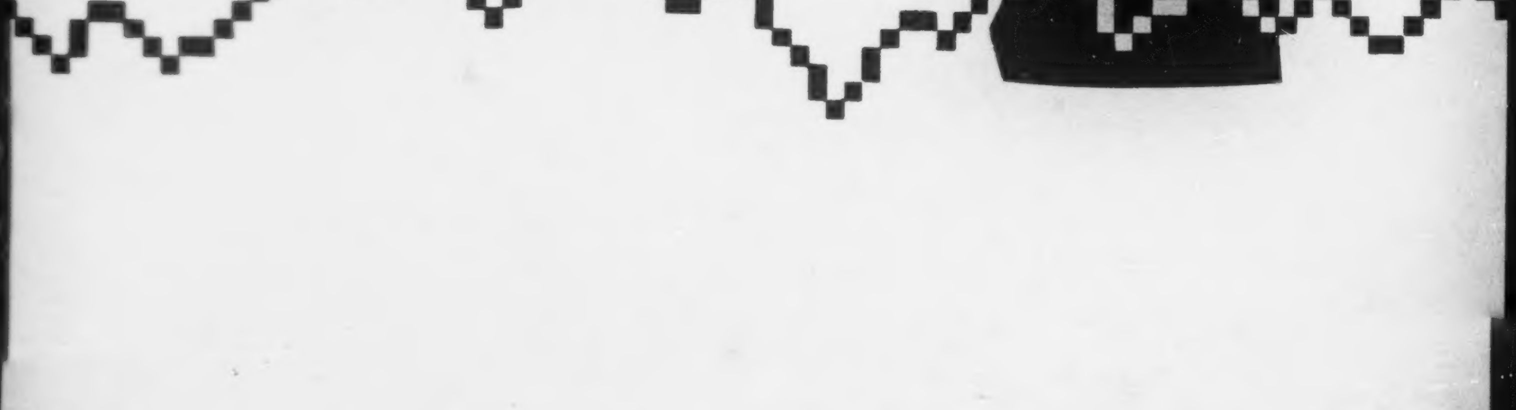

TO THE READER

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Dear Reader:

The **Oregon Industrial Outlook 1989** reflects many important characteristics about the state's economy. It contains analysis of information on population, labor force, and industry employment trends. Many facets unique to each industry are also highlighted in this document. This information includes payroll, size of firm data, occupational structure, number of wage and salary employees, the number of firms by industrial sector, and the geographic distribution of employment.

This second edition provides updated information to the 1986 version and is published in support of the efforts being made to expand and diversify Oregon's economy. Compilation would not have been possible without the support of the Governor's State Job Training Council and their affiliate organizations and the many individuals and employers who supply data to the Oregon Employment Division.

We would like to thank you for the opportunity to bring this important information to you. We would appreciate you taking a few moments to complete the Oregon Industrial Outlook Evaluation form at the back of the book. Your comments will be of great value to us in preparing the next edition.

D.R Steward

D. R. Steward, Assistant Administrator
for Research & Statistics

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Oregon's Economic Outlook

Jeffry Hannum

Oregon's economy, like the nation's, has displayed an uncanny ability to defy the odds over the past few years. It not only survived the stock market crash in October 1987, but it went on to post one of the best years ever in 1988, especially in terms of record high employment and low unemployment. The current economic expansion, one of the longest ever during peacetime, is now into its seventh straight year. Although the road ahead has some big potholes, the state's economy should continue to expand in the 1989-91 period. The rate of growth, however, is expected to slow each year and the economic gap may widen between the more diversified metropolitan areas and rural communities dependent upon the lumber and wood products industry.

To a large extent, Oregon's economic prospects are tied to the health of the national economy. In fact, a recent Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco study found that nearly two-thirds (64%) of Oregon's economic fluctuations are linked to changes in the national economy. With this in mind, we need to first look at U.S. economic prospects and policies.

> **But while inflation has been relatively tame at the consumer and finished goods levels through 1988, it has been gaining momentum at earlier stages of processing.**

At present, the U.S. economy is operating at close to full-capacity fueled by a boom in domestic capital spending and foreign exports, coupled with still-healthy consumer spending for durable goods. Employment levels are at record highs, the unemployment rate is at a 15 year low (5.0% in March 1989), and the factory operating rate (84.0% in March 1989) is near the highest level of the decade. Normally, this situation would have resulted in much higher inflation, especially since the dollar lost so much of its international value in the past several years. Instead, by the end of 1988 consumer prices (CPI-U) and producer prices (for finished goods) had risen by only 4.4% and 4.0%, respectively, over the past year.

There are a number of reasons why inflation has remained relatively subdued. These include increased foreign competition, over-supply of key commodities like oil, restructured and more efficient domestic industries, increased labor productivity, workers' emphasis on job security over pay increases, monetary policy restraint by the Federal Reserve, and "Black Monday's" temporary effect on inflationary expectations. But while inflation has been relatively tame at the consumer and finished goods levels through 1988, it has been gaining momentum at earlier stages of processing. In addition, some of the controlling factors mentioned above have nearly run their course and labor costs threaten to jump due to worker shortages, higher employee benefit costs (especially for health insurance), and prospects for a phased increase in the minimum wage. As a result, many economists expect consumer inflation to be at least 5% in 1989-90, the highest rate since 1982.

To counter inflation and prevent a boom-bust scenario the Federal Reserve began to tighten monetary policy in the spring of 1988. As a result, both short and long term interest rates have risen. Rates will continue to increase until the spring or summer of 1989, or until economic growth slows to the Fed's desired range of between 2 and 2.5% growth in GNP. This implies that the nation may experience a period of "stagflation" in the last half of 1989 and into 1990 when inflation is rising while economic growth is slowing. A softer economy will eventually defuse inflation and hopefully buy more time for the current expansion. It will also help to shrink the nation's huge foreign trade deficit by restraining demand for imports.

With the 1988 elections now over, we can also expect renewed efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit, considered by many to be the nation's number one problem. In 1989, this will probably focus primarily on spending cuts in both military and domestic programs. In 1990-91, we can expect to see higher excise taxes on such products as alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline and perhaps also some increase in corporate and personal income taxes (broader tax base, not necessarily higher tax rates). To the extent possible, tax changes should be designed to restrain consumption and increase savings and productive business investment.

Another factor supporting the scenario of higher taxes in 1990-91 is the expected federal bailout of the ailing savings and loan industry. Since the government's S & L deposit insurance fund is already depleted, taxpayers will end up paying a large share of the cost of closing insolvent savings and loan institutions, most of which are in the Southwest.

Although the nation's economy will slow and interest rates and inflation will move higher, a recession (defined as two or more consecutive quarters of negative GNP growth) is not expected, at least in 1989. Many economic indicators will continue to show growth, but at a reduced rate. These include total employment, retail sales, business capital investment, corporate profits, export sales, industrial production and overall growth in GNP. Higher interest rates and inflation, however, will probably take their greatest toll on the stock market and construction-related activities in 1989-90. U.S. housing starts, for example, are likely to drop by at least 5% in 1989 to about 1.4 million units following a 9% decline in 1988. Housing starts are expected to remain soft in 1990-91 as mortgage interest rates stay near 10%.

Reflecting all of these factors, the nation's unemployment rate has probably bottomed out and will gradually move higher throughout 1989 and 1990. Unemployment is expected to average about 5.5 percent in 1989, and may even move into the low six percent range in 1990-91. Demographic factors (i.e. fewer young entry-level workers), capital spending, and export sales will help to cushion the rise in unemployment. This outlook, however, assumes that the rising potential for foreign trade disputes will be resolved through international cooperation and negotiation rather than protectionist trade policies. Although the possibility of a full-blown recession occurring in 1990 or 1991 cannot be ruled out, especially if inflation gets out of control or the Federal Reserve over-reacts in trying to slow the economy, the current outlook assumes a soft landing.

. . . the economic gap between metropolitan areas, especially Portland, and many rural areas will widen.

For Oregon, the 1989-91 outlook also includes no recession, slower employment growth in most industries, and some increase in unemployment. While there is a good possibility that overall job growth will continue to outpace the nation, at least in 1989-90, the economic gap between metropolitan areas, especially Portland, and many rural areas will widen. The reason for this is that the types of industries located in the metro areas (i.e. services-producing, capital equipment manufacturing, export-related, etc.) will fare much better than will lumber and wood products.

The pulp and paper side of the forest products industry will continue to enjoy good demand and healthy profits, but lumber and wood producers face a litany of problems. These include a weaker market nationally for building materials, higher production costs across the board, and a growing shortage of available timber supplies.

Of these, the timber supply squeeze is the most serious since it is both short and long term. Environmental appeals and recent court decisions have reduced federal timber sale offerings in 1989, and record log exports from private and state-owned lands have led to reduced and more costly timber supplies for domestic mills. In addition, new management plans for the region's federal forests are likely to result in lower harvest levels during the next decade, especially of old growth, large diameter trees. This, coupled with reduced harvests on private lands due to past overcutting, makes the timber shortage a long-term problem.

For many firms the only options are to shut down, or spend heavily to retool existing mills or replace them with new automated mills which can process smaller, second-growth logs for domestic and foreign (i.e. metric) markets. In most cases, this translates into fewer timber industry jobs. In view of these trends, it is not surprising that there have been a growing number of announcements recently of mill closures and layoffs (some of indefinite duration, others permanent), new capital investments, and labor disputes. In January, for example, a major strike began affecting over 3,000 wood products workers in Southern Oregon. At this writing, the strike is over three months long and shows no signs of ending. According to recent projections by the Oregon Executive Department (March 1989), lumber and wood products will be one of the few industries showing a decline in annual average employment in 1989 (-2,000) and 1,990 (-1,000). Unfortunately, the associated rise in unemployment in these mostly rural areas will tend to be structural in nature and relatively long-term.

Oregon's high technology manufacturing industries may also show a schizophrenic personality in 1989-91. On the plus side, the state's high tech firms are mainly producer-goods oriented. Their products are purchased by other businesses to improve overall efficiency, and many are also exported. In addition, Oregon continues to benefit from Japanese investment in new and expanded high tech plants, mostly in the Portland area. Significant expansion plans are also underway at some domestic firms, although employment impacts will be mostly on the construction industry initially.

On the minus side, corporate restructuring and layoffs which have plagued some of the older established electronics companies may not yet be over. Other downside factors include an expected slowdown in defense spending and sluggish demand, at least in 1989, for semiconductors. On balance, job gains in electronic equipment and supplies should exceed any further declines in instruments and related products.

For other manufacturing industries in Oregon the 1989-91 outlook is generally positive, especially for those in export-related and capital equipment lines. The current strong momentum, however, will lose some steam by 1990 as the national economy winds down. Employment in the highly seasonal food products industry may even decline if processors accelerate the installation of automated equipment in light of demographic trends and potential shortages of young, entry-level workers in the next few years. In addition, food processing jobs may decline if strawberry acreage and production in Oregon drops sharply due to rising labor supply and cost problems.

Another goods-producing industry that will fare relatively well in Oregon during 1989-90 despite rising interest rates is construction. Oregon's healthy economy and continued population in-migration will keep both residential and nonresidential construction growing contrary to the national trend. Most of the strength will be in metropolitan areas and in the nonresidential category where many commercial, industrial and public facilities projects are already underway.

In the past five years, eight of every ten new jobs came in the service-producing industries. This is likely to rise to nine out of ten in 1989-91 mainly due to job losses in the lumber and wood products industry, continued population in-migration, and slower growth in the state's cyclical industries. Services and, to a lesser extent, trade will account for the vast majority of the new jobs.

The federal budget deficit and state spending and hiring limitations will continue to be limiting factors.

Employment expansion in trade was exceptionally strong in 1988 as many new stores opened and the state enjoyed another record year for tourism. Trade gains in 1989-91 are likely to be less robust, especially in 1990-91, for several reasons. These include slower consumer spending, high interest rates and inflation, stiff retail competition, potential labor shortages, and prospects of a higher minimum wage. Tourism-related businesses should continue to fare relatively well, at least in 1989. Although many local areas in Oregon have targeted tourism as their main economic development strategy, the outlook for tourism in 1990-91 is less positive due to slower consumer spending, potential shortages of entry-level workers, higher labor costs including a phased increase in the minimum wage, and prospects for higher transportation and fuel costs.

Service industries, especially business and health services, tend to be either recession-proof or among the last to be impacted by an economic slowdown. Shortages of professional/technical workers (registered nurses for example) and even some lesser skilled service workers (e.g. in food services) are likely to become a growing problem in 1989-91, adding upward pressure to labor costs.

Although employment in business services has expanded much faster than average in the 1980s (+90% versus +9% for nonfarm wage and salary employment between 1979-87), it may be more vulnerable to layoffs in the next economic slowdown than it was during the 1980-82 recession. This is because temporary help/employment agencies, the most recession-sensitive component of business services, now represents a larger share of overall employment in business services (24% in 1988 versus 14% in 1982). During the 1979-82 recession period, employment in temporary help/employment agencies actually declined by 27%, while total wage and salary employment fell by 9% and business services employment declined by only 3%. In fact, the sensitivity and flexibility of temporary help employment to economic conditions is one of the major reasons why many employers have increased their reliance on temporary workers in the 1980s.

Turning now to the government sector, employment gains in 1989-91 will get a temporary boost from the 1989 legislative session, but government will still have the slowest growth rate of the service-producing industries. The federal budget deficit and state spending and hiring limitations will continue to be limiting factors. Many local government jurisdictions in Oregon have been benefiting from the record levels of timber harvested from federal lands (25 to 50 percent of gross harvest receipts are returned to local governments to fund schools, road construction and maintenance, etc). Although many local governments are generally in good shape, their revenues could be reduced significantly after 1989 if timber harvest levels drop sharply due to new forest management plans or a weak economy and if there is an adverse change in the current formula for allocating federal timber harvest receipts to counties. An expected increase in federal taxes in 1990-91 coupled with a much weaker economy could also make it more difficult to pass local property tax levies.

And finally, the outlook for Oregon's very diverse agricultural sector is looking stronger at a time when the overall economy is beginning to weaken. Net farm income soared in 1988 due to strong export sales and high commodity prices associated with the severe drought in the Midwest. In 1989, net income is expected to remain at or slightly above last year's high level as exports and commodity prices stay strong while production costs rise and government price support payments decline. This rosy outlook assumes that agricultural trade disputes, such as the one recently between the U.S. and Europe over hormone-treated U.S. beef, will be resolved without adopting restrictive trade policies. It also assumes that Oregon will be drought-free.

The weakest link, unfortunately, is Oregon's number one industry, lumber and wood products, which faces a growing cost-price squeeze and shortage of available timber supplies.

Beyond 1989, the farm outlook is much more uncertain. Judging from the past, we can expect that strong commodity prices and market demand such as currently exist will eventually lead to increased production and weaker prices. This supply response plus the likelihood of higher production costs and lower federal farm subsidy payments suggests that net farm income may weaken after 1989.

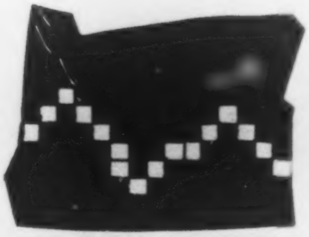
Since foreign trade is becoming increasingly important to Oregon's as well as the nation's economy, some mention should be made of the likely impact from the new U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement which took effect in January 1989. Perhaps the best assessment at this time is that it's just too early to tell. For the state's primary industry, lumber and wood products, the Agreement will probably have little, if any, effect. This is the view of **Random Lengths Export** editors (a Eugene-based timber industry newsletter) who stated in their January 5, 1989 issue: "The U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement (FTA) should have little impact on wood products because the concerns of the U.S. industry were addressed outside of the agreement.

The U.S. Congress did not consider the FTA until the two countries had reached an agreement on softwood lumber, which resulted in a combination of export taxes and higher Canadian stumpage prices. U.S. plywood producers were successful in making the development of a common product standard a condition of eliminating plywood tariffs."

In summary, Oregon should enjoy continued economic expansion, although rising inflation and more restrictive national economic policies will exert a drag on the economy. Foreign trade, capital goods manufacturing, construction, services and even agriculture will fare the best. The weakest link, unfortunately, is Oregon's number one industry, lumber and wood products, which faces a growing cost-price squeeze and shortage of available timber supplies. Although employment growth will slow each year and unemployment will reverse direction and begin creeping higher in 1989-90, especially in timber-dependent rural areas, the next recession, at least for Oregon, is not yet evident.

ECONOMIC FORECAST 1987-1991
(THOUSANDS)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Labor Force	1,387.0	1,408.0	1,457.0	1,499.0	1,520.0
Unemployment (Mid-point)	86.0	82.0	87.4	101.2	102.6
Unemployment Rate (Range)	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.5-7.0	6.5-7.0
Total Employment (Mid-point)	1,301.0	1,326.0	1,369.6	1,397.8	1,417.4
Nonag Wage & Salary Employment	1,100.1	1,152.3	1,193.7	1,214.9	1,231.9
Manufacturing	206.2	214.3	215.3	215.8	216.6
Durable Goods	149.2	155.9	156.0	155.7	156.1
Lumber & Wood Products	68.0	68.7	66.7	65.7	65.6
Other Durable Goods	81.2	87.2	89.4	90.0	90.5
Nondurable Goods	57.1	58.4	59.3	60.2	60.5
Food & Kindred Products	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.1
Other Nondurable Goods	33.1	34.3	35.1	35.9	36.4
Nonmanufacturing	893.9	938.0	978.4	999.1	1,015.4
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction	35.3	39.0	40.8	41.2	41.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	58.5	60.5	63.1	64.7	65.7
Trade	276.7	291.3	303.2	305.7	308.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	72.1	73.6	76.1	77.7	78.8
Services	244.4	260.6	278.3	289.7	301.3
Government	205.6	211.5	215.5	218.5	218.3
Other Economic Indicators					
Inflation Rate (U.S. CPI-U)	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Prime Interest Rate	8.2	9.3	12.0	11.3	11.0
New Home Mortgage Rate	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.5
Population (Oregon)	2,690.0	2,741.0	2,775.0	2,807.0	2,831.0



Oregon's Labor Force Characteristics

Duane Ackerson

Oregon's nonfarm payroll employment fell sharply between 1979 and 1982. Virtually all the major industries, with the notable exceptions of services and electrical machinery, also declined during that recessionary period. Two industries especially hard hit in terms of numbers of jobs lost and percentage declines were lumber and wood products (-25,600, or -31.5%) and construction (-24,100, or -45.6%).

In 1988, Oregon's business recovery entered its sixth year. Ravages of the 1980-82 recessions are still visible, however, particularly in many rural communities. These areas continue to lag behind the State's more urbanized areas.

SELECTED OREGON ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 1979-88

Year	Total Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1979	2,584,400	1,217,000	1,188,000	83,000	6.8
1980	2,639,900	1,295,000	1,188,000	107,000	8.3
1981	2,660,700	1,337,000	1,205,000	132,000	9.9
1982	2,656,200	1,324,000	1,171,000	153,000	11.5
1983	2,635,000	1,341,000	1,196,000	145,000	10.8
1984	2,660,000	1,335,000	1,210,000	125,000	9.4
1985	2,675,800	1,316,000	1,200,000	116,000	8.8
1986	2,661,500	1,360,000	1,245,000	115,000	8.5
1987	2,690,000	1,387,000	1,301,000	86,000	6.2
1988	2,741,000	1,408,200*	1,326,000	82,000	5.8*

* Projected annual averages

Despite steadily declining unemployment, and employment gains, Oregon's recovery from the last recession is barely complete. In 1986, nonfarm wage and salary employment, after reaching 1,058,500, finally exceeded the nonagricultural employment of 1,056,200 registered in 1979. In 1988, the nonfarm total hit 1,152,300, which is significantly higher than its pre-recession peak. Like nonfarm employment, the State's manufacturing industries have generally been very slow to recover because of market problems and severe foreign competition, conditions aggravated by the U.S. dollar's high foreign exchange rate in recent years. The annual average manufacturing employment in 1988 *was 214,300, the highest* annual average since the start of the decade, but still less than 1979's 228,500 and 1980's 215,100. On the other hand, annual average employment in nonmanufacturing industries in 1988 was approximately 110,000 higher than 1979's 827,700. Most job gains since 1982 have come primarily in nonmanufacturing industries, especially trade and services; these two major industry categories have completely recovered and surpassed their 1979 employment peaks.

Oregon's increased payroll is another indicator of overall economic improvement. Payrolls covered by the Employment Division Law (including federal government), totaled $20,312,442,981 in 1987, up 7.3% from $18,926,287,382 in 1986. Approximately ninety percent of employment in the State is under UI coverage.

Projections

One of the more dramatic labor force trends in the future will be the increased labor force participation rate for women. By the Year 2000, Oregon's total population is projected to have reached 3,003,000, with a 16+ population (the pool the labor force will be drawn from) of 2,327,300 and a civilian labor force of 1,619,800. (Dividing civilian labor force by the population 16+ yields the labor force participation rate.) From 48.2 in 1975, the female labor force participation rate increased to 58.6 in 1987, and is anticipated to rise to approximately 64.4 by the Year 2000. Men, with a participation rate of 77.2 in 1975, are anticipated, after falling to 75.2 in 1987, to decline a bit more to about 73.5 at the beginning of the new millenium.

Characteristics

Perhaps the most evident characteristics of the labor force of the future will be confusion and anxiety. There are a number of reasons for this, but for starts, here is a list of stressors: adjusting to the changes caused by automation, increased competitiveness in the world market, lack of basic educational skills to cope with jobs that will increasingly depend on greater literacy and reasoning abilities, and a corresponding decline in the number of jobs requiring minimal skills. We can add to these factors the trend toward greater reliance on temporary services, which, though it may have cost benefits for employers, results in less job security, both for those working through temporary manpower services (less security, that is, than permanent full time employment, though certainly more security than not working at all) and for those workers who may see their jobs as threatened by contracting out of their work. Since few things in life occur in isolation, workers may also find their jobs at risk through a combination of these factors. For example, automation, contracting out, and increased competition from abroad may at times come together; with computers and satellite technology, a publisher can have news copy from a number of sources "beamed" to some place where relatively cheap clerical labor is used to assemble, edit, and proof this copy and telecommunicate it to still another place where printing costs are more reasonable.

As mentioned in "Population and the Industrial Structure of Oregon," the baby boomers are entering middle age, and this post-WWII generation will, as they approach the year 2000, add the biggest bulge in the workforce. This fact has a number of important general implications over and above those characteristics of the labor force that can be specifically attributed to age, race, or sex.

For one thing, although computers date back to the 1940s, only the younger members of this group grew up on the fringes of the "computer age." This is in contrast to today's children, for whom computers, and the expectation of a certain minimal computer literacy, are a part of the classroom, and outside the classroom, existence. For many of these baby boomers, a certain amount of training in computers has been, and will continue to be, critical, since most will continue to be a part of the labor force for many years to come.

Many people, rather than changing jobs, will see their jobs change to reflect new technology applied to the same general duties.

As in the recent past, we can expect much of the future job growth to be in services industries. Many of the jobs in these industries will not so much be replaced by automation as restructured because of it. Many people, rather than changing jobs, will see their jobs change to reflect new technology applied to the same general duties. This experience won't be as dramatic as having a horse shot out from under you. But the experience will be an unsettling one, like finding yourself in a sort of dream where your horse you're riding one moment becomes a burro in the next moment, then a camel, then a llama. For these people to stay in the saddle, job retraining services will be especially critical. To an extent, most of us will be caught up in this ride and will need some sort of "vocational rehabilitation."

Automation, in addition to changing the nature of many jobs, may also give birth to new fields needed to combat some of its more negative characteristics. One aspect of this retraining that could become significant is a sort of "deprogramming" of people: after switching software on the job innumerable times, people may become extremely confused about which functions go with which software, and need some sort of psychological assistance to forget unnecessary, or obsolete, information. Also, as books like **Techno-Stress** point out, people who work a lot with computers often begin to emulate computer logic in their personal relationships, dreams, and other aspects of their emotional life. New areas of psychological counseling may need to be developed to assist these people in becoming more human, unless pulling some sort of common humanity out of the path of progress is no longer a social concern.

In addition to re-training of the baby boomers to cope with jobs restructured by automation, another critical training area for the labor force of the future will be basic skills training. While the middle-aged members of the workforce are getting acquainted with computers, the younger members will be brushing up on basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, fields that virtually all studies show have been neglected in the past decade or more by our schools. In fact, without some of these skills, effective use of computers, no matter how "user-friendly" software becomes, can't proceed much beyond the point of video games. In short, education will become, along with or in adjunct to, information, one of the most critical factors affecting the labor force of the future; we may be entering a period that could be as readily designated the "education age" as the "information age." We will be entering this period of necessity, unless we want to relinquish all thought of remaining competitive in the world market.

Oregon Labor Force by Age and Sex

The following table of population projections from PSU's Center for Population Research and Census should provide a profile of the potential size labor force in the next decade or more, and the amount of change each age group should undergo between 1988 and 2000.

PROJECTED POPULATION FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS 1988 - 2000

Age	1988 Projection	2000 Projection	Change
All Ages	2,741,000	2,993,264	252,264
Age 15 +	2,159,578	2,413,913	254,335
15-19	196,610	210,851	14,241
20-24	199,752	216,612	16,860
25-34	463,311	425,871	-37,440
35-44	435,023	464,524	29,501
45-54	265,398	452,564	187,166
55-64	225,136	271,869	46,733
65-74	215,352	180,530	-34,822

The next table shows labor force projections by sex. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the growth in the labor force by the year 2000 will be women.

OREGON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Total	Male	Female	Percent of Females in Labor Force
1975	1,039,000	627,800	411,200	39.6
1980	1,295,000	755,200	539,800	41.7
1985	1,316,000	742,500	573,500	43.6
1986	1,360,000	743,200	616,800	45.4
1987	1,387,000	755,000	632,000	45.6
1988*	1,406,800	757,700	649,100	46.1
1989*	1,427,300	763,400	663,900	46.5
1990*	1,445,200	762,300	682,900	47.3
1995*	1,538,000	800,300	737,700	48.0
2000*	1,619,800	831,500	788,300	48.7

* Data for these years is projected.

Educational Attainment

The accompanying table shows Department of Education estimates of current and projected high school graduates. Notice that the total number will not be as high as that for 1987-88 till 1996-97. Since these are potential entrants to the labor force, this shrinking pool of qualified entry level workers means that employers will find it that much harder to attract workers they want; no doubt, entry level wage rates will rise to attract these qualified workers.

PROJECTED OREGON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

1987-88	29,597
1988-89	28,850
1989-90	27,181
1990-91	26,225
1991-92	26,230
1992-93	27,344
1993-94	27,741
1994-95	29,233
1995-96	29,679
1996-97	30,989

Unemployment Trends

During the three year period from 1979 to 1982, Oregon's total population and labor force continued to expand. As the prolonged recession was peaking, the number of unemployed workers grew from 83,000 in 1979 to 153,000 in 1982, causing the unemployment rate in the latter year to jump to 11.5%.

Between 1982 and 1988, Oregon's economy showed marked improvement. The unemployment rate declined in each of the past six years. By 1987, 6.2% (86,000) of the State's total labor force of 1,387,000 were unemployed, and an all-time record of 1,301,000 Oregonians were at work. By 1988, things had improved even more: an estimated 5.8% (82,000) of the State's total civilian labor force of 1,408,000 were unemployed. A record 1,326,000 were at work, an estimated 25,600 more than in 1987 and 192,000 more than in 1979.

Unemployment insurance tends to stabilize the Oregon economy, with the flexible benefit formula helping to protect the purchasing power of the jobless from inflation. Reflecting the trend toward declining unemployment, unemployment insurance benefits paid (all programs) were down from $269,313,531 in 1986 to $235,281,835 in 1987, a decrease of 12.6%. Meanwhile, the average weekly benefit check amount for 1987, at $136.84, was an increase of 2.6% from the average check amount of $133.40 paid in 1986.

Major Types of Unemployment

Joblessness is generally classified in terms of three types of unemployment. The types of unemployment are these: 1) frictional, 2) structural, and 3) cyclical unemployment. A fourth variety, seasonal unemployment, is also often added to this list.

Frictional unemployment is caused by several factors: lack of information about jobs available and the economy's inflexibility when it comes to speedily matching available jobs with job hunters. It occurs when people are either hunting for first jobs or when they've quit one job and are seeking another.

Frictional unemployment is short term; structural unemployment is generally longer in duration.

Structural unemployment tends to be more serious in nature. Frictional unemployment is short term; structural unemployment is generally longer in duration. In this case, there is a mismatch between the skills and qualifications of the job hunters and those required for the jobs that are open. In many cases, people in this category may have a lot of trouble finding employment that offers pay and benefits equivalent to their old jobs. These "displaced workers" may very well need to retrain for new occupations in order to find employment that meets their abilities and expectations.

The last type of unemployment, cyclical, became quite familiar to Oregon in the course of the prolonged 1980-82 recession. This type of joblessness results from downturns in the economy. These downturns, or recessions, reduce the demand for workers, resulting in layoffs and business closures.

There is often thought to be a fourth type of unemployment: seasonal unemployment. This joblessness occurs because of changes in season which impact outdoor type activities such as construction, or canning and preserving employment dependent on harvesting. Seasonal changes can also bring an increased number of people, such as students seeking summer work, into the labor force.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

There are three major sources of data on the unemployed. One is the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Census Bureau. This is a monthly national survey of 60,000 households, of which 1%, or 600, are in Oregon. Despite its limitations, this is the only source of information on all the unemployed, whether recipients or not of unemployment insurance. In 1987, according to the CPS, Oregon's total annual average unemployment was 86,000 people. The adjoining table shows other characteristics of the unemployed as profiled by the CPS.

OREGON'S UNEMPLOYED - 1987

	Number	Rate
Total	86,000	6.2
Men	44,000	5.9
Women	41,000	6.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	17,000	16.9
Single (never married)	36,000	11.5
Married (spouse present)	34,000	3.9
Other marital status	16,000	7.8

A second source of data on the unemployed is unemployment insurance (UI) records. Currently, approximately one-fourth of the unemployed nationwide qualify to receive benefits. The accompanying table shows the demographic characteristics of Oregon's UI recipients from July 1987 to June 1988.

ALL UI RECIPIENTS: OREGON
(JULY 1987-JUNE 1988)

	Number	Percent
Total	138,474	100.0
Male	90,168	65.1
Female	48,306	34.9
16-21	4,634	3.3
22-54	119,572	86.3
55-64	12,462	9.0
65 +	1,524	1.1
White	126,240	91.2
Black	2,366	1.7
Am. Indian	2,116	1.5
Asian	2,050	1.5
Hispanic	4,625	3.3
Other	1,037	0.8

Of these approximately 138,500 recipients, about two thirds, or 65.1%, were males, and 34.9% females. Whites comprised 91.2% of the recipients, minorities 8.8%, of which Hispanics (3.3%) made up the largest portion.

The third data source on the unemployed, discussed below, are job applicant records collected by the Employment Division at its various local offices.

Though not all of the unemployed use the Employment Service in their search for jobs, a great number do; therefore, another important source of information on the unemployed in Oregon are the Employment Division local offices where job applicants register. The accompanying tables show data collected from July 1987-June 1988 on the 127,500 job applicants fully registered at these offices and with qualifying experience or training in at least one occupation. (An estimated 90-95% of these applicants are unemployed, while 5-10% are working but looking for better jobs.)

OREGON JOB APPLICANTS
(JULY 1987-JUNE 1988)

	Number	Percent
Total	127,506	100.0
Male	77,045	60.4
Female	50,461	39.6
Minority	9,998	7.8
Age		
Under 22	9,835	7.7
45 or Over	25,772	20.2
Years of Schooling		
0-11	22,027	17.3
12-15	93,952	73.7
16 or Over	11,527	9.0
Hispanic	4,625	3.3
Other	1,067	0.8
Handicapped	2,489	2.0
Veteran	23,944	18.8

The profile of job applicants in the accompanying table differs, but not too radically, from the earlier breakout of UI recipients. Males represent approximately three-fifths of the applicants (as opposed to two-thirds of UI recipients), females the remaining two-fifths (compared to one-third of recipients). While 8.8% of UI recipients were minorities, 7.8% of job applicants fell into this category.

Other conclusions one can draw from this table include the observation that about one in five job applicants has less than a high school education. Almost one in ten has completed four years or more of college. And veterans represent approximately one-fifth of job applicants. Approximately one-fifth of those seeking jobs are also 45 or over.

We can also look at job applicants by occupation, whether collectively or by sex. As the table shows, collectively 3.8% of the job applicants consider themselves to be managers and administrators. This is the smallest of these major job categories, with production, construction, operatives and maintenance (42.5%) the largest. In the latter category, however, women are still under-represented: 17.0% of women job applicants fall into this classification, as opposed to to 59.1 % of male job applicants. On the other hand, 9.6% of female applicants fall into professional and technical (as opposed to 6.5% of males), 13.4% of females into sales related occupations (6.7% males), and a whopping 33.6% of women applicants are listed under clerical/administrative support, as opposed to 4.4% of males.

JOB APPLICANT TABLE
(JULY 1987-JUNE 1988)

	Male		Female		Total	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Occupations	77,045	100.0	50,461	100.0	127,506	100.0
Managers & Admin	3,037	3.9	1,791	3.5	4,828	3.8
Professional & Technical	4,994	6.5	4,850	9.6	9,844	7.7
Sales Related Occu	5,189	6.7	6,741	13.4	11,930	9.4
Clerical/Admin Support	3,390	4.4	16,972	33.6	20,362	16.0
Service Occupations	7,607	9.9	9,798	19.4	17,405	13.7
Agri, Forestry & Fishing	6,560	8.5	1,712	3.4	8,272	6.5
Prod, Const, Oper & Maint	45,567	59.1	8,597	17.0	54,164	42.5

It might be more informative, however, to look at the percentage each sex comprises, within these occupational groupings, of the job applicants. If the data in the preceding table is reconfigured this way, we can get a better notion of the different sexual profiles occupations continue to display.

Looking at this table, we can see that females comprised 40% of job applicants in this time period; males, 60%. However, females constitute less than that share in such occupational groups as managers and administrators

(37.1%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (20.7%), and in production, construction, operatives and maintenance (15.9%). Conversely, males, at 60% of all job applicants, are under-represented in such occupational groups as professional and technical (50.7%), sales related occupations (43.5%), clerical/administrative support (16.6%), and services occupations (43.7%).

JOB APPLICANTS: MALES AND FEMALES PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (JULY 1987-JUNE 1988)

Occupation	Percent Males	Percent Females
All Occupations	60.4	39.6
Managers & Administrators	62.9	37.1
Professional & Technical	50.7	49.3
Sales Related Occupations	43.5	56.5
Clerical/Admin. Support	16.6	83.4
Service Occupations	43.7	56.3
Agri, Forestry & Fishing	79.3	20.7
Prod, Const, Oper & Maint	84.1	15.9

Oregon's Youth: Partnerships Get Them Ready for the Work Force

Jan Ciranny & Nancy Hargis

Changing demographics and a restructuring of the occupational mix are two major events that have put youth in the spotlight. The aging baby boom generation is moving up the career ladder, creating job openings and increased opportunities for today's labor market entrants. But a shrinking youth population has put the squeeze on the labor market. Employers no longer have a flood of applicants when they list an entry level job opening. Many of the applicants that do respond are lacking the occupational skills required, as well as basic skills, interpersonal communication skills, and a sense of responsibility.

In 1987, an estimated 101,000 Oregon youth (age 16-19) participated in the labor force, 7,000 fewer than in 1980. During the same time, the youth population decreased by only 6,000. This indicates that a smaller percentage of the youth population today is choosing, or is able, to participate in the labor force. The unemployment rate for youths is nearly 3 times greater than the rate for adults. Lacking job-search skills, work experience and transportation, and needing a schedule that does not conflict with school are some of the most common barriers to obtaining employment. Minorities obviously encounter more barriers since their unemployment rate is 28 percent higher than the rate for white youth. Discrimination and lower levels of education are two such barriers. In the past, the labor market often ignored minorities, but it is this group that employers will now need to draw from to ease the labor shortage.

OREGON YOUTH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - 1987
Age 16-19

	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total	101,000	83,930	17,070	16.9
White	94,300	78,650	15,650	16.6
Minority	6,700	5,280	1,420	21.3
Black	1,600	1,170	430	27.0
Hispanics	3,300	2,720	580	17.5
Other	1,800	NA	NA	NA

Enrollment in Oregon's public schools has been declining since the baby boom generation graduated from the school system. The downward trend in enrollment apparently reached a low point in the mid 1980s. In the 1987-88 school year, enrollment in all elementary and secondary schools was 494,000. Given projected demographic trends, enrollment in expected to gradually increase. However, the number of graduates in the next ten years is not expected to rise above the 1988 level.

Schools are particularly challenged by having to serve a more varied group of students. Currently, minorities represent 10% of total enrollment, a substantial increase from 6% in 1975. Nationally, minority and economically disadvantaged students have higher dropout rates than average. In Oregon, SAT scores indicate that minority students are not being adequately served. This problem needs serious attention since minorities are expected to account for one-third of labor force entrants by the year 2000.

Oregon has a student retention of rate of 70%; only 7 out of 10 high school students receive a diploma with their graduating class. This figure is not a true dropout rate since it does not include students receiving an alternate document such as a certificate of completion or a general educational development (GED) certificate. Nonetheless, believing that the dropout rate is too high, the Student Retention Initiative program was formed. The Initiative has set the goal of having 90% of the 1992 graduating class either receiving a diploma or enrolled in an alternative education, training or employment program.

The majority of new jobs in the year 2000 will require more than a high school education. The trend in college enrollment reflects the labor market's demand for higher education. The percentage of Oregon high school graduates being admitted into Oregon colleges has increased each year for the past five years. However, the actual number has fluctuated due to variances in the size of each graduating class.

Drugs, crime, teen pregnancy, poverty, and unstable family environments are some of the social problems that young people must overcome in order to succeed in the labor market. In addition to their cost in personal misery, these social ills also represent labor market problems. When 27% of high school juniors in Oregon report using marijuana on a monthly basis, when 7,450 teenagers become pregnant in a year, when 24% of all children grow up in poverty, all these are labor market problems. Unfortunately, the examples could be extended to much more length. The challenge remains to make youth a valuable resource in the economy, not a problem.

Employers' Expectations of Entry Level Workers

One of the major challenges facing American business in the 1990s will be to maintain a competitive position within the global marketplace. No business will be able to compete successfully without a skilled, trained and literate workforce. Employers today express concern about the workforce of the 1990s and its capacity to meet workplace demands.

Surveys of employers on their expectations of new workers have repeatedly revealed a wide-ranging set of responses. The National Alliance of Business, in its monograph and videotape on business-education partnerships, terms workforce readiness "The Fourth R." Oregon employers have defined workforce readiness to include mastery of traditional basic skills and much more. Responsibility is one theme that emerges from all employer surveys. Entry level workers must demonstrate personal responsibility in areas such as substance abuse, integrity, honesty and relationships with co-workers.

> **. . . many employers report people are fired more often because they cannot get along with co-workers than for any other reason.**

Interpersonal skills have become increasingly important in today's workplace. In fact, many employers report people are fired more often because they cannot get along with co-workers than for any other reason. The ability to solve problems and to function effectively as a member of a team are also frequently mentioned as important skills for entry level workers.

More specifically, a survey conducted for the Oregon Occupational Information Coordinating Committee revealed the following positive characteristics that employers looked for in youth entering the labor force.

1. Looked clean and neat at the interview.
2. Filled out the job application neatly and correctly.
3. Had a previous employer who would hire him/her.
4. Showed enthusiasm and pride in work.
5. Got along with co-workers.
6. Finished work and checked with supervisor for more work.
7. Able to accept criticism and apply it in a positive manner.
8. Thought of self as a professional.
9. Communicated well with co-workers.
10. Respected and understood confidentiality.

Entry level workers must also demonstrate the professional and technical skills necessary for the job. A significant dimension of these skills is the willingness and ability to learn throughout one's career. Technological changes, productivity enhancements, new computer software, and innovative management techniques all require employees to constantly learn. Strong basic skills, technical knowledge, and a positive attitude are all keys to lifelong learning and career success.

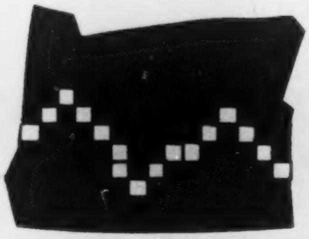
Partnerships: Key to a Productive Youth Labor Force

Partnerships between business and education are not new in Oregon communities, but they are growing rapidly to serve the needs of both schools and the private sector. Partnerships are two-way streets. Businesses have an opportunity to play an active role in shaping their future workforce by more involvement with the schools. Schools can learn to be more effective by tapping the community resources and giving students a better understanding of the workplace.

Business/education partnerships are varied and can be designed to address particular local needs and situations. Schools and businesses are entering into more and more partnerships as they recognize their mutual needs. Partnerships may include the following activities and outcomes:

Advisory committees
Applied business expertise in school affairs
Career awareness
Career fairs
Critique applications
Curriculum development
Donated equipment
Economic education assistance
Fund raising and scholarships
Increasing employees' understanding of schools
Job opportunities
Job shadowing
Mentors/role models
Mock interviews
Morale building
Motivation
Parent involvement
Professional growth for school staff

The success of business/education partnerships is largely dependent upon people, willing to work together, who all see benefits to a collaborative effort. In successful business/education partnerships, everyone gains something from the venture. Business leaders, school administrators and teachers all benefit from a strong partnership. Perhaps no one gains more than the students who are the beneficiaries of such programs. They grow in their knowledge of the economy and the world of work and increase their understanding of responsible citizenship through direct contact and observation.



Population and Industrial Structure of Oregon

Duane Ackerson

The population increases of the 1980s might have seemed more impressive had Oregon not experienced exceptional population growth in the 1970s. Oregon's growth rate during this period was strong enough for it to place tenth among all the states. What this amounted to for Oregon was a 26% population increase 1970-1980.

Then came the recession. Not just a recession, but a double dip one, from 1980-82. Since that time, we have seen six years of economic recovery, both for the Nation and the State. In the first stages of recovery, the State experienced several years of relatively slow population growth. Then, the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University's released its July 1, 1985 population estimate; at 2,675,000, the State was at the highest level for any year since 1981's estimate of 2,660,735. Next, though, Oregon experienced a drop of 14,300 (-0.5%) from July 1, 1985 to July 1, 1986. However, this setback appears to have been a brief one; though the State lost ground in 1986, the PSU estimate for the next year, 1987, at 2,690,000, was 15,000 more than the previous high of July 1, 1985. Between 1986 and 1987, Oregon registered a population increase of 28,500. This growth rate of 1.1% is quite impressive considering that the period from 1980 to 1987 saw an increase of only double that, or 2.2% (56,844).

Generally, metropolitan counties benefited most from the growth from July 1, 1986 to July 1, 1987. Multnomah was the only urban county to lose ground. The largest absolute change was registered by Clackamas (6,900), followed by Washington (6,700), Lane (6,050), Marion (5,300), Jackson (3,300), Yamhill (1,300), and Benton (1,100) counties. After these, all other counties showing a gain grew by less than 1,000. The top population losers were the following: Multnomah (-4,200), Wasco (-1,200), Umatilla (-600), Tillamook (-300), Baker (-200), Jefferson (-200), and Wheeler (-100).

The Recent Past

The population estimate from PSU for July 1, 1988, is even more impressive. It shows Oregon has added 51,000 to its population to reach a total of 2,741,000, for a truly impressive growth rate over the year of 1.9%. In fact, this was the largest year-to-year increase during the eighties. Births for this period exceeded deaths by 15,334, while in-migration outstripped out-migration to produce a net migration surplus of 35,666. This gain in net migration shows that once more the economic growth in Oregon is strong enough to attract people from outside far in excess of those leaving the State for greener pastures. Also, to the extent that population growth reflects economic improvement, the gains were fairly widespread for this last year; only a few Oregon counties showed population declines, and of these only one, Umatilla (-500) lost more than 200 of its residents.

If we examine periods of intense population growth in Oregon, such as the 1970s, in terms of the components of change (births less deaths, in-migration and out-migration), we find that part of this population increase was due to the excess of births over deaths. However, the majority of the change, as with the most recent example of the July 1, 1988 estimate, and as a rule, results from the excess of in-migration over out-migration. Conversely, and as we might expect, the several years in the 1980s in which Oregon experienced population decline, it did so, not because deaths exceeded births (times may have been hard, but not that hard) but because out-migration exceeded in-migration.

The Future

Portland State University's population projections from 1988 through 2005 were released in late 1988. These projections show Oregon growing from 2,690,000 in 1987 to 2,993,264 in 2000. This is an increase of approximately 303,000, or 11.3%. Though not as impressive a growth rate over the next dozen years as the 26% for the decade of the seventies, this is still a quite respectable increase. We might visualize the effect of this increase as equivalent to adding a city somewhat smaller than Portland, but about three times the size of Salem or Eugene, to the State. And, when compared to the slightly over 2% population growth 1980-87, 11.3% over twelve years looks quite good.

However, it is possible that Oregon could, given the aging trend affecting the nation's and this State's population, see a somewhat static period develop around the turn of the century.

There are several reasons for the above. An older population tends to be a fairly settled one. Offsetting this tendency to stay in one area is the need of younger people starting their careers to move around in search of career opportunities, sometimes relocating beyond the State. Though the percentage that this latter group comprises of the total population is shrinking, a factor that will also possibly boost out-migration will be the mid-career impasse of the middle-aged baby boomers. As has often been pointed out in analyses of demographic trends, this group, as a growing percentage of the population, will be competing for a limited number of higher level job slots. The competition will be more intense because there will be more people in this group, and also because the older workers who could provide these slots through retirement, the ones in the 65-74 age group, will be declining in number, as opposed to workers in the 35-64 age groups, all of which are age cohorts projected to increase in number in the 1987-2000 period. This 65-74 age group, at the same time, may be reluctant to retire at fixed incomes, should inflation appear particularly ominous or Social Security not look very secure. Also, since this group will be fewer in number, this means fewer people near maximum earnings for their working lives to help pay the rising costs of social security, Medicare, and Medicaid for the retired.

At the same time this last group is weighing their options, the group just ahead of them, those 75+, will be swelling, increasing by 37,300 in the period from 1987 to 2000. The strain this growth will put on the federal and private retirement and medical systems will certainly continue to have an impact on peoples' decision-making when retirement is concerned. In addition, the other, pre-retirement side of the medical picture needs to be considered: as life spans increase, people will tend to have longer working lives, unless greater incentives for "early" retirement (at age eighty?) are provided. These incentives may be provided to help erect career ladders for the milling throng of middle aged workers. Policymakers might even be tempted to consider economic policies that would tend to "recycle" older workers into the entry level jobs without enough young people to fill them. This sort of scenario is already a reality in Japan, where older workers, forced to retire at 55 but unable to collect retirement at that age, provide a labor pool to subsidize low paying service jobs. Older workers, more and more, may "retire" into entry level careers.

However, despite career changes, it is probably safe to assume that most workers will tend to work longer at one career or several (sometimes simultaneously) in the future, rather than retire to take on entry level jobs. The effect of all this may be to increase pressure for out-migration on the part of middle-aged workers who feel thwarted in their present jobs and are willing to take the risk of relocating, and possibly even accepting lower level jobs, in hopes of getting into a better position ultimately.

In short, demographic trends show there will be an increased tendency for middle-aged workers to be stuck in jobs without much hope of upward mobility, with the percentage of middle-aged workers increasing as the baby boomers reach that plateau. And, we will see a growing number of entry level positions go begging for trained and/or willing workers, the effect of the "birth dearth" that followed the baby boom.

The Aging and "Middle-Aging" of the Population

As mentioned above, in the dozen years remaining in this century and millenium, Oregon, like the rest of the country, will witness the continued aging of its population. The baby boomers who are now entering middle age will begin to move their middle-aged population spread into the fringes of the older population by the Year 2000. Also, as mentioned earlier, the group 75+ will also increase.

This aging, and accompanying "middle-aging" of the population base, will impact a variety of industries, both nationally and in Oregon.

This aging, and accompanying "middle-aging" of the population base, will impact a variety of industries, both nationally and in Oregon. These will include such areas of the economy as nursing homes, retirement communities, health services, eating and drinking places, sales of recreational vehicles, recreation and tourism industries in general. And, for those, particularly in the growing middle-aged group, trying to cope in various ways with career impasse, demand should increase in such areas as job training, placement services and adult education. Also, an older population, though it may be quite mobile in terms of vacation travel (with an attendant impact on sales of RV's, hotels and motels, eating and drinking places, and arts and entertainment), tends to be somewhat less mobile in terms of relocating in search of new jobs or a better position with a far-flung company.

Also, being more settled, this older group is less likely to buy new homes (and conversely, more likely to buy RV's or move into mobile homes). At the same time, the young adult age group, as all studies show, is finding it increasing difficult to buy any sort of starter home. A decline in demand in this area of the economy caused by both these trends, not only in Oregon, but nationwide, could have a major impact on this State's economy, driven as it is by lumber and wood products. (Some authors, such as Ben Wattenberg, say the U.S. needs to encourage immigration to keep housing demand strong.) Despite general population growth, demand for new homes could stagnate, with multiple housing and rental houses the main alternative. Quite aside from the economic havoc this could wreak on construction and lumber and wood products, this trend, from a sociological and even an aesthetic point of view, is an appalling one. One envisions a landscape filling up with huge apartment complexes, run-down rentals, mobile homes, and RV's, a landscape where the nicer, older homes owned by the older members of the work force stand out like castles among the hovels of the poor.

The Labor Shortage and Education

From 1987 to 2000 in Oregon, workers under age twenty-five are projected to increase in number, but at a relatively slow pace. The next age group, those 25-34, will actually decrease in number. The effect of this demographic trend will be to aggravate the present labor shortage, with fewer and fewer applicants available from these age groups to fill an increasing number of entry level jobs. As mentioned earlier, older workers may take up some of this slack, as, to some extent, may immigrants.

This shortage of people to fill entry level jobs may result in even heavier reliance on business services; certain jobs may only be filled when someone is critically needed, and then through temporary manpower services. In addition to manpower services, automation, including robotics (already in heavy industrial use in Japan), will probably be much in demand, with its resultant impact on such service industries as engineering and consulting services, along with the various "high tech" manufacturing industries. And, since robots have yet to unionize, this trend may have a negative impact on labor organizations, since some firms will probably go beyond filling positions they can't find humans for to filling other positions for which people were available.

. . . technological changes will cause personal stress, but also challenge, and will have a positive effect . . .

Education will be at least partially the key to solving some of the problems sketched above. The shortage of skilled entry level workers is only partially a matter of demographics; part of the fault, along with the solution, lies in the educational system. The U.S. and Oregon workforces need to be better trained for the jobs of the future, jobs that will require, even at entry level, greater reasoning and calculating skills, and a higher level of literacy. (As anyone knows who has assayed one, technical manuals are not easy reading.) Educational services will be the beneficiary of this demand. In addition to the additional resources that will need to be focused, out of sheer necessity (read "desperation"), on basic education, more emphasis will also be thrown on retraining of people who are out of jobs due to such things as structural unemployment. Basic skills training, both for the disadvantaged adults and children and to those for whom English is a second language, will need to be provided just to get people up to the level at which they can then be trained to do a specific job. Also, as job duties, and jobs themselves, tend to change to reflect changes in technology, companies will have to commit more and more resources to their own training programs, or to cooperative programs with community colleges, universities, private colleges, and educational consultants. Once more, automation may be of some use in providing a certain amount of programmed training in the workplace or elsewhere. In short, educational services in a variety of forms will be a real "comer".

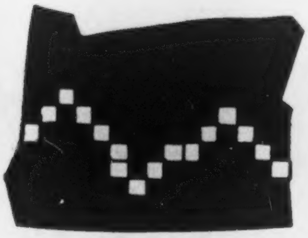
Another industry that will benefit from the labor shortage in some ways is health services. With a labor shortage, firms will want to make maximum effective use of the workers they do have; hence, a greater emphasis on the "wellness" programs we already hear about frequently. (Naturally, rising medical costs and health insurance premiums are two more good reasons for the existence of wellness programs.)

Two Wage Earner Families and Automation

Health services, along with a number of other industries, will also benefit from another trend: that toward two wage earner familes, or, to state it somewhat differently, the increasedkparticipation rate of women in the labor force. This factor can be expected to increase the demand for wellness programs, daycare, and other related services. Two wage earner families are more likely to eat out, and to rely on quick, deli-type meals; therefore, we should expect to see such industries as eating and drinking places benefit, along with grocery stores (which seem to be involved in a major effort to convert themselves into combination grocery stores/take-out restaurants).

Quite a lot of attention in the last several decades has been devoted to discussing automation in the workplace. However, a bit more attention might be paid to how high tech industries will grow in influence in that other workplace, the home. With an increasing percentage of families made up of dual wage earners, people may come to rely, more and more, on computerization of the home to attend, second hand, to what they don't have to time to do firsthand. We will probably see more and more use of telephone systems to activate various timers and computerized devices or robots imbedded in the home that will be called upon to cook meals, vacuum the floors, and let latchkey children and pets in and out. What is now thought of mainly as home electronic security may become a new industry, or cluster of industries, involving security and the other functions mentioned above, along with others not so easily anticipated. Who knows how far the human fascination with Rube Goldberg type devices that water the garden, walk the dog, and fry an egg all at the same time (while possibly quoting Shakespeare over an automat-style breakfast to force-feed the kids education) may extend? However, it's easy to imagine that with a growing percentage of the population in the 75+ category, automation and robotics could be used to monitor the health of the elderly (just as remote health monitoring is already, to an extent, being used) at home, provide protection, and even a sort of electronic surrogate for companionship something like Ray Bradbury's electronic grandmother in "I Sing The Body Electric." Also, though doctors may continue to not make house calls in the future, technicians and paramedics may make numerous "house calls" via video monitors, scanners, and various medical telecommunications; in short, the health support industry should continue to grow, with an assist from automation.

It is safe to say that the service industries in general will continue to grow, with few exceptions, at a healthy pace. Many of the jobs in these industries will not so much be replaced by automation as restructured. These technological changes will cause personal stress, but also challenge, and will have a positive effect on some of the other service industries, especially educational services. Many adults will find themselves caught up in a fairly continuous educational process as the way their jobs are done change.



Oregon and International Trade

Jerry Wood

(Editor's note: Jerry Wood was a research economist in the Strategic Planning and Policy Unit of the Oregon Economic Development Department and has just recently joined the staff of the Oregon Employment Division.)

International trade statistics for Oregon are available only on the basis of shipments passing through the Columbia-Snake River System. These figures, therefore, include shipments from Washington and Idaho ports on these rivers as well as Oregon ports. Furthermore, these figures represent all shipments passing through these ports without regard to the origin of exports or the destination of imports. Most of the imports are destined for other states and many of Oregon's exports are sent out through the Puget Sound Customs District. Data on shipments actually originating in or destined to Oregon are not available.

The Oregon International Trade Institute is working to obtain mainframe computer tapes that will provide Oregon specific data. However, once they obtain the tapes, it will take several months to process the data.

. . . Oregon Economic Development Department estimates that 5% of Oregon's employment is directly involved in international trade.

TABLE I

INTERNATIONAL TRADE THROUGH THE COLUMBIA-SNAKE RIVER CUSTOM DISTRICT (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Imports		Exports		Total Trade	
	Current	82 Dollars	Current	82 Dollars	Current	82 Dollars
1981	$3,012.2	$2,964.8	$3,897.6	$3,997.5	$6,909.8	$6,962.3
1982	2,810.1	2,810.1	3,314.1	3,314.0	6,124.2	6,124.1
1983	3,022.6	3,103.3	3,699.0	3,651.4	6,754.8	6,754.7
1984	3,849.0	3,964.0	3,119.9	3,992.1	7,968.9	7,956.1
1985	4,074.0	4,297.4	3,462.2	3,417.8	7,536.2	7,715.2
1986	4,916.8	5,338.5	3,110.7	3,120.1	8,027.5	8,458.6
1987	4,851.0	4,975.4	3,624.0	3,606.0	8,475.1	8,581.4

Source: Oregon International Trade Institute

Without these figures it is difficult to estimate the importance of international trade to the Oregon economy. Using employment by industry estimates from the Oregon Employment Division and 1984 U.S. Census estimates of Oregon manufactured exports, the Office of Policy and Strategic Planning in the Oregon Economic Development Department estimates that 5% of Oregon's employment is directly involved in international trade. When the multiplier effect of these jobs is estimated, international trade is accountable for 8 to 9% of all Oregon jobs.

TABLE I shows total imports and exports 1981 through 1987 in current and in 1982 constant dollars. Imports declined 1.3% while exports increased by 16.5% between 1986 and 1987.

FIGURE 1 provides a graphic look at total imports and exports over time. FIGURES 2 through 5 show the change in exports and imports, by products and by countries. The products and countries have been ranked by their 1987 levels.

FIGURE 1

Imports and Exports through the Columbia-Snake River Customs District

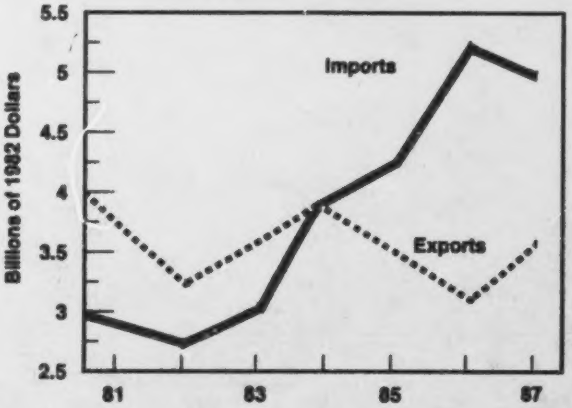


FIGURE 2

Top Export Products

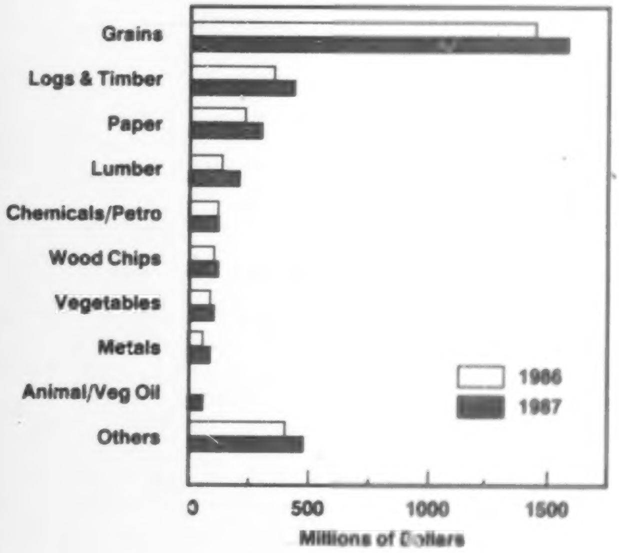


FIGURE 3

Top Import Products

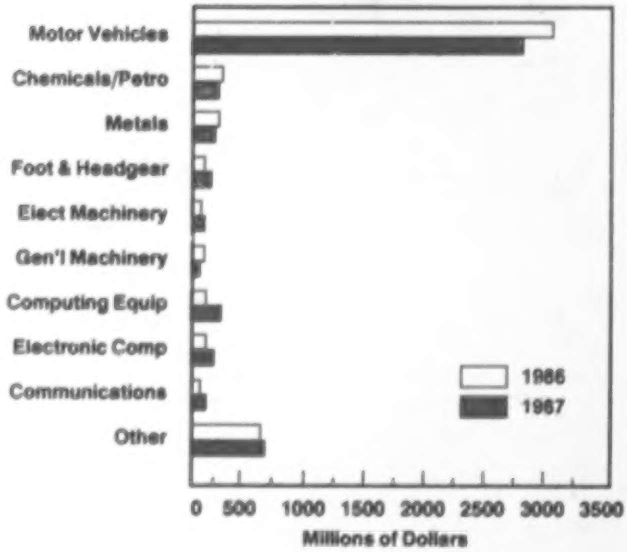


TABLE II provides the total value of exports and imports for the top twenty five countries. The countries are ranked by the value of their total trade with the Columbia-Snake River Customs District.

TABLE III shows the total exports and imports for the top twenty five traded products. The products are ranked by the total trade volume of these products through the Columbia-Snake River Customs District.

For more detailed data, contact the International Trade Institute at Portland State University and request a copy of Oregon Trade Flow Tables, 1981-1987.

FIGURE 4

Top Export Countries

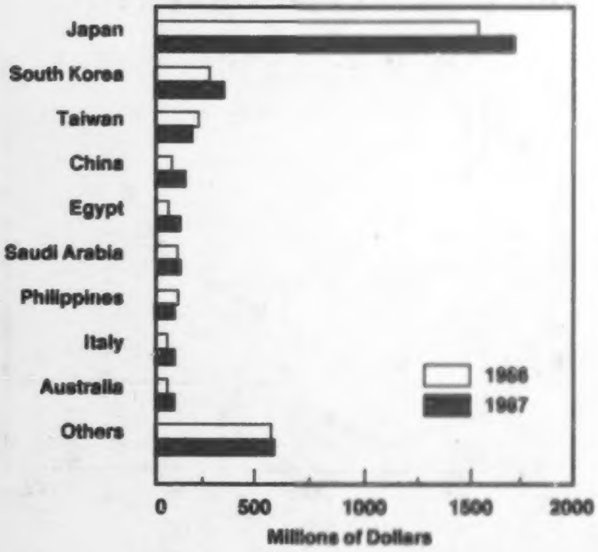


FIGURE 5

Top Import Countries

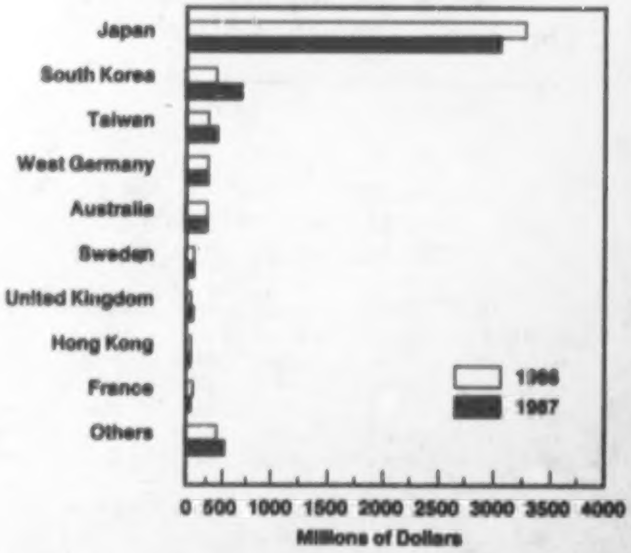


TABLE II

1987 INTERNATIONAL TRADE FLOW BY COUNTRY THROUGH THE COLUMBIA-SNAKE RIVER CUSTOMS DISTRICT (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Country	Exports	Total Imports	Trade
Japan	$1,721,623	$2,969,323	$4,690,946
South Korea	378,784	598,479	977,263
Taiwan	211,226	258,233	469,459
Australia	82,347	193,988	276,335
West Germany	19,075	206,324	225,399
China	178,972	37,767	216,739
Saudi Arabia	146,200	5,092	151,292
Egypt	146,377	6	146,383
Philippines	91,328	37,555	128,883
Italy	87,904	27,234	115,138
Hong Kong	59,972	41,598	101,570
Sweden	15,282	69,825	85,107
United Kingdom	20,621	57,600	78,221
France	25,823	41,030	66,853
Indonesia	44,044	17,670	61,714
Malaysia	25,877	30,960	56,837
Netherlands	27,123	26,393	53,516
Thailand	21,234	20,436	41,670
Canada	12,945	26,309	39,254
Bangladesh	30,492	1,934	32,426
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,593	15,520	31,113
Spain	22,454	8,531	30,985
Singapore	18,613	9,887	28,500
Denmark	23,150	5,066	28,216
Sri Lanka	24,998	1,687	26,685
Others	171,963	142,599	314,552
Total	$3,824,010	$4,651,046	$8,475,056

Source: Oregon International Trade Institute.

TABLE III

1987 INTERNATIONAL TRADE FLOWS BY PRODUCT THROUGH COLUMBIA-SNAKE RIVER CUSTOMS DISTRICT (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Product	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
Motor Vehicles	$ 4,481	$2,900,991	$2,905,472
Grains	1,540,820	895	1,541,715
Logs & Timber	485,419	15	485,434
Chemicals/Petro Prods	145,804	295,141	440,945
Metals	85,984	279,531	365,515
Paper Products	323,817	34,107	357,924
Lumber Products	249,312	12,402	261,714
General Machinery	71,040	114,741	185,781
Foot & Headgear	315	169,475	169,790
Electric Machinery	3,916	138,791	142,707
Wood Chips	134,805	32	134,837
Animal/Veg Oil	76,225	41,548	117,773
Computing Equip	10,184	106,065	116,249
Vegetables	103,555	8,665	112,220
Electronic Components	3,776	97,964	101,840
Nonmetallic Minerals	66,714	30,983	97,697
Communications Equip	1,143	89,385	90,528
Plywood & Veneer	61,495	27,606	89,101
Rubber/Plastic	2,795	82,339	85,134
Vehicle Parts	6,847	61,423	68,270
Textiles	5,503	56,783	62,286
Hides & Skins	61,065	427	61,492
Nuts/Sugar/Coffee/Bev	26,867	33,529	60,396
Measuring/Controls	1,000	52,469	53,469
Other Animal/Veg Prod	39,495	4,955	44,450
Other Products	111,633	210,884	322,517
Total	$3,824,010	$4,651,046	$8,475,056

Source: Oregon International Trade Institute

Statewide and Regional Economic Overviews

Jeffry Hannum

This chapter provides brief summaries of Oregon's statewide economy, as well as, various regions around the state. The regions chosen generally coincide with the Governor's Administrative Districts, however, for purposes of this document there are a few minor changes. The regions used here are as follows:

- District 1 Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties
- District 2 Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties
- District 3 Marion and Polk counties
- District 4 Benton and Linn counties
- District 5 Lane County
- District 6 Douglas County
- District 7 Coos and Curry counties
- District 8 Jackson and Josephine counties
- District 9 Hood River, Sherman, and Wasco counties
- District 10 Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson counties
- District 11 Klamath and Lake counties
- District 12 Gilliam, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, and Wheeler counties
- District 13 Baker, Union, and Wallowa counties
- District 14 Harney and Malheur counties

Several common indicators have been used to describe the economic health of the state and each of the regions. This should allow the reader to compare and contrast regions and the state with one another.

Statewide

Economic Base

Oregon's climates and geography include high desert, rugged mountains, fertile river plains, virtual rain forest, and one of the country's most scenic coastlines. Much of the state's economy is based upon these abundant natural resources which provide the basis for forestry, agriculture, and tourism. Oregon's location has also fostered trade with the Pacific Rim countries.

Eastern and Central Oregon, both east of the Cascade Range of mountains, are sparsely populated and contain some extraordinary scenery. Economic activities include ranching, irrigated farming, logging, lumber manufacturing, and tourism.

Much of the Pacific Ocean's moisture falls on the western side of the Cascade Range, providing ideal conditions for the lush forests of Douglas fir which help make lumber and wood products Oregon's foremost manufacturing industry.

The Willamette Valley, from Eugene to Portland, contains the majority of Oregon's population and industry and is the state's most intensively cultivated agricultural area. The diversity of manufacturing industries is greatest in the Portland metropolitan area, which is also the location of most of the state's high technology industries. To the south of the Willamette Valley lies Southwestern Oregon, a hilly region which is known for its top quality tree fruit, its Douglas fir timber, and abundant recreational opportunities.

In the 1980s, population trends changed dramatically as Oregon's economy rode an economic roller coaster.

The Pacific Coast is a magnet for tourists and weekend travelers from the inland regions. It is also home to several active ports and bays.

The Columbia River, third largest river in the United States, forms the state's northern border and allows deep-water access to the Port of Portland. The City of Portland, located at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, has become a regional financial center and transportation hub. It is also an important United States trade door to the Pacific Rim countries.

Population

Oregon's population trends in large part reflect the ups and downs of the state's economy. During the second half of the 1970s when Oregon's natural resource-based economy was booming, population gains were exceptionally large, ranging between 60,000 and 70,000 per year. About three-fourths of this population growth was due to net-inmigration from other states. Despite a deep recession in 1974-75, Oregon's population during the 1970-1980 decade surged by 26%. During this period, only two of Oregon's 36 counties (Gilliam and Wheeler) lost population.

In the 1980s, population trends changed dramatically as Oregon's economy rode an economic roller coaster. In the early eighties, the state experienced a severe recession. Total population actually declined in 1982 and 1983 as the flow of in-migrants dropped sharply and the number of Oregonians leaving the state in search of better job opportunities increased. Since 1983, Oregon's economy has been improving and population growth has resumed in many parts of the state, especially Western Oregon.

In Eastern Oregon, however, population losses have continued to occur in many counties heavily dependent on the forest products industry and/or agriculture. Between 1987 and 1988, for example, Oregon recorded its largest population increase (+51,000) of the decade. Although virtually all industries prospered in 1988, limited job opportunities resulted in population losses in eight Eastern Oregon counties.

For the 1980-88 period, population trends are summarized in the table entitled "Components of Oregon Population Change by County: 1980-1988". Note these highlights:

- Oregon's total population increased by only 107,800, or 4.1%, as net out-migration (-36,700) offset some of the growth due to natural increase (+144,600).
- Nearly half (16) of Oregon's 36 counties have lost population since 1980. While 12 of these are in Eastern Oregon, the largest loss came in Coos County (-5,247). Net out-migration occurred in 26 counties.
- Metropolitan counties, especially those in the Portland area, have had the greatest population growth, led by Washington County (+41,140).

Population trends in 1989-90 will be largely determined by regional economic prospects and the continued influx of retirees to Central and Southern Oregon. Since Oregon's economy is expected to weaken significantly during this period with a possible recession in 1990, population growth will also slow. The pattern of growth, however, is not expected to change. The more metropolitan and economically-diversified counties in Western Oregon (especially the Portland area) and Central Oregon will continue to experience net in-migration and the largest population gains. Other counties, particularly in Eastern Oregon, which offer few job opportunities will continue to lose residents. Regardless of economic trends, the median age of Oregon's population will keep rising from 30.2 in 1980 and 32.6 in 1985, to 34.2 projected in 1990 reflecting underlying demographic trends.

STATE OF OREGON
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES
(THOUSANDS)

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	2,690.0	2,741.0	2,775.0	2,807.0
Civilian Labor Force	1,387.0	1,408.0	1,457.0	1,499.0
Unemployment	86.0	82.0	87.4	101.9
Percent of Unemployment	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.8
Total Employment	1,301.0	1,326.0	1,369.6	1,397.1

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

During the 1970s, Oregon's labor force grew by 50% increasing twice as fast as the total population. The rapid increase reflected in-migration to Oregon, the entry of many "baby boomers" into the labor force, an expanding economy, and rising labor force participation rates, especially of women.

> **Although Oregon's recovery was slow in coming, 1988 was one of the best years of the 1970s and 1980s. The state's labor force and total employment reached record levels, and the unemployment rate dropped from 6.2% in 1987 to 5.8% in 1988.**

Oregon's labor force grew much more slowly between 1980 and 1988 (8.7%) due to the severity of the 1980-82 recession, population out-migration in the early 1980s, and a sharp decline in the number of young adults in the population as the "birth dearth" generation began to enter the labor force. During this period, the overall labor force participation rate increased (from 65.8% to 67.2%), but the rate for males dropped (78.3% to 75.7%) while the rate for females continued to rise strongly (from 53.8% to 59.0%).

Although Oregon's recovery was slow in coming, 1988 was one of the best years of the 1970s and 1980s. The state's labor force and total employment reached record levels, and the unemployment rate dropped from 6.2% in 1987 to 5.8% in 1988. A similar drop occurred in the U.S. unemployment rate (6.2% to 5.5%). 1988 also marked the sixth straight year in which Oregon's unemployment rate has declined since reaching a peak of 11.6% in 1982. The jobless rate is likely to rise in the next couple of years, however, as economic growth slows and the probability of a mild recession in 1990 rises.

In the 1990s, Oregon's unemployment rate is likely to average less than in the 1980s. Reasons for this expected improvement include demographic shifts (fewer young, inexperienced workers in the population and labor force), the changing industrial/occupational mix within the economy, and strong growth in international trade, in both export- and import-related industries.

Industrial Analysis

Historically, Oregon's economy has been based on natural resource-related industries and the production of basic commodities (i.e. forest products, agriculture and related food processing, and tourism). Although this characteristic will continue to be true in the years ahead, other sectors of Oregon's economy are becoming increasingly important. These include high technology manufacturing and a wide range of service-producing industries, particularly business and health services.

These industrial shifts were already occurring to some extent in the late 1970s when Oregon's economy was growing rapidly. The pace of change accelerated dramatically, however, in the 1980s due to the length and severity of the 1980-82 recession, a major shift in national economic policies, and increasing foreign competition.

Between 1979 and 1982, Oregon lost nearly 100,000 nonfarm payroll jobs, affecting virtually every major industry. Over 70% (67,500) of the job losses came in goods-producing industries (manufacturing, plus mining and construction). The two biggest losers, in terms of actual jobs lost and percentage decline, were lumber and wood products (-25,600, or -31.5%) and construction (-24,100, or -45.5%). The magnitude of these losses, coupled with population out-migration from Oregon, even caused the service-producing industries (nonmanufacturing, less mining and construction) to lay off 28,000 workers during the same period.

By 1988, six years after the recession ended, Oregon's economy had more than recouped the jobs lost between 1979-82. But these new jobs were not created in the same industries which took the brunt of the recession. Only 20% (38,300) of the new jobs came in goods-producing industries. The lion's share (80%, or 153,200) of new jobs came in the service-producing industries.

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSANDS)

	1979	1982	1988	1979-82 Change Number	1979-82 Change Percent	1982-88 Change Number	1982-88 Change Percent	1979-88 Change Number	1979-88 Change Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	1,056.2	960.8	1,152.3	-95.4	-9.0	191.5	19.9	96.1	9.1
Manufacturing	228.5	185.7	214.3	-42.8	-18.7	28.6	15.4	-14.2	-6.2
Nonmanufacturing	827.7	775.1	938.0	-52.6	-6.4	162.9	21.0	110.3	13.3
Goods-Producing Industries	283.9	216.4	254.7	-67.5	-23.8	38.3	17.7	-29.2	-10.3
Service-Producing Industries	772.3	744.4	897.6	-27.9	-3.6	153.2	20.6	125.3	16.2

Since average annual pay of all workers in goods-producing industries ($23,739 in 1987) significantly exceeds average annual pay of all workers in service-producing industries ($17,626 in 1987), many people have mistakenly concluded that most of the new jobs created in Oregon since the last recession have been in the low-paying "hamburger flipper" category. A recent analysis based on occupational employment changes (see the Occupational Analysis chapter in this publication) indicates just the opposite, that most of the new jobs have been in the higher-paying professional and technical categories.

Two key factors which limited the employment rebound in goods-producing industries were growing foreign competition as the dollar soared in value during the first half of the 1980s, and rapid gains in labor productivity. As firms automated and restructured their operations to become more competitive, fewer workers were needed to produce a larger volume of output. Oregon's lumber and wood products industry, which achieved record production and profits in 1988 with about 15% fewer workers than in 1979, exemplifies this productivity trend.

In addition to forest products, 1988 was a very good year for most Oregon industries. Despite rising interest rates and renewed concern over inflation, nonfarm wage and salary employment surged by 4.7%, to a new all-time high of 1,152,300. This growth rate ranked Oregon among the top ten states in 1988. Especially encouraging was the fact that this strong job growth was once again well-balanced between manufacturing (+3.9%) and non-manufacturing (+4.9%).

The outlook for the next couple of years depends heavily on national economic policies and trends. Rising inflation and interest rates and more restrictive national economic policies in 1989 will exert a powerful drag.

Key reasons for the widespread strength in manufacturing industries in 1988 were strong export sales and high levels of capital spending for business equipment by domestic firms. In terms of employment, it was the best year for manufacturing since 1980. Another goods-producing industry, construction, also had its best year of the 1980s, adding 10.5% more jobs in 1988. Despite higher interest rates, building activity in Oregon bucked the national trend and rose virtually across the board.

Although manufacturing and nonmanufacturing had similar employment growth rates in 1988, the real job creation machine continued to be the service-producing industries. Trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government all reached record employment levels.

Even Oregon's economic Achilles' heel, agriculture, posted a dramatic rebound in 1988. Although farm employment was unchanged, the value of all farm sales soared by 14.5% to a new record high. A major reason was the severe drought in the Midwest which pushed prices much higher for grains, vegetables, and other farm commodities.

To sum up, Oregon's economy had a banner year in 1988, with most economic sectors posting strong employment gains. In fact, the demand for workers even began to outstrip the available supply across a wide range of industries and occupations. The strong economy coupled with a demographic trend toward fewer young adults in the population dropped unemployment to 5.8%, the lowest rate for Oregon in nearly 20 years.

The outlook for the next couple of years depends heavily on national economic policies and trends. Rising inflation and interest rates and more restrictive national economic policies in 1989 will exert a powerful drag. Foreign trade, capital goods manufacturing, construction, services, and even agriculture will fare the best. The weakest link, unfortunately, is Oregon's number one industry, lumber and wood products, which faces a growing cost-price squeeze and shortage of available timber supplies. While wood products demand will soften in 1989-90 as the nation's economy winds down, this industry's health will be largely determined by federal policy decisions and pending litigation affecting old growth timber sales, endangered species, new management plans for Oregon's national forests, and log exports. If timber supplies are significantly reduced, many local areas will experience mill closures, layoffs, and severe economic dislocations. In any event, Oregon's economy will weaken in 1989-90. At best, total employment will continue to grow, but at a much slower pace, especially in 1990. Unemployment will also begin moving higher from 5.4% in early 1989 to 6.5-7.0% in 1990. Prospects of recession (i.e. declining employment) in 1990 are currently low for the state as a whole, but much higher for local areas heavily dependent on the timber industry.

STATE OF OREGON
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	1,058,800	1,211,300	152,500	14.4
Manufacturing	198,300	219,500	21,200	10.7
Lumber & Wood Products	64,800	65,500	700	1.1
Other Manufacturing	133,500	154,000	20,500	15.4
Nonmanufacturing	860,500	991,800	131,300	15.3
Mining	1,300	1,600	300	23.1
Construction	34,700	41,600	6,900	19.9
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	56,900	62,800	5,900	10.4
Trade	269,200	318,100	48,900	18.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	69,700	78,000	8,300	11.9
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	227,900	271,200	43,300	19.0
Government	200,700	218,500	17,800	8.9

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

Income and Wages

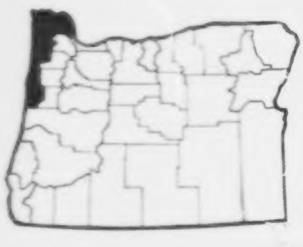
High inflation rates in the late 1970s and early 1980s coupled with the severity of Oregon's 1980-82 recession and subsequent economic restructuring in many industries has had a major impact on income and wage trends in Oregon during the past decade. In 1979, Oregon's per capita personal income exceeded the nation's by nearly two percent. It fell behind in 1980 and continued to lag the U.S. throughout the 1980s reaching $14,041, or 91% of the national level, by 1987. Between 1980 and 1987, total personal income grew by 47% in Oregon compared with 67% nationally. At the same time, there has been a trend toward a lower proportion of total personal income generated by employment earnings (70% to 66%) and a higher proportion coming from capital earnings (16% to 18%) and transfer payments (14% to 16%).

If we look at covered employment and payroll data across all industries for Oregon since the mid-1970s, we see that average annual earnings increased every year from 1976 ($10,691) to 1987 ($18,885), an increase of 77%. But if we adjust these earnings to remove the effects of inflation during this twelve year period (+95%) using the Portland CPI-U, real annual earnings per Oregon worker have fallen by 9.2%, or $1,916. All of this loss in real earnings came between 1976 and 1981, a period of severe inflation and rapid employment growth (at least through 1979). Following a brief period of partial recovery in real earnings in 1982-83 (low inflation and layoffs of lower-paid workers) there has been little improvement from 1983 to 1987, also a time of low inflation.

Manufacturing production and construction workers have probably experienced the greatest declines in real earnings during the 1980s, as these industries restructured and slashed costs wherever possible. Stiff competition from low-priced/high-quality imported goods due in part to the dollars soaring foreign exchange value in the first half of the 1980s was a major factor. The typical manufacturing production worker's real hourly earnings rose in the early 1980s as inflation dropped and lower-paid workers were laid off during the recession, but have fallen every year from 1983 to $10.64 in 1988, for a cumulative loss of $1.18 per hour. To some extent, this erosion in real hourly earnings has been offset by a growing trend toward profit-sharing and other forms of irregular compensation, but the general trend is still downward.

This pattern of improvement in real hourly earnings in the early 1980s followed by six straight years of decline was even more dramatic for Oregon's construction workers, who in 1988 earned $14.10 per hour, down $4.63 in real purchasing power from the 1982 peak. In this industry, as in lumber and wood products and other manufacturing sectors, wage and benefit rollbacks and a shift from union to non-union firms were important factors.

In 1989-90, average hourly earnings for many workers will probably rise more rapidly, but their purchasing power may continue to slip as inflation increases to 5% or more. Perhaps the greatest improvement will be experienced by the thousands of Oregonians earning at or near the current $3.35 minimum wage. Prospects are good that both the federal and state minimum wage will be raised by about .30¢ to .40¢ per hour in each of the next three years.



District 1

Clatsop Co.
Columbia Co.
Lincoln Co.
Tillamook Co.

Alan Stoebig

Economic Base

District 1, which consists of the four northwest rural Oregon counties of Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia, has historically capitalized on its natural resources and location to develop significant industries based on forestry, fishing, agriculture and tourism. Despite an employment decline since 1979, lumber and wood products continues to play an important economic role throughout the region. Wood, as chips, also supplies major paper manufacturing facilities in Lincoln, Clatsop, and Columbia. Fishing maintains significant seafood processing operations in Lincoln and Clatsop, while agriculture, in the form of livestock and dairy herds, supports an important meat and dairy food products industry in Tillamook County.

Tourism has attracted much attention in recent years, as employment prospects have waned in such traditional industries as lumber and wood products and seafood products. All four District 1 counties are members of the Oregon Tourism Alliance, which has adopted tourism as a regional economic strategy. Up to now, the Lincoln and southwest Clatsop coastal localities have garnered the major economic benefits from tourism. From an industry perspective, tourist activity makes its impact felt primarily in trade and services.

Other features characterizing portions of the District 1 economy include: pronounced seasonality based on weather and the tourist season (primarily Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop), the presence of retirees with stable income sources (Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop), and the ability to commute to nearby labor markets (Columbia).

Population

From 1985 to 1987 the District 1 population grew marginally from 127,730 to 127,800, according to estimates compiled by Portland State University. Only Lincoln and Clatsop showed net gains, while Tillamook recorded a loss. However the picture brightened considerably during 1988 as a surging economy helped bring the population level up to 131,000. The 3,200 gain, the largest annual increase reported within the region during this decade, reflected growth in all four counties. PSU estimates that as of mid-1988 Lincoln (38,800) had the highest population total, followed by Columbia (36,800), Clatsop (34,000), and Tillamook (21,400).

An improved economy accounted in large measure for the 1988 population jump. Preliminary data suggest nonfarm wage and salary employment growth for this year will be substantially above the rates recorded for each of the preceding three years. More local jobs tend to encourage in-migration while reducing out-migration.

Older age groups are comprising an increasing percentage of the District 1 population base. An estimated 16.5% of the population within the region is 65 or older, as the movement of retirees into areas such as the coast supplement the aging of the general population. At the same time, the onset of the "birth dearth" generation means relatively fewer younger workers are available for entry level jobs. PSU estimates the percentage of the District 1 population aged 15 to 24 will fall from 15% to 13.5% between 1985 and 1990, and remain at the lower level through much of the 1990s.

It is anticipated the District 1 population growth for 1989 and 1990, shown on an accompanying table, will in part reflect the employment outlook for the region.

DISTRICT 1
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	127,800	131,000	133,200	134,800
Civilian Labor Force	60,640	61,600	63,160	64,460
Unemployment	4,430	4,060	4,250	4,590
Percent of Unemployment	7.3	6.6	6.7	7.1
Total Employment	56,210	57,540	58,910	59,870

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

The District 1 labor force posted annual gains from 1985 through 1988, as the regional economy generated nearly 4,500 new jobs during this period. Data indicates the jobless rate for 1988 will be around 6.6%, well below the 9.6% reported for 1985. An accompanying table summarizes the District 1 labor force trends for the period 1985 to 1988, along with projections for 1989 and 1990.

Indeed the overall economy has so improved during the past several years that the labor force expansion has exceeded the population growth rate. Employers along much of the coast have had difficulty filling entry-level summer positions in tourist-oriented establishments, in part because of the economic improvement. However, housing unavailability, low wages, and the relative decline of younger workers have also contributed to the labor shortage experienced by this segment of the economy. In spite of all this, significant areas of District 1 continue to display only limited economic growth.

Despite efforts towards diversification, the District 1 labor force remains subject to major shifts in employment and unemployment because of seasonal factors. During the winter months, unemployment rises as storms make outdoor activity difficult at best, particularly along the coast. During the summer months, when the weather is good and tourism is at its height, local jobless rates typically reach their low points.

The labor force projections for District 1 are based on the assumption that the national economy will enter a mild recession around the end of 1989. Such a development is expected to reduce local employment growth, leading to an upward movement in the jobless rate.

Industrial Analysis

In both numerical (3,690) and percentage (12.9%) terms, nonmanufacturing accounted for the bulk of new jobs created by the District 1 economy between 1985 and 1988. This trend is projected to continue through 1994, as displayed in an accompanying table. The movement toward nonmanufacturing, which is also taking place in the State and national economies, has been accelerated within District 1 by the increasing role assumed by tourism. This activity has stimulated much of the recent growth within trade and services, especially in Clatsop and Lincoln.

In addition to tourism, District 1 nonmanufacturing employment will benefit from a utilities work force expansion at the Trojan Nuclear Plant in Columbia. Construction, which has grown in recent years because of major capital projects, may lose ground if the upcoming recession proves to be deeper than predicted. The remaining nonmanufacturing industries could also see a reduction in growth if the expected slowdown comes to pass.

Manufacturing employment (260) grew by just 3.2% between 1985 and 1988. Improved productivity and increased competition has held down lumber and wood products employment growth (30). The industry's outlook is also clouded by uncertainty regarding the availability of timber, particularly from public lands. Paper and allied products added 190 workers from 1985 to 1988 as this industry responded to heavy market demand. Existing District 1 paper mills have committed over $425 million towards capital improvements between 1987 and 1995. Good fish catch levels during 1987 and 1988 helped bring up food products employment in Clatsop and Lincoln. Columbia is expected to add about 500 manufacturing jobs between 1988 and 1993 as a result of plans by several firms to establish operations within the county. Clatsop has a module contract that could employ up to 800 workers between fall 1988 and spring 1989, with the possibility of followup work.

Income and Wages

The average wage earned by workers covered by unemployment insurance legislation displays a wide variation among the counties constituting District 1. During 1987 the average Columbia covered worker earned $20,959, second highest in Oregon, but Tillamook reported $14,435, second lowest in the State. Workers in Clatsop ($17,259) and Lincoln ($17,178) recorded average wage levels below the State's figure ($18,883). High-paying jobs in the paper and utilities industries help account for Columbia's elevated ranking, while continual retrenchment within lumber and wood products has hit the Tillamook economy particularly hard.

NOMINAL COVERED INCOME TRENDS

	U.S.	District 1	Difference
1979	$13,155	12,447	708
1980	14,377	13,389	988
1981	15,689	14,236	1,453
1982	16,738	14,581	2,157
1983	17,547	15,199	2,348
1984	18,353	15,774	2,579
1985	19,185	16,166	3,019
1986	19,966	16,417	3,549
1987	20,855	16,945	3,910

DISTRICT 1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	38,110	43,940	5,830	15.3
Manufacturing	7,920	8,750	830	10.5
Durable Goods	3,690	3,790	100	2.7
Lumber & Wood Products	2,850	2,840	-10	-0.4
Other Durable Goods	840	950	110	13.1
Food & Kindred Products	1,640	1,740	100	6.1
Paper & Allied Products	2,170	2,670	500	23.0
Other Nondurable Goods	420	550	130	31.0
Nonmanufacturing	30,190	35,190	5,000	16.6
Construction	1,310	1,520	210	16.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,880	2,310	430	22.9
Trade	9,380	11,400	2,020	21.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,640	1,790	150	9.1
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	7,930	9,550	1,620	20.4
Government	8,050	8,620	570	7.1

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

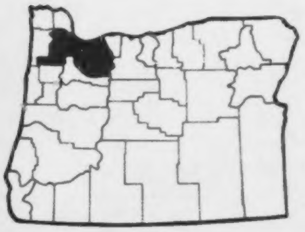
[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

For District 1 as a whole, the average covered wage between 1979 and 1987 has fallen further behind the national level. The widening gap is particularly noticeable if real income (adjusted for inflation) trends are considered. Wage rollbacks and limited employment opportunities within lumber and wood products, traditionally a high-paying industry, along with growth in tourist-oriented industries, where many new jobs are lower-paying or part-time, partially explain this increasing difference.

REAL COVERED INCOME TRENDS
(1987 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

	U.S.	District 1	Difference
1979	$20,596	19,489	1,109
1980	19,830	18,467	1,363
1981	19,605	17,790	1,815
1982	19,706	17,168	2,540
1983	20,017	17,338	2,679
1984	20,082	17,260	2,822
1985	20,269	17,079	3,190
1986	20,696	17,017	3,679
1987	20,855	16,945	3,910

Per capita income levels within District 1 are bolstered by the above-average contributions made by transfer payments. The presence of many retirees, whose retirement (Social Security) and Medicare payments are included in the transfer payment counts, push up income levels in this category, especially along the coast.



District 2

Clackamas Co.
Multnomah Co.
Washington Co.
Yamhill Co.

John Stone

Economic Base

District 2 is located in the northwest part of Oregon. It includes Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties and is situated at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The Columbia River provides easy access for ocean vessels to the Port of Portland. The Columbia River cuts through the Cascade Mountains east of District 2 and provides the only water level route in the Pacific Northwest which penetrates this mountain barrier. District 2 is also served by excellent road, rail, and air transportation networks which have helped to make the area one of the nation's leading wholesale trade and distribution centers.

Population

According to the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University, the population of District 2 amounted to 1,119,700 as of July 1, 1988. This represented an increase of 22,600 over the 1,097,100 figure for mid-1987. Multnomah County, with a population of 570,500, had the largest population of any of the three counties of District 2 in 1988. Washington County was in second place with a population of 287,000, while Clackamas County had a total population of 262,200. While the three counties of District 2 contained 40.9% of Oregon's total population of 2,741,000 in mid-1988, they accounted for 44.3% of the 51,000 increase in the State's total population from 1987 to 1988.

DISTRICT 2
POPULATION IN 1987 and 1988

County	July 1988	July 1987	Change
Clackamas	262,200	255,100	7,100
Multnomah	570,500	562,000	8,500
Washington	287,000	280,000	7,000
(Portland)	(429,410)	(419,810)	(9,600)
District 2	1,119,700	1,097,100	22,600

The City of Portland, which is largely located in Multnomah County and is the core area of the Portland labor market, had a population of 429,410 in mid-1988. This represented 38.4% of the total population of District 2. The city's relative importance declined during recent decades as growth of population was increasingly concentrated in the suburban communities that surround the City of Portland. However, Portland's population has begun to grow rapidly in the last few years due to annexation of adjoining territory in East Multnomah County.

The population of District 2 will continue to expand in the years just ahead. An accompanying table displays District 2 population for 1987 and 1988 and provides a forecast for 1989 and 1990. Although population will continue to grow in 1989 and 1990, the annual increase will probably be much less than occurred in 1988 if the pace of economic expansion declines as is expected.

DISTRICT 2
POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1987 AND 1988 AND FORECASTS FOR 1989 AND 1990

Year	Population	Change
1987	1,097,100	——
1988	1,119,700	22,600
1989	1,134,000	14,300
1990	1,148,800	14,800

DISTRICT 2
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	1,097,100	1,119,700	1,134,000	1,148,800
Civilian Labor Force	602,100	611,800	628,600	645,700
Unemployment	31,800	28,900	30,800	34,900
Percent of Unemployment	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.4
Total Employment	570,300	582,800	597,800	610,800

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

The civilian labor force of District 2 experienced wrenching changes during the opening years of the 1980s. The 1980-82 recession saw unemployment in District 2 reach levels not seen since before World War II. Although strong U.S. economic recovery began in late 1982, recovery was much slower in the District 2 economy.

Unemployment in District 2 amounted to 56,800 in 1983 for a jobless rate of 9.7%. Slow economic growth after the recession gradually reduced the annual average jobless rate for District 2 to 8.0% in 1984, 7.3% in 1985, 7.1% in 1986, and 5.3% for 1987. Preliminary data indicates that the jobless rate for District 2 dropped to a level of 4.7% in 1988.

Calendar year 1988 will probably mark the low point in the District's jobless rate during the current decade. Both the number of unemployed and the annual average jobless rate are expected to increase in 1989 and 1990 as the pace of economic expansion slows in District 2. As an accompanying table shows, the number of jobless workers in the District is projected to increase from 28,900 in 1988 to 30,800 in 1989 and 34,900 in 1990. As a consequence of the expected rise in unemployment, the jobless rate is expected to rise from 4.7% in 1988 to 4.9% in 1989 and 5.4% in 1990. This forecast could easily turn out to be optimistic as the possibility of a major recession during the forecast period clearly cannot be ruled out.

Industrial Analysis

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is the best measure of employment trends in District 2. Wage and salary employment in the District grew continuously during the 1970s, with the major exception of the 1974-75 recession. In sharp contrast, the early 1980s were marked by deep recession. District 2 wage and salary employment fell from 501,600 in 1979 to 493,200 in 1981 and dropped further to a level of 468,000 by 1983, a loss of 33,600 for the period as a whole. As District 2 began to recover from the recession, wage and salary employment gradually increased and had reached a level of 502,600 by 1985, only slightly higher than the 501,600 figure for 1979. Continued economic growth raised wage and salary employment to 560,500 by 1988, some 58,900 above the 1979 figure.

As an accompanying table shows, nonmanufacturing activities have accounted for all of the net gain in wage and salary employment since the last recession. Nonmanufacturing employment dropped 13,600 from 399,500 in 1979 to 385,900 in 1983 but subsequently increased 81,300 to 467,200 by 1988, a record high. In contrast, manufacturing employment in District 2 fell 20,000 from 102,100 in 1979 to 82,100 in 1983, recovering only 11,200 to reach a level of 93,300 by 1988. However, the 1988 manufacturing total was still 8,800 below the level achieved in 1979.

DISTRICT 2
MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED YEARS

Year	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Total Wage & Salary
1979	102,100	399,500	501,600
1981	94,600	398,600	493,200
1983	82,100	385,900	468,000
1985	88,200	414,400	502,600
1987	89,200	447,300	536,500
1988	93,300	467,200	560,500

The next table provides a forecast of growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment in District 2 between 1986, the base year for the projection, and 1994. Total wage and salary employment is projected to increase 78,100 or 15.0% from 520,000 in 1986 to 598,100 in 1994. The nonmanufacturing sector is expected to account for 66,100 or almost 85% of the overall gain while manufacturing employment should grow 12,000 to 98,900 by 1994. Most of the increase in the nonmanufacturing employment will be derived from the services (+24,100) and trade (+23,800) industries, continuing the general trend since the last recession. Indeed, the trade and services industries should together account for roughly 72% of the increase in nonmanufacturing employment and 61% of the total gain in wage and salary employment between 1986 and 1994.

DISTRICT 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

	Projected		Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	520,000	598,100	78,100	15.0
Manufacturing	86,900	98,900	12,000	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	433,100	499,200	66,100	15.3
Construction	18,300	21,900	3,600	19.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	32,800	36,000	3,200	9.8
Trade	139,500	163,300	23,800	17.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	43,400	48,800	5,400	12.4
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	125,900	150,000	24,100	19.2
Government	73,200	79,200	6,000	8.2

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

Income and Wages

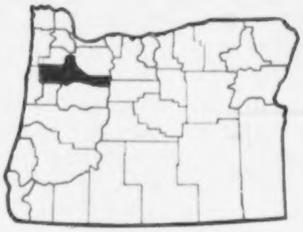
Information on income and earnings can be used to assess the economic well-being of an area such as District 2. The 1980 Census found that Washington County ($24,820) had the highest median family income of any county in Oregon, while Clackamas County ($23,572) was in second place. Multnomah County ($20,464) had the fifth highest median family income of any Oregon county in the 1980 Census.

Per capita personal income is an income measure that excludes the effects of population changes and thus allows comparisons to be made over time and between areas with different populations. It is total personal income divided by total population. Between 1977 and 1986 (the latest year for which data is available), nominal per capita income rose 103.3% (from $7,535 to $15,322) in Clackamas County, 74.5% (from $8,572 to $14,962) in Multnomah County, and 95.0% (from $8,274 to $16,133) in Washington County. Washington County had the third highest per capita personal income of any Oregon county in 1986, while Clackamas County ranked fourth and Multnomah County was in fifth place.

Annual average earnings of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs provide another major source of information about the income of workers in District 2. An accompanying table shows the trend in annual average earnings of UI covered workers in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties over the past decade. In 1978, Washington County's $12,019 average covered payroll was lower than either Clackamas or Multnomah counties. By 1987, Washington County's average covered payroll was a substantial $1,875 above the $18,848 figure for Clackamas County and trailed Multnomah County by only $357. In 1979, Washington County was $1,189 below the comparable figure for Multnomah County.

ANNUAL AVERAGE EARNINGS OF UI COVERED WORKERS IN DISTRICT 2

Year	Clackamas	Multnomah	Washington
1978	$12,104	$13,208	$12,019
1979	13,240	14,294	13,307
1980	14,628	15,629	14,533
1981	15,214	17,044	15,597
1982	16,175	17,955	16,930
1983	16,903	18,491	17,796
1984	17,684	19,121	18,664
1985	18,111	19,657	19,185
1986	18,233	20,367	20,200
1987	18,848	21,080	20,723



District 3

Marion Co.
Polk Co.

Earl Fairbanks

Economic Base

The Mid-Willamette Valley is rich in natural resources: timber, water, and arable land. Resource-based industries like lumber products and food processing have traditionally dominated manufacturing employment - and still do.

With the State capitol coming to Salem in 1864, with the entrepreneurial spirit of its pioneers, and with the marketing efforts of state and local officials, significant economic diversity has been achieved through the years. More recent income producing additions to the area's economic base include electronics and primary metal manufacturing.

Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties are aided in their economic development by their proximity to Portland. As Portland grows larger, more and more people and companies view the communities to the south as a nice place to live and to do business. The area's major city, Salem, is an easy 45 minute drive from Portland on the freeway.

Interstate 5 and the railway give immediate access to the Portland MSA, Western Washington, and Northern California. Marketing areas within a two hour drive include most of Oregon's and Southwest Washington's population. Transportation to markets in the Pacific Rim countries is readily available through Portland.

Population

Like Oregon, the counties of Marion, Polk, and Yamhill experienced considerable growth between 1970 and 1980. But the population boom of the 1970s slowed in 1980 and 1981 as the recession took its toll. During 1981 through 1983, the population declined as more people moved out of the three county area than moved in. By 1984, with the economy starting to improve, population growth resumed.

But even between 1984 and 1987, most population growth was due only to the increase of births over deaths. Not until 1987 would this area see population growth because of people moving into the area.

What caused the drop in the population? Basically, people went to where the jobs were. To a large extent, the population changes reflect the local job market. Because of the national recession and the lack of a market for our building products, the economies of the Northwest suffered, causing local residents to go elsewhere for employment.

It wasn't until 1988 when the three local counties could post population counts greater than before the recession. With employment figures hitting all-time highs, the population counts for 1988 confirm that people are moving back to Oregon, to where the jobs are.

Barring another major national recession, population growth in the Willamette Valley is expected to continue. What will not continue is population growth in all age groups. Of considerable concern to employers is that the number of young people entering the job market is expected to decline for the next several years. Not until 1999 is the number of 20-24 year olds expected to equal 1988 levels in Oregon. The decline in the number of young adult workers will lead to increasing numbers of female and minority workers. And the number of very elderly will grow from 40,800 in 1988 to 67,700 by the year 2005, creating large increases in various sectors of health care and housing for the elderly.

DISTRICT 3
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	318,700	326,100	332,000	336,000
Civilian Labor Force	158,060	161,060	163,000	164,500
Unemployment	9,710	9,380	9,500	10,000
Percent of Unemployment	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.1
Total Employment	148,350	151,680	153,500	154,500

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Not only were the 1970s a decade of rapid population growth, they were also a period of even more sweeping labor force expansion. Fueled by the rapid population growth, the aging of the "baby boom" generation, and dramatic increases in the percentage of women looking for work, the labor force for the three counties grew by nearly 52,000 between 1970 and 1980.

The era of rapid growth came to an end in the early 1980s. While the labor force continued to expand until 1982, the number of jobs did not keep pace with the number of people looking for work. A profile of the recession can be seen in a table of the number of unemployed workers from 1979 to current. See how in just three years, from 1979 to 1982, the number unemployed nearly doubled.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED
MARION, POLK, AND YAMHILL COMBINED
1979 - 1988

1979	8,490
1980	11,600
1981	14,430
1982	16,640
1983	16,140
1984	13,930
1985	12,330
1986	13,080
1987*	9,710
1988*	9,380

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics

There are nearly as many reasons for being unemployed as there are people unemployed. But economists have identified four basic types of unemployment:

- Seasonal unemployment results from normal seasonal patterns and affects thousands of local farm, food products, and retail trade workers.
- Frictional unemployment involves workers just entering or reentering the labor force or moving between jobs.
- Cyclical unemployment results from downturns in business activity. This can be brought about by reduced demand for goods and services during a recession.
- Structural unemployment is caused by a mismatch between the types of jobs available and the skills of the available workers and is the most serious type. One cause identified in Oregon is the changing from a wood products manufacturing base to electronics, services, and other industries. Victims of this type of unemployment may have but two options: dropping out of the labor force or retraining for a different career.

There is no end to unemployment in our society for the various reason given above. To roughly paraphrase a familiar saying: "The unemployed will always be with us." Some things do not change.

Probably the most significant change in industrial structure that has occurred, both locally and in Oregon, has been the long-term shift away from the goods producing industries and toward service related industries.

But what is changing is the makeup of the labor force. Through the rest of this decade and into the next we will see:

- The average age of the workforce increase as the "baby boom" generation approaches middle age,
- An increase in the percentage of women in the labor force,
- An increase in the workforce which is non-white, and
- A more highly skilled workforce since the "good" jobs of the future will increasingly require education and skills acquired beyond high school.

Industrial Analysis

Technology is taking routine jobs away from hundreds of workers in Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties. The pressure is on local employers to invest in mechanization, computers, and other electronics to cut costs and improve efficiency.

In the lumber industry alone, productivity increases have significantly reduced the number of workers needed. In 1979 it took 4.5 workers to produce a million board feet of product; by 1986 it took only 2.8 workers to produce the same amount.

DISTRICT 3
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	108,600	125,500	16,900	15.6
Manufacturing	18,500	20,400	1,900	10.3
Durable Goods	10,300	11,400	1,100	10.7
Lumber & Wood Products	5,000	5,200	200	4.0
Food & Kindred Products	5,300	5,500	200	3.8
Other Manufacturing	8,200	9,700	1,500	18.3
Nonmanufacturing	90,100	105,100	15,000	16.6
Mining	100	100	0	0.0
Construction	3,700	4,500	800	21.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	3,200	3,800	600	18.8
Trade	24,300	28,700	4,400	18.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,400	7,500	1,100	17.2
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	21,500	25,400	3,900	18.1
Government	30,900	35,100	4,200	13.6

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

Probably the most significant change in industrial structure that has occurred, both locally and in Oregon, has been the long-term shift away from the goods producing industries and toward service related industries. Lumber and wood products, for example, experienced a decline of about 1,800 jobs between 1979 and 1984. Many of these job losses are considered permanent due to automation and the emergence of Canada and the South as competitive lumber producers.

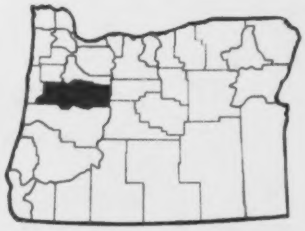
Per capita personal income was $13,239 for the State in 1986 compared to $12,436, $11,692, and $12,145 for Marion, Polk, and Yamhill respectively.

Income and Wages

Oregon's total personal income reached a new high of $36.0 billion in 1986. Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties shared $3.9 billion, over 10% of the State's total.

But several income indicators show the local area to be below the statewide average. Per capita personal income was $13,239 for the State in 1986 compared to $12,436, $11,692, and $12,145 for Marion, Polk, and Yamhill respectively. Also, manufacturing workers in Marion and Polk counties (data not collected for Yamhill) had the lowest average hourly and weekly earnings of Oregon metropolitan areas during 1987. Salem area's typical manufacturing production worker earned an average of $8.95 per hour, considerably less than the $10.55 average statewide.

Income averages are lower mostly because of the relatively higher numbers of lower paid agriculture, seasonal food products, and state government clerical personnel, and a relatively lower number of higher paid durable goods manufacturing workers.



District 4
Benton Co.
Linn Co.

Earl Fairbanks

Economic Base

Combine Benton and Linn counties and you have one of the most diversified economies for any area of its size in the nation. Any list of the area's economic base enhancements would have to include:

- A major university,
- The rare metal capitol of the world,
- The grass seed capitol of the world,
- Nation's largest veteran's day celebration,
- Home of the world championship Timber Carnival, and
- Home of the world's largest manufacturer of freeze-dried foods.

With the marketing efforts of state and local officials, significant economic diversity has been achieved through the years. More recent income producing additions to the area's economic base include electronics and an enhanced retail trade center.

Benton and Linn's attraction is as much due to its location and small-town affability as it is to the economic incentives afforded by state and local planners. These two neighboring counties are aided in their economic development by their proximity to Portland, Salem, and Eugene.

Interstate 5 and the railway give immediate access to the Portland MSA, Western Washington, and Northern California, with transportation to markets in the Pacific Rim countries readily available through Portland. Marketing areas within a two or three hour drive include most of the population in Oregon and Southwest Washington. Benton and Linn are smack in the middle of two-million people within a 100-mile radius. As the metropolitan areas to the north and south grow larger, more and more people and companies view the nearby less populated communities in Benton and Linn counties as nice places to live and to do business.

Population

Like the rest of Oregon, Benton and Linn experienced considerable growth between 1970 and 1980. But the population boom of the 1970s slowed in 1980 and 1981 as the recession took its toll. During 1982, the population of both counties decreased. By 1984, with the economy starting to improve, population growth resumed. Linn County, however, sustained additional losses in 1986 following a mill closure which put nearly 600 employees out of work.

What caused people to move out of the area? Basically, people went to where the jobs were. To a large extent, population changes reflected the local job market. Because of the national recession and the lack of a market for our building products, the economies of the Northwest suffered, causing local residents to go elsewhere for employment.

It wasn't until 1988 when Benton could post population counts greater than before the recession. Linn, with a 1988 population level of 88,800 is still below its pre-recession high of 90,300 for 1981. With employment figures hitting all-time highs in Benton and decade highs in Linn, the population counts for 1988 confirm that people are moving back to Benton and Linn counties where the jobs are now.

Barring another major national recession, population growth in the Willamette Valley is expected to continue. What will not continue is population growth in all age groups. Of considerable concern to employers is that the number of young people entering the job market is expected to decline for the next several years. Not until 1999 is the number of 20-24 year olds expected to equal 1988 levels in Oregon. The decline in the number of young adult workers will lead to increasing numbers of female and minority workers. And the number of very elderly will grow from 40,800 in 1988 to 67,700 by the year 2005 creating large increases in various sectors of health care and housing for the elderly.

DISTRICT 4
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	156,490	158,490	160,488	161,488
Civilian Labor Force	76,550	77,800	78,300	78,800
Unemployment	4,680	4,600	4,800	5,000
Percent of Unemployment	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.3
Total Employment	71,870	73,200	73,500	73,800

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Not only were the 1970s a decade of rapid population growth, they were also a period of even more sweeping labor force expansion. Fueled by the rapid population growth, the aging of the "baby boom" generation, and dramatic increases in the percentage of women looking for work, the labor force for the three counties grew by nearly 52,000 between 1970 and 1980.

The era of rapid growth came to an end in the early 1980s. While the labor force continued to expand until 1982, the number of jobs did not keep pace with the number of people looking for work. A profile of the recession can be seen in a table of the number of unemployed workers from 1979 to current. See how in just three years, 1979 to 1982, the number of unemployed nearly doubled.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED
BENTON AND LINN COUNTIES
1979 - 1988

	Benton	Linn
1979	1,790	3,510
1980	2,140	4,400
1981	2,180	5,100
1982	2,180	6,100
1983	2,050	5,420
1984	1,840	5,180
1985	1,810	5,150
1986	1,780	4,950
1987	1,330	3,350
1988	1,320	3,280

There are nearly as many reasons for being unemployed as there are people unemployed. But economists have identified four basic types of unemployment:

- Seasonal unemployment results from normal seasonal patterns and affects thousands of local farm, food products, and retail trade workers.
- Frictional unemployment involves workers just entering or reentering the labor force or moving between jobs.
- Cyclical unemployment results from downturns in business activity. This can be brought about by reduced demand for goods and services during a recession.
- Structural unemployment is caused by a mismatch between the types of jobs available and the skills of the available workers and is the most serious type. One cause identified in Oregon is the changing from a wood products manufacturing base to electronics, services, and other industries. Victims of this type of unemployment may have but two options: dropping out of the labor force or retraining for a different career.

There is no end to unemployment in our society for the various reasons given above. To roughly paraphrase a familiar saying: "The unemployed will always be with us." Some things do not change. But what is changing is the makeup of the labor force. Through the rest of this decade and into the next we will see:

- The average age of the workforce increase as the "baby boom" generation approaches middle age,
- An increase in the percentage of women in the labor force,

DISTRICT 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	55,880	63,330	7,450	13.3
Manufacturing	14,170	15,820	1,650	11.6
Lumber & Wood Products	5,670	5,920	250	4.4
Primary Metal Industries	1,750	2,200	450	25.7
Machinery, except Electrical	1,900	2,120	220	11.6
Electric & Electronic Equipment	1,170	1,480	310	26.5
Paper & Allied Products	1,160	1,200	40	3.4
Other Manufacturing	2,520	2,900	380	15.1
Nonmanufacturing	41,710	47,510	5,800	13.9
Mining	30	40	10	33.3
Construction	1,260	1,500	240	19.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	2,090	2,340	250	12.0
Trade	10,770	12,530	1,760	16.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,170	2,390	220	10.1
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	9,080	10,770	1,690	18.6
Government	16,310	17,940	1,630	10.0

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 960.

- An increase in the workforce which is non-white, and
- A more highly skilled workforce since the "good" jobs of the future will increasingly require education and skills acquired beyond high school.

Industrial Analysis

Technology is taking routine jobs away from hundreds of workers in Benton and Linn counties. The pressure is on local employers to invest in mechanization, computers, and other electronics to cut costs and improve efficiency.

In the lumber industry alone, productivity increases have significantly reduced the number of workers needed. In 1979 it took 4.5 workers to produce a million board feet of product in the Northwest; by 1986 it took only 2.8 workers to produce the same amount.

Probably the most significant change in industrial structure that has occurred, both locally and in Oregon, has been the long-term shift away from the goods producing industries and toward service related industries. Lumber and wood products experienced a decline of about 550 jobs in Benton County and 650 in Linn County between 1979 and 1984. Many of these job losses are considered permanent due to automation and the emergence of Canada and the South as competitive lumber producers.

Income and Wages

Oregon's total personal income reached a new high of $36.0 billion in 1986. Benton and Linn counties shared $1.9 billion, slightly more than double the level ten years earlier.

The per capita personal income shows two extremes. Benton county with a 1986 income of $13,912 per person was ranked 7th out of Oregon's 36 counties. Meanwhile, Linn County with $10,961 was ranked 33rd. Benton's statewide ranking improved considerably during the recession; in 1980 it was ranked 30th. The impressive improvement for Benton can be traced to Oregon State University where salary levels have been more stable than in localities hard-hit by the wood products industry decline.

A look at the sources of income for Linn County helps explain its lower levels of per capita income. The income derived by Linn residents from retirement and disability income was more than double the incidence of neighboring Benton County and more than one-fourth again higher than the State.

District 5
Lane Co.

Ken Rocco

Economic Base

Lane County's economic base consists of a diverse set of industries and economic activities. Foremost in the manufacturing sector is the area's forest products industry. Despite a long-term trend of declining employment levels, Lane's lumber and wood products industry continues to be a national and state leader in employment and production.

Originally settled for its farming land, Lane County remains among the state's leading agricultural producers. The related food products industry represents Lane's second largest manufacturing sector with strong seasonal employment gains in the canning and preserving industry. Other major manufacturing industries in the area include transportation equipment, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, paper, and printing and publishing.

As Oregon's second largest metropolitan area, the Eugene-Springfield MSA, as Lane County is also known, provides the full range of services and products normally associated with urban centers. Its location in the mid-western portion of Oregon astride the I-5 highway corridor offers numerous advantages in transportation, warehousing, wholesale and retail trade, and other related services. Lane County's geography, which includes ocean beaches, mountains, rivers, and a variety of parks and attractions, also aids in the promotion of tourism, another of the area's major economic activities.

The location of the University of Oregon and Lane Community College in Eugene provides area residents with both employment and educational opportunities. The combination of federal, state, and local government agencies and offices, including higher education and local public schools, represents another major component of Lane County's economic base.

Population

With the exception of one single five-year period in the early 1980s, Lane County's population history is one of steady growth and expansion. The only period of sustained population loss occurred just after population levels hit record highs at the time of the 1980 Census (275,226). Estimated population then declined in three successive years to a low of 267,900 in 1983. After two years of slight increase, population estimates were unexpectedly reduced to 261,650 in 1986, a figure disputed in the local area. The latest two years of data indicate a return to the growth rates associated with the better economic times of the late 1970s; population gains show increases averaging 2.3% during the 1987-1988 period. The earlier period of population loss reflected a change to net out-migration in response to the deteriorating economic climate of that time period. As economic opportunities began to expand in the most recent period, a renewal of population growth was anticipated.

With economic growth expected to maintain a steady, although slightly slower, pace in the coming years, population growth should continue through 1990. Expectations are for population to exceed the record high set back in 1980 during 1989 and to rise to the 280,300 level by 1990. Most local population growth is expected to occur in the two major cities of Lane County, Eugene and Springfield, and in their adjacent unincorporated, high-density areas. Eugene's 1988 estimated population of 108,770 already exceeds 1980 levels and Springfield's latest population estimate of 41,080 is its highest since 1981.

DISTRICT 5
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	267,700	273,700	277,300	280,300
Civilian Labor Force	138,100	140,600	143,900	145,900
Unemployment	7,900	7,800	8,000	8,800
Percent of Unemployment	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.0
Total Employment	130,200	132,800	135,900	137,100

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Until the arrival of the 1980s, Lane County's labor market was primarily known for its consistent record of growth and expansion. During the decade of the 1970s, total labor force in the county exploded by 55%. Projections indicate that labor force growth for the decade of the 1980s will be closer to 10%. The reasons for the slower growth can be found in the severe recession of the early portion of the decade that caused the local labor force to fall in three years between 1981 and 1985. In the 22-year period between 1958, the first year labor force estimates were recorded, and 1980, Lane's labor force failed to expand from the previous year only one time, in 1970.

During the past three years, Lane County returned to its previous pattern of strong labor force growth. The labor force growth rate in the 1986 to 1988 period has averaged slightly under 3% per year, outpacing the nation and state. The previous record high labor force count for Lane County of 137,800 set in 1981 was broken in each of the last two years. Current estimates put the area's labor force up by 1.8% in 1988 to a total of 140,600, a gain of 2,500 over 1987's level. The local labor force is expected to maintain the growth trend in 1989 and 1990 with slightly faster growth in 1989 before dropping to only a projected 1.4% gain in 1990.

Much of the improvement in the local labor force is attributable to a significant change in the area's unemployment situation. After peaking at 12.5% in 1982, Lane County's unemployment rate dropped steadily in each of the subsequent years to 5.5% in 1988, the lowest for the county in 20 years. The improved labor market situation continued through most of 1988. For the first time in over 25 years, Lane County's unemployment rate has been less than Oregon's (and not higher than the national average) in two successive years.

The overall improvement of the economic situation in Lane County tended to draw additional potential workers into the labor force. These new entrants and reentrants to the labor force help to boost the available labor supply, an occurrence common in times of employment expansion. As a result, there were still an estimated 7,800 unemployed county residents for 1988, down only slightly from the previous year's total of 7,900. The total number of employed residents of Lane County increased by 2,600 in 1988, the third consecutive annual increase in total employment. Due to the strength of the employment expansion, labor shortages tended to develop during the year in certain skilled occupations and in entry-level, minimum wage positions. In the former case, the answer lies in training and retraining and in attempting to attract skilled workers from other areas; in the latter case, the answer involves utilizing alternative supplies of labor, such as older workers, retirees, and new entrants, and providing additional incentives of employment, such as child-care, health benefits, higher wages, and flexible hours.

Industrial Analysis

Two dominant trends can best characterize the changes in the industrial composition of Lane County's economic base during the 1980s. Both of these trends are expected to continue impacting the area during the coming decade.

DISTRICT 5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	100,300	116,400	16,100	16.1
Manufacturing	18,000	19,700	1,700	9.4
Durable Goods	13,900	14,900	1,000	7.2
Lumber & Wood Products	10,100	10,100	0	0.0
Machinery, except Electrical	1,300	1,700	400	30.8
Misc Manufacturing Industries	2,500	3,100	600	24.0
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,800	700	17.1
Food & Kindred Products	1,600	1,700	100	6.3
Printing & Publishing	1,400	1,900	500	35.7
Other Nondurable Goods	1,100	1,200	100	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	82,300	96,700	14,400	17.5
Mining	200	200	0	0.0
Construction	2,900	3,700	800	27.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	4,000	4,500	500	12.5
Trade	26,200	31,000	4,800	18.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,200	6,000	800	15.4
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	21,800	26,900	5,100	23.4
Government	22,000	24,400	2,400	10.9

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

The first of these patterns of change is the broad restructuring of the economy away from the goods-producing and towards the service-producing industries. In the ten years between 1978 and 1988, the goods-producing sector's share of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by nearly a fifth to slightly more than 21%. This decline occurred in spite of a resurgence in the local goods-producing sector; 1988 had the highest manufacturing employment total of any year since 1979. Besides a weakening in certain major local manufacturing industries, much of this restructuring is due to the rapid growth in nonmanufacturing employment. Service and trade employment, for example, both rose to record high levels in 1988 and are supplying over 8,000 more jobs now than ten years ago.

The second dominant trend is of smaller magnitude, but of equal importance to the local economy's future. One of the more common goals of most labor markets in the country is for economic development through diversification of the area's base (manufacturing) industries. Lane County's employment base has always been hindered by an extreme dependence on the lumber and wood products industry, an industrial sector subject to significant business cycle sensitivity. Non-lumber manufacturing employment in Lane County rose to a record high level of 9,400 in 1988, primarily due to sustained expansion in machinery, metals, electrical equipment, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing. These industries, along with the other non-lumber manufacturing sectors, grew by nearly 50% during the current expansion phase that began after 1982. This employment growth in the non-lumber manufacturing field tends to provide jobs to replace many of those being lost in the lumber and wood products sector, a process consistent with the economic diversification plans of the area.

The short-term industrial outlook for Lane County is for continued employment expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries with special emphasis on health, business, and professional services, retail trade, wholesale trade, and certain specialized financial sectors. Manufacturing employment growth should slow, but continue to move ahead in the electrical equipment, machinery, food products, and printing and publishing fields. Lumber and wood products will continue to be Lane County's most important industry, but will not be the source of many new jobs created by economic growth. Overall employment changes should be slightly better than the statewide average during the coming two years. Several significant projects that are either in the construction or planning stages will have substantial impacts on the area's labor market.

One of the most important aspects of Lane County's version of the "Oregon Comeback" that has occurred in the past five years is that it is more complex than a simple restoration of jobs lost during recession. An actual restructuring of the economic base that implies permanent job loss in some industries coupled with job gains in other sectors is currently underway. The area's ability to adapt to this restructured economy will be measured by how well the labor supply is trained and readied for the new job market and by how well individual workers can achieve some degree of economic independence.

Income and Wages

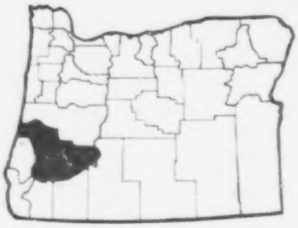
The problems of industrial restructuring are often compounded when the effects of the process are negative on the standard of living of the area's residents. Nearly all income measures generated for Lane County indicate a gradual slippage in real income compared to changes at the state or national level over the past several years.

During the most recent years of employment expansion, total payroll dollars in the county also trended upward. Total payroll gained $166 million in 1987 to a record total of $1.78 billion after gaining $62 million in 1986. Early indications are for continued strong growth in total payroll paid out in 1988 by area employers. The average covered wage of workers in Lane County presents a slightly different picture. The average wage of workers covered by unemployment insurance rose to $17,650 in 1987, but continued to remain well below the state and national averages, $18,880 and $20,860, respectively. Only once in the past ten years has the change in Lane County's average covered wage exceeded the change in the national consumer price index, a sign of the reduced buying power of the area's workers.

The industrial restructuring associated with the recent employment trends in the area is largely responsible for the widening income gap. The impacts of wage rollbacks and net payroll loss associated with the lumber and wood products industry situation are being intensified by the typical new job being created in the high-growth areas of trade and services, sectors that traditionally experience lower pay and more part-time hours. In 1937, for example, the average lumber and wood products job paid $23,800 compared to $15,100 in services and $10,600 in retail trade. A portion of the net payroll impact is being offset by the creation of non-lumber manufacturing jobs; these industries averaged pay comparable to lumber sector jobs in 1987 at $22,000.

Total personal income growth in Lane County displays a similar pattern in which the local area has fallen behind state and national averages but has been able to maintain its relative position in recent years. Between 1981 and 1986, total personal income grew by 24% in Lane County, less than Oregon's 29% growth and far less than the nation's growth rate of 40%. Lane's per capita personal income total of $12,419 in 1986 placed it as the 13th highest of Oregon's counties and allowed the county to maintain its level of being at 93% of the state per capita income level and 85% of that found nationally.

Much of the responsibility for the income gap found in Lane County can ultimately be traced back to the process of industrial restructuring currently underway in the area. As the mainstay of the area's economic base weakened in each of the recessions of the past two decades, only limited replacement of these family wage jobs has occurred. While total employment has expanded, most workers have failed to experience much expansion in their real wages. Most gains in family income are due to more dual income households than to rising wages. The income gap issue is the basic problem that a program of economic development and advancement will be forced to address in order to be successful in Lane County.



District 6

Douglas Co.

Ken Rocco

Economic Base

Douglas County's economic base relies heavily on the lumber and wood products industry for a large portion of its economic activity. The share of total employment captured by the lumber industry in Douglas County is over four times the statewide average. While comprising less than 4% of Oregon's total population and less than 3% of all non-agricultural jobs, Douglas County's lumber industry employs roughly 13% of all of Oregon's logging and mill workers. Despite a historical tendency for declining employment levels, Douglas's lumber and wood products industry remains one of the top employers of lumber workers and producers of softwood lumber, plywood, and other wood products in the nation.

While not a highly urbanized area, Douglas County is the most populated and provides the largest labor force of all the non-MSA counties in Oregon.

The value of a second basic element of Douglas County's economic base, tourism, was recognized by the area's economic development regional strategy. Douglas is the site of a number of tourist attractions including the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area on the coast, access to Crater Lake National Park on the east, the Umpqua National Forest and Umpqua River system, and Wildlife Safari in Winston. The most significant employment impacts of tourism are found in the retail trade and service industries.

While not a highly urbanized area, Douglas County is the most populated and provides the largest labor force of all the non-MSA counties in Oregon. Slightly over half of its total acreage is owned by the federal government, a situation that creates high levels of local interest on matters of national forest policy. The Roseburg area is also the site of Umpqua Community College which provides area residents with both educational and training opportunities. The combination of federal, state, and local government agencies and offices, including UCC and the local public schools, represents another major component of Douglas County's economic base.

Population

The overall trend of population change in Douglas County shows a pattern of steady expansion with stronger phases of growth during periods of strong demand for lumber products. Rapid population gains in the 1970s, which placed Douglas as the ninth fastest growing county in Oregon during the decade, accompanied the boom in lumber employment. The only period of sustained population stagnation occurred just after population levels hit record highs at the time of the 1980 Census at 93,750. Estimated population then declined in three successive years to a low of 90,400 in 1983. The subsequent lumber market rebound brought increases in lumber employment and population beginning in 1984. Gradual gains through 1987 returned population levels to 93,000, only slightly under record high levels. Although population was estimated to have not changed between 1987 and 1988, improving economic opportunities are expected to provide an impetus to population change. The earlier period of population loss reflected a change to net out-migration in response to the deteriorating economic climate of that time period, a situation that has now been turned around.

As employment growth is expected to maintain a modest upward pace in the coming years, population growth should continue through 1990. Population in Douglas County is expected to exceed the record high set back in 1980 during 1989 and to rise to nearly 95,000 by 1990. Most local population growth is expected to occur in the primary urban centers of Douglas County: Roseburg, Sutherlin, Winston, and Myrtle Creek.

DISTRICT 6
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	93,000	93,000	93,800	94,700
Civilian Labor Force	44,070	44,190	44,980	45,610
Unemployment	3,330	3,420	3,520	3,860
Percent of Unemployment	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.5
Total Employment	40,740	40,770	41,460	41,750

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Although the local labor market has always been sensitive to downturns in the lumber industry, Douglas County's labor market generally displayed a pattern of growth and expansion over the long term. Between 1970 and 1980, the county's total labor force grew more than 50%. It is apparent that the decade of the 1980s will show substantially diminished rates of growth; the latest projections indicate that labor force growth for this decade will be closer to 10%. The reasons for the slower growth can be found in the severe recession of the early portion of the decade that caused the local labor force to fall twice in the years between 1980 and 1985, the first declines in labor force encountered by Douglas County since 1970.

Despite the overall economic improvement during the past three years, Douglas County's labor force continued to show a mixed performance of change. The labor force growth rate in the 1986 to 1988 period was barely over 1%, three times lower than the pace found statewide. Even with the recent sluggish performance of the local labor force, Douglas has set labor force records in each of the past two years. The previous high of 44,040 was recorded in 1984. The area's labor force rose to 44,190 in 1988, up only marginally from 1987's 44,070. The local labor force is expected to maintain a slightly higher growth trend in 1989 and 1990 with projected increases of 1.8% in 1989 and 1.4% in 1990.

The most substantial improvements in the local labor force situation are attributable to the significant changes in the area's unemployment condition. After peaking at 17.2% in 1982, Douglas County's unemployment rate dropped steadily through the subsequent years to 7.6% in 1987, the lowest for the county in nearly 15 years. The improved labor market situation continued through the early portion of 1988 before a string of several months where unemployment rates exceeded the corresponding year-ago figure. As a result, unemployment averaged 7.7% in 1988, slightly higher than that recorded in 1987. The number of unemployed Douglas County residents rose to 3,420, the first gain for any year since 1982. Despite the gain in unemployment, the number of Douglas residents that were employed also moved upward in 1988 for the third year in a row.

Expectations are for slightly higher unemployment in each of the coming two years. As is often the case, the overall improved employment outlook may tend to draw additional potential workers into the labor force. These new entrants and reentrants to the labor force help to boost the available labor supply, but also push unemployment up until work is obtained. Due to demographics and the strength of the employment expansion in certain sectors, it is possible that labor shortages will develop in certain skilled occupations and in entry-level, minimum wage positions.

Industrial Analysis

The near universal trend of the industrial shift away from the goods-producing sector and towards the service-producing sector has appeared in Douglas County, but its impact has been less intense than found in other areas. Over the past ten years, goods-producing employment in Douglas County only dropped from a 38% share in 1978 to 34% in 1988. Between 1982 and 1988, more than 80% of the jobs added to Oregon's economy came from the service-producing sector; in Douglas County only 54% of the added employment was from service-producing industries.

The primary reason for the lesser impact in Douglas County of this trend toward a service economy can be traced to the area's industrial composition. Manufacturing plays a substantially greater role in Douglas than in Oregon as a whole. While more than 30% of the nonagricultural workers in Douglas are typically employed in manufacturing industries, less than 20% of Oregon's workers come from the manufacturing sector. Within manufacturing, Douglas County's lumber industry dominates all other sectors. In 1970, lumber and wood comprised 83% of all manufacturing jobs in Douglas. In 1988, lumber made up 84% of total manufacturing employment. Over the same period, Oregon's lumber employment share dropped from 40% to only 32% of all manufacturing jobs.

Since the lumber industry largely rules the Douglas County economy, its trends are of fundamental importance to the area's future. Employment in this industry peaked in

DISTRICT 6
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	31,110	34,870	3,760	12.1
Manufacturing	10,160	10,440	280	2.8
Durable Goods	9,230	9,400	170	1.8
Lumber & Wood Products	8,550	8,500	-50	-0.6
Other Durables	680	900	220	32.4
Nondurable Goods	930	1,040	110	11.8
Nonmanufacturing	20,950	24,430	3,480	16.6
Mining	90	100	10	11.1
Construction	730	920	190	26.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,420	1,610	190	13.4
Trade	6,080	7,300	1,220	20.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,050	1,210	160	15.2
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	5,150	6,290	1,140	22.1
Government	6,430	7,000	570	8.9

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

1973 at 9,150, fell to a recession low of 6,010 in 1982, and then gradually rebuilt up to 8,820 in 1987. Due to isolated mill closures and labor disputes, 1988's employment fell to the 8,700 level. While the near term outlook is for employment to remain in the 8,300 to 8,500 range, the longer term prospects are clouded by potential log supply shortages and the general restructuring occurring within the industry.

The non-lumber manufacturing employment base is improving due to advances in the area's economic development. Employment gains are expected to occur in ship/boat building, metals, and machinery. In the nonmanufacturing arena, employment growth has been strong in retail trade and services, both of which rose to record high employment levels during 1988.

The overall short-term industrial outlook for Douglas County is for continued employment expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries, especially in the fields of health, business, and professional services and retail trade. Total manufacturing employment should grow slowly outside of the boat building sector. Lumber and wood products will continue to be Douglas County's most important industry, but will not be the source of many new jobs created by economic growth. Overall employment changes should be close to the statewide average during the coming two years.

The restructuring of the economic base that is occurring in Douglas County implies permanent job loss in some industries coupled with job gains in other sectors. The successfulness of the area's participation in the "Oregon Comeback" will be measured by how well the labor supply is trained and readied for the new job market and by how well individual workers can achieve some degree of economic independence.

Income and Wages

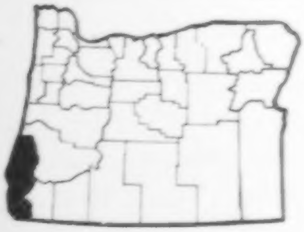
Industrial restructuring of the type occurring in Douglas County can often have a negative impact on the standard of living for area residents. Most recent income measures generated for Douglas County indicate a gradual slippage in real income compared to changes at the state or national level over the past several years.

During the most recent years of employment expansion, total payroll dollars in the county also advanced. Total payroll gained $35 million in 1987 to a record total of $588 million after gaining $28 million in 1986. Early indications are for continued strong growth in total payroll paid out in 1988 by area employers. The average covered wage of workers in Douglas County presents a slightly different picture. The average wage of workers covered by unemployment insurance rose to $18,520 in 1987, but continued to remain slightly below the state and national averages of $18,880 and $20,860, respectively. Only once in the past ten years has the change in Douglas County's average covered wage exceeded the change in the national consumer price index, a sign of the reduced buying power of the area's workers.

The income gap problems that have developed in Douglas County have roots in the industrial restructuring associated with the recent employment trends in the area. The impacts of wage rollbacks and net payroll loss associated with the lumber and wood products industry situation are not being offset by the typical new job being created in the high-growth areas of trade and services, sectors that traditionally experience lower pay and more part-time hours. In 1987, for example, the average lumber and wood products job paid $25,000 in Douglas County compared to $14,800 in services and $9,500 in retail trade.

Total and per capita personal income growth in Douglas County displays a similar pattern in which the local area has fallen behind state and national averages but has been able to maintain its relative position in recent years. Between 1981 and 1986, total personal income grew by 31% in Douglas County, slightly faster than Oregon's 29% growth but less than the nation's growth rate of 40%. Douglas's per capita personal income total of $11,733 in 1986, however, placed it as the 23rd highest of Oregon's counties and kept the county at its level of 88% of the state per capita income level and 80% of that found nationally.

The underlying problem with income in Douglas County has been the lack of new family wage jobs. As the mainstay of the area's economic base weakened in each of the recessions of the past two decades, only limited replacement of these family wage jobs has occurred. During a period when total employment has expanded, most workers in the area have failed to experience much expansion in their real wages. Gains in family income are due to more dual income households than to rising wages. With the expected employment expansion occurring in the non-lumber manufacturing industries, some rectification of the income gap may be in store for the area. This issue will be the fundamental problem that local economic development strategies will need to answer in order to be a success.



District 7
Coos Co.
Curry Co.

John Anderson

Economic Base

The people of Coos and Curry counties derive their economic livelihood, directly or indirectly, from the area's natural resources. The mountainous regions of this part of southern Oregon are heavily forested. In addition to timber for export and manufacture into lumber, plywood, paper, and other forest products, the forests provide grazing for livestock, watershed and habitat for wildlife, as well as scenic beauty and recreation. The ocean and its coastal estuaries support recreational and commercial fishing and the related processing of seafood. The needs of the timber and fishing industries have generated the demand for ship, boat, and barge building and repair facilities. The region's wide, sandy beaches cover about one-third of the Oregon coastline and, along with other natural features, attract travelers and retirees. Included within the county's agriculture sector is a major share of the nation's cranberry crop and a large part of the world's supply of Easter lilies.

Population

In 1988, Coos and Curry counties had 58,800 and 18,400 residents, respectively. In Coos County, about 27,000 persons live in the Coos Bay/North Bend urban area. Approximately 9,000 persons reside in the growing Brookings-Harbor section of Curry County. In 1980, Coos County had 64,000 residents. Since then, the population of Coos County has fallen by 8%, despite an increase of 1,300 residents in the past year. The overall population decrease was the largest for any county in Oregon and occurred because of a serious decline in the county's timber-oriented industrial base. Curry County had the highest population growth rate (7.0%) in the state in 1988, adding 1,200 residents. This gain put Curry County's population 8.3% above the 1980 Census figure of 16,992. Much of Curry County's population growth appears to have taken place in the Brookings-Harbor area and may be related to the construction of Pelican Bay prison near Crescent City in Northern California. The population of the two-county area is projected to rise from 77,200 in 1988 to 79,000 in 1990.

While the population of Coos and Curry counties has fallen overall since 1980, the number of persons of retirement age has risen substantially. Between 1980 and 1987, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased 25% in Coos County and 41% in Curry County. In 1987, 17% of Coos County's residents and 24% of Curry County's residents were 65 years or older. This compares with 1980 figures of 12% for Coos and 17% for Curry. The median age of Coos County's populace increased from 31.4 years to 33.8 years between 1980 and 1987. For Curry County the median age rose from 37.0 years to 38.5 years at the same time.

DISTRICT 7
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	74,700	77,200	78,000	78,300
Civilian Labor Force	36,630	36,850	36,900	36,850
Unemployment	2,830	3,120	3,600	3,850
Percent of Unemployment	7.7	8.5	9.8	10.4
Total Employment	33,810	33,730	33,300	33,000

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

In the past year, the combined labor force of Coos and Curry counties has increased by 0.7% overall. Curry County's labor force rose by 1.6% over the year, Coos's by just 0.3%, however. The number of unemployed climbed from 2,270 in Coos County in 1987 to 2,580 in 1988. In Curry County, the average number of jobless residents inched downward between 1987 and 1988 from 550 to 540. Coos County's unemployment rate rose markedly from 8.2% in 1987 to 9.3% last year. Curry County's rate dropped from 6.2% to 6.0%. For 1989, unemployment is expected to increase in both coastal counties. The unemployment rate for Coos County is anticipated to rise to 10.8% with average unemployment estimated to increase to 3,000 for the year. Curry County's average jobless estimate is projected to increase to 600 for all of 1989. The county's unemployment rate is projected to rise to 6.3%. Total unemployment and the rate of unemployment are likely to be even higher in each county in 1990.

Industrial Analysis

On the South Coast, as the forest products industry goes, so goes the area's economy. Although reduced substantially from its former levels, this industry still has been the major generator of basic income upon which the two counties depend. During the economic downturn that began at the end of the last decade, the region saw vast

DISTRICT 7
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	23,220	24,100	880	3.8
Manufacturing	5,750	5,290	-460	-8.0
Durable Goods	4,820	4,280	-540	-11.2
Lumber & Wood Products	4,480	3,830	-650	-14.5
Other Durable Goods	340	450	110	32.4
Nondurable Goods	930	1,010	80	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	17,470	18,810	1,340	7.7
Construction & Mining	710	790	80	11.3
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,500	1,540	40	2.7
Trade	5,320	5,860	540	10.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	940	1,030	90	9.6
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	3,770	4,300	530	14.1
Government	5,230	5,290	60	1.1

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

reductions in timber-based employment. Both counties lost nearly 40% of their wood products employment, as several timber companies closed their doors. Some mills shut down because they had cut their merchantable timber, others because they were old. After losing nearly 2,500 jobs overall between 1979 and 1982, the industry managed to gain back about 600 jobs by 1987. This year, however, Coos County has lost nearly 300 jobs, many for good. Recent events indicate that 1989 will see additional reductions in the timber sector, due to mill closures. The longer-term outcome of the strike involving employees of Roseburg Lumber Company, which began in January, is yet unknown. Losses are expected to be heaviest in logging and lumber production. No mill closures are forecast for Curry County in 1989, but the area is still very dependent upon this industry that is sensitive to changes in the interest rate and raw material supplies. Little expansion in other manufacturing industries is anticipated in the foreseeable future on the South Coast. The strongest growth is likely to come in the trade and service segments of non-manufacturing in response to growth in the tourism industry and in the retirement-aged sector.

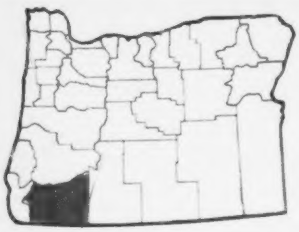
Income and Wages

U.S. Department of Commerce estimates show that total personal income on Oregon's South Coast increased to a total of $911.8 million in 1986. This is the most recent year for which these local data are available. The 1986 figure was 5.5% higher than the 1985 estimate of $864.5 million received by the residents of Coos and Curry counties. In 1986, total personal income in Coos County reached $704.1 million, 5.2% above 1985's estimate of $669.6 million. Curry County totaled $207.7 million in personal income. That figure exceeded the $194.9 million for 1985 by 6.6%. At the same time, total personal income statewide rose by 16% from $31.1 billion in 1985 to $36.0 billion in 1986. Later data for Oregon reveal a personal income gain in 1987 of 5% to $37.8 billion. Data for the first two quarters of 1988 put Oregon's income total another 7% higher at an estimated $40.5 billion.

Total personal income is made up of three main sources. The first contributor is the net earnings of labor and business proprietors. In 1986, these earnings accounted for just 60% of total personal income in Coos County and less than half (46.4%) in Curry County. The second category is composed of dividends, interest, and rent. In 1986, this segment of personal income totaled $123.1 million in Coos County, nearly 18% of Coos's personal income total. In Curry County, the figure for dividend, interest, and rental income totaled $58.8 million, 28% of total personal income. The third category of income is transfer payments, the major component of which is Social Security and other retirement. As the retirement segment of the area's population has expanded over the past decades, the proportion that transfer payments make up of total income has nearly tripled overall. In 1986, transfer payments made up nearly 22% of personal income in Coos County ($151.9 million) and slightly more than 25% in Curry County ($52.5 million). Retirement alone made up more than one-sixth of total personal income in Coos County and nearly one-quarter of all personal income in Curry County in 1986.

The per capita personal income in Coos County stood at $11,761 in 1986. Coos County ranked 22nd out of Oregon's 36 counties. Curry County ranked 14th with a per capita income figure of $12,320. Oregon's average in 1986 was $13,239 and $14,041 in 1987.

Total personal income figures for 1987 or 1988 aren't available at the county level yet. However, payroll data for 1987 and part of 1988 for employees who were covered under state and federal unemployment insurance laws are available. Total covered payroll in Coos County increased by 7.4% in 1987 to $341.1 million from $317.7 million in 1986. In Curry County, covered pay was $74.4 million in 1987, up 13.8% from 1986's $65.4 million. For the first half of 1988, reports show covered pay estimates running 5.0% ahead of the comparable 1987 figure for Coos County and 9.7% for Curry County. For the entire state, covered payrolls increased by 7.4% in 1987 to $ 20.3 billion from $18.9 billion in 1986. Covered pay in Oregon during the first half of 1988 was ahead of the 1987 level by 9.0%.



District 8
Jackson Co.
Josephine Co.

John Anderson

Economic Base

The economy of Jackson and Josephine counties is based on the natural resources of the region. These Rogue Valley counties are located approximately half-way between the Portland and San Francisco Bay metropolitan areas. The rugged terrain of the Cascade Range and the Siskiyou Range dominate the landscape. The broad river valleys of the Rogue River and its tributaries contain most of the area's population. The mountains of Jackson and Josephine counties are heavily forested. In addition to timber for export and manufacture into lumber, plywood, and other wood products, the forests provide grazing for livestock, watershed and habitat for wildlife, as well as scenic beauty and recreation. The area's lakes and rivers support an active recreational fishery. The area's agriculture sector is dominated by its bountiful pear orchards. It has been these things which have attracted large numbers of persons to the region in recent decades.

Population

Jackson and Josephine counties had 143,400 and 64,000 residents, respectively, in 1988. About 110,000 persons in Jackson County live in the Medford-Ashland area along Bear Creek. The Grants Pass urban area in Josephine County is home to approximately 40,000 residents. Since 1980, the population of Jackson County has risen overall by 8.3%, Josephine's by 8.7%, despite several years of out-migration in the early part of the decade. Jackson has been Oregon's 5th fastest growing county, Josephine its 3rd fastest since 1980. Oregon's population has increased by 4.0% during the past eight years, rising by 106,000. The population of the Rogue Valley is projected to rise from 207,400 in 1988 to 215,000 in 1990.

Since 1980, population of this two-county area has increased more than twice as fast as the entire State's population.

Since 1980, population of this two-county area has increased more than twice as fast as the entire State's population. The number of persons of retirement age has risen even faster. Between 1980 and 1987, the number of persons aged 65 and above increased 29% in Jackson County and 32% in Josephine County. In 1987, 15% of Jackson County's residents and 19% of Josephine County's residents were 65 years or older. This compares with 1980 figures of 13% for Jackson and 15% for Josephine. The median age of Jackson County's populace increased from 31.3 years to 33.0 years between 1980 and 1987. Josephine County's median age rose from 33.7 years to 35.8 years during that time.

DISTRICT 8
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	203,400	207,400	211,500	215,000
Civilian Labor Force	95,020	96,770	97,300	99,000
Unemployment	6,320	6,450	7,200	7,920
Percent of Unemployment	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.0
Total Employment	88,710	90,320	90,100	91,080

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Last year, the combined labor force of Jackson and Josephine counties increased by 1.8%. Josephine County's labor force rose by 2.5%, while Jackson's expanded by 1.6%. The number of unemployed residents in Jackson County climbed from 4,460 in 1987 to 4,590 in 1988. In Josephine County, average unemployment remained unchanged at 1,860. Jackson County's unemployment rate rose slightly in 1988 to 6.5% from 6.4% in 1987. Josephine County's rate dipped from 7.3% to 7.1% over the year. For 1989, unemployment is expected to increase in both counties. Jackson County's jobless rate is anticipated to rise to 7.2%. The number of unemployed is expected to average 5,100. Josephine County's jobless estimate is projected to average 2,100 in 1989. The county's unemployment rate is projected to rise to 7.8%. It is quite likely that unemployment will be higher in each county in 1990. During that period, the labor force for both counties is expected to continue increasing.

Industrial Analysis

The Rogue Valley remains heavily dependent upon the forest products industry for basic income. It is a major driver of the rest of the area's economy. During the economic downturn that began at the end of the last decade, Jackson and Josephine counties saw deep reductions in timber-based employment. Between 1978 and 1982, wood products employment fell by 35% in the two-county region. Wood products jobs declined from 8,580 in 1978 to 5,600 in 1982, at the depth of the business cycle downturn. Several timber companies closed their doors. After losing nearly 3,000 jobs overall between 1978 and 1982, the industry has since managed to gain back about 2,810 jobs. Most of the rebound occurred in Jackson County where wood products employment in 1988 stood 5.2% above the 1978 level. Josephine County, on the other hand, remains about one-fifth below the 1978 level, having experienced another plywood mill closure in late-1988. The recovery of timber-based jobs in the region occurred primarily because of expansion in secondary wood products manufacturing in Jackson County. Between 1978 and 1988, secondary wood added more than 500 jobs, rising by nearly one-third. The biggest reduction occurred in plywood manufacturing which has lost 800 jobs in the two counties during the past ten years. Recent events indicate that the forest products industry, threatened with cutbacks in available timber supply because of protectionist pressures, could lose 500 or more jobs this year alone.

The rest of manufacturing in the Rogue Valley has seen considerable expansion right along. In the past 30 years, the non-timber segments of manufacturing have increased by 200% in Jackson County and by 1,200% in Josephine, adding 3,800 jobs overall, increasing the proportion of manufacturing in non-timber jobs from 17% to 38% in the process, and greatly increasing the diversity of factory employment in the region. If all goes well, the non-forest products segment of manufacturing may well add another 100 to 200 jobs in the coming year, as well.

The strongest job growth in the next year is likely to occur again in the trade and service segments of the Rogue Valley economy. Contributing factors to this growth range from a generally healthy manufacturing base, to a diverse entertainment and recreation sector that plays well to tourists and other travelers, as well as to the growth of the region's population, including the retirement sector. Employment in trade and services is projected to grow by 4 or 5% in the coming year. Leading sub-sectors are retail merchandising, eateries and lodging facilities, personal and business services, and medical care.

Income and Wages

U.S. Department of Commerce estimates show that total personal income in Oregon's Rogue Valley increased to a total of $2.333 billion in 1986. This is the most recent year for which these local data are available. The 1986 figure was nearly 6.0% above the 1985 estimate of $2.204 billion that was received by Jackson and Josephine county residents. In 1986, total personal income in Jackson County reached $1.66 billion, 6.2% above 1985's estimate of $1.565 billion. Josephine County's personal income figure totaled $670.9 million. That figure exceeded the $639.0 million for 1985 by 5.0%. At the same time, total personal income statewide rose by 16% from $31.1 billion in 1985 to $36.0 billion in 1986. Later data for Oregon reveal a personal income gain in 1987 of 5% to $37.8 billion. Data for the first two quarters of 1988 put Oregon's income total another 7% higher at an estimated $40.5 billion.

Total personal income is made up of three main sources. The first contributor is the net earnings of labor and proprietors of businesses. In 1986, these earnings added up to one billion dollars in Jackson County and accounted for 60.4% of the county's total personal income estimate. Josephine County's $331 million net earnings figure, however, accounted for less than half (49.3%) of the personal income total for that county. The second income category is composed of dividends, interest, and rent. In 1986, this segment of personal income totaled $338.1 million in Jackson County and made up 20.3% of Jackson's personal income total. In Josephine County, the figure for dividend, interest, and rental income totaled $173.5 million and was 25.9% of total personal income. The third category of income is transfer payments, the major component of which is Social Security and other retirement. As the retirement segment of the area's population has expanded over the past decades, the proportion that transfer payments make up of total income has more than doubled. In 1986, transfer payments made up 19.3% of personal income in Jackson County ($321.2 million) and slightly less than 25% in Josephine County ($166.4 million). In 1986, retirement alone made up more than one-sixth of total personal income in Jackson County and just over one-fifth of all personal income in Josephine County.

The per capita personal income in Jackson County stood at $11,880 in 1986. Jackson County ranked 20th out of Oregon's 36 counties. Josephine County ranked 36th

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DISTRICT 8
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

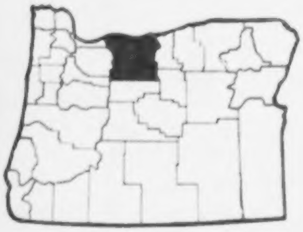
		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	62,240	72,960	10,720	17.2
Manufacturing	12,260	13,110	850	6.9
Durable Goods	10,550	11,210	660	6.3
Lumber & Wood Products	7,660	7,760	100	1.3
Other Durable Goods	2,890	3,450	560	19.4
Nondurable Goods	1,720	1,910	173	9.8
Nonmanufacturing	49,980	59,850	9,870	19.8
Construction & Mining	2,090	2,640	550	26.3
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	3,310	3,900	590	17.8
Trade	17,000	21,390	4,390	25.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,110	3,560	450	14.5
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	12,870	16,080	3,210	24.9
Government	11,610	12,290	680	5.9

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

with a per capita income figure of $9,841. Oregon's average in 1986 was $13,239 and $14,041 in 1987.

Total personal income figures for 1987 or 1988 aren't available at the county level yet. However, payroll data for 1987 and part of 1988 for employees who were covered under state and federal unemployment insurance laws are available. Total covered payroll in Jackson County increased by 10.2% in 1987 to $836.6 million from $759.3 million in 1986. In Josephine County, covered pay was $256.8 million in 1987, up 9.3% from 1986's $234.9 million figure. For the first half of 1988, reports of covered payroll show covered pay estimates running 8.6% ahead of the comparable 1987 figure for Jackson County and 6.8% for Josephine County. For the entire state, covered payrolls increased by 7.4% in 1987 to $ 20.3 billion from $18.9 billion in 1986. Covered pay in Oregon during the first half of 1988 was ahead of the 1987 level by 9.0%.



District 9

Hood River Co.
Sherman Co.
Wasco Co.

Jan Ciranny & David Cooke

Economic Base

District 9 has a very diverse economic base for a region with a small population. Agriculture is a major component and has been historically the primary economic base of the region, though other economic sectors are now surpassing it in importance. Main areas of agriculture include fruit growing and drylands wheat. Timber is important, both logging and mill work, though employment in the timber industry has declined in recent years as timber companies strive to lower costs and improve productivity. The United Telephone facility in Hood River is a major employer and makes telecommunications a regional industry only slightly less important than timber. Federal employment with the Corp of Engineers which operates the John Day, The Dalles, and Bonneville dams is considerable. The District also enjoys a very diverse manufacturing sector which includes aluminum smelting, sporting goods, textiles and apparel, food processing, boats, wood preserving, and electrical equipment. In recent years, tourism and recreation have become one of the area's most important economic sectors. Drawing upon the natural beauty and resources of the Columbia Gorge and the Cascades, skiing at Mount Hood Meadows and sail boarding on the Columbia have become major job generators. The District also has emerged as a destination resort because of the area's natural beauty, with Kah-nee-ta (in southern Wasco County) being the largest such resort, and The Columbia Gorge Hotel offering an elegant resort atmosphere in the Hood River vicinity. Both manufacturing and tourism/recreation have the potential to be major growth industries for the area, and future economic development will certainly focus on these two sectors.

Population

The District's 1988 population numbers 39,100, with most of this total concentrated along the Columbia River in and around the towns of The Dalles and Hood River. The District has seen slow but steady population growth over the last few decades. In recent years, Hood River County has exhibited a pattern of strong and consistent population growth, while Wasco County has varied between short growth spurts and small population declines, depending on economic conditions. Sherman County's population was stable for a considerable period of time, but has begun to decline in recent years. The area was hurt during the recession of the early 1980s, with several major employers shutting down or reducing their work forces. Major employers which closed included the Martin Marietta smelter at The Dalles, and the Dee Hardboard plant in Hood River County. These economic problems stunted population growth during this period. With The Dalles smelter open again, as Northwest Aluminum, the hardboard plant reopened as Bruce Fiber, and the tourism/recreation industry continuing to grow, the area's economy is improving and the District's population has begun to grow again. Future growth is projected to occur in both Hood River and Wasco Counties, while Sherman County will probably continue to lose population at a steady rate. The attractiveness of the Columbia corridor communities for industrial development and the corridor's appeal as a tourist destination could result in considerable external investment in the District which would quicken the rate of growth considerably.

DISTRICT 9
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	39,000	39,100	39,900	40,850
Civilian Labor Force	19,710	19,470	19,900	20,430
Unemployment	1,780	1,630	1,680	1,930
Percent of Unemployment	9.0	8.4	8.4	9.4
Total Employment	17,930	17,840	18,210	18,490

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

In 1988 the District's labor force totaled 19,480, almost identical to the 1980 total of 19,420. This lack of growth for the area's labor force reflects the stunting of population growth and the economic distress of the early 1980s, from which the region is just beginning to recover. During the 1970s, the District's labor force grew rapidly as a result of population increase, a thriving economy, and the entrance of a large number of women and youth into the labor force. In 1988, the District had an unemployment rate of 8.4%. This compares to a rate of 5.8% for the State. The District's relatively high unemployment rate reflects an improvement in the economy since 1986. Starting in late 1986 and continuing into 1988, the District's economy began to improve, and unemployment rates have been steadily declining.

Industrial Analysis

Wage and salary employment in District 9 increased 4.8% between 1987 and 1988, a hair above the State's growth rate of 4.7%. However, the District's performance over the past ten years was not nearly as strong. The peak of the last expansion occurred in 1979; wage and salary employment in the District at that time was 14,400. In 1988, employment of 14,215 was still below the peak level. Statewide, employment surpassed the 1979 record level in 1986 and by 1988 was 9.1% above it.

The economy of Wasco and Sherman counties is dependent on timber, agriculture and aluminum. When the aluminum smelter shut down in 1984, the entire region was devastated. Not only were several hundred aluminum jobs lost, but jobs in nearly every sector were down due to the lost income and reduced consumer spending. Between 1985 and 1986, employment in Wasco and Sherman counties dropped 18%, from 8,510 to 6,950. The lumber and wood products industry was also stung by the statewide recession. Employment in this industry was 500 in 1979, but fell to 240 in 1985. Gains were made over the next few years, and now lumber and wood employs 340. The true negative impacts of the recession is underestimated since employment in Rashneeshpuram was rapidly increasing at this time.

In recent years, the economy in these two counties has steadily improved. The aluminum smelter reopened in late 1986 and is now employing approximately 400 workers. Employment growth is also stemming from the development of an industrial park at the Port of The Dalles. Two firms are currently located at the site, and the Port is aggressively promoting its advantages.

Of the three counties in District 9, Hood River has by far the most diversified economy. It has sizeable employment in lumber and wood and agriculture. But to complement that, there is a diversified manufacturing sector. Firms in the county manufacture such things as apparel, sporting goods and electronics. The food processing sector includes a distillery and a fresh pack operation. Employment in lumber and wood products has fluctuated greatly over the past decade. In 1979, employment was 580, dropping to 410 by 1982. But it quickly rebounded and by 1984 it surpassed the 1979 record by 50. Employment in 1988 was 610, still above the pre-recession level.

Tourism in the District is gaining importance as a viable industry. Mt. Hood Meadows and Kah-nee-ta are well established, but the windsurfing craze is bringing new attention to the Columbia Gorge area. Summer employment, particularly in the trade and service sectors, has been boosted because of the river enthusiasts. Waterfront parks have been developed in Hood River and The Dalles, and one is planned for Biggs Junction.

Income and Wages

Total personal income in the Mid-Columbia area totaled $518 million in 1986, up 4.5% from the 1985 level of $496 million. Wasco County had the highest total personal income ($268.7 million), followed by Hood River County ($211.4 million) and Sherman County ($38.1 million). While the Mid-Columbia area is often viewed as primarily an agricultural region, agriculture actually makes only a small contribution to total personal income in Hood River and Wasco counties. In 1986, farm income accounted for only 9.7% of personal income in Hood River County, and only 6.2% in Wasco County. The largest component of personal income in both these counties is nonfarm wages and salaries, which accounts for 47.6% of total personal income in Hood River County and 39.5% of personal income in Wasco County. Sherman County, in contrast, is highly dependent on its agricultural base as a primary generator

DISTRICT 9
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

	Projected		Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	12,850	15,650	2,800	21.8
Manufacturing	1,750	2,470	720	41.1
Durable Goods	1,210	1,850	640	52.9
Lumber & Wood Products	840	970	130	15.5
Other Durable Goods	370	880	510	37.8
Nondurable Goods	540	620	80	14.8
Nonmanufacturing	11,100	13,180	2,080	18.7
Construction & Mining	300	400	100	33.3
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	790	840	50	6.3
Trade	3,600	4,390	790	21.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	540	580	40	7.4
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	2,920	3,770	850	29.1
Government	2,950	3,200	250	8.5

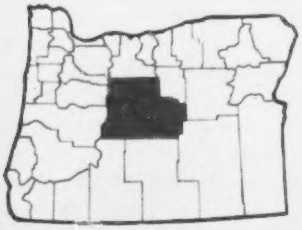
[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

of jobs and income; farm related income accounts for 36.5% of personal income in this county. Dividends, interest, and rent and transfer payments are very important income categories in all three counties. This reflects a national trend in these categories accounting for an ever increasing percentage of personal income.

The per capita personal income level in Sherman County ($18,009) varies greatly from Hood River ($13,009) and Wasco ($12,608), most likely because of its different economic base. Not only does Sherman County have the highest per capita personal income in the Mid-Columbia area, but it has the highest in the state. The average per capita personal income for the State in 1986 was $13,354. Hood River County had the ninth highest and Wasco had the eleventh highest out of Oregon's 36 counties.

Another source of income data is the payroll data employers provide under the state and federal unemployment insurance laws. In 1987, the average payroll in Oregon was $18,885. All three counties in the Mid-Columbia area had much lower levels: Sherman ($16,721), Wasco ($15,339) and Hood River ($14,822). This low average payroll is largely due to the loss of high paying timber related jobs. While many of the lost timber jobs will never be recovered, the reopening of the smelter and increased job opportunities in manufacturing in the future should help reverse the downward trend in average wages. Many of the newly created jobs in tourism/recreation, and the jobs to be generated by that sector in the future, on the other hand, will be relatively low paying positions.



District 10

Crook Co.
Deschutes Co.
Jefferson Co.

Mike Mahan

Economic Base

The economy of District 10 has steadily diversified over the past decade. Originally heavily dependent on lumber production and agriculture, recent economic growth has largely stemmed from tourism/recreation, secondary wood products, a steadily widening range of light manufacturing, construction and an expanding retirement community. All of these factors pertain to the development of Deschutes County as one of Oregon's most rapidly expanding economies, with the added factor of the Bend/Redmond community becoming a regional trade, governmental and services center. The economy of Crook County is more narrowly focused on lumber and wood products, agriculture and wholesale trade (due to the presence in Prineville of the Les Schwab Tire Co. headquarters). The economy of Jefferson County is based on agriculture, an increasingly diversified manufacturing sector, summer recreation/tourism, and the enterprises of the Warm Springs Tribes, much of whose reservation is located in the county.

Population

The 1980 population of the District was 87,300. By 1988 the District population had risen to 93,900, including 13,300 in Crook County, 68,700 in Deschutes County, and 11,900 in Jefferson County. The population has grown at an accelerating rate over the last two years after registering net out-migration during the early years of the decade due to the lingering effects of the 1980-82 recession. This development is in sharp contrast to the 1970s when the District was one of Oregon's fastest growing regions, led by Deschutes County which more than doubled in population between 1970 and 1980. District 10 at present appears to be entering a phase of accelerated population growth, particularly in Deschutes and Jefferson Counties where economic growth and diversification are proceeding rapidly. One recent population projection forecasts that Deschutes will once again be the state's most rapidly growing county between now and the year 2010, with population rising by nearly 60%.

DISTRICT 10
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987**	1988**	1989***	1990***
Total Population	90,900	93,900*	96,000	98,000
Civilian Labor Force	48,720	50,140	51,570	52,800
Unemployment	3,720	3,670	3,600	3,900
Percent of Unemployment	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.4
Total Employment	45,000	46,470	47,970	48,900

*Includes 2,000 added to Deschutes County total by PSU revision.
**Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
***Projections made by the Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

The 1980-82 recession had a severe impact on employment levels in the District. Between 1979 and 1982 the unemployment rate jumped from 8.9% to 15.5%. However, the economy began recovering in 1983 and substantial economic growth has propelled labor force and employment expansion well beyond previous record levels, with the District unemployment rate falling to 7.3% in 1988. The present labor force total of 50,140 compares to only 39,280 in 1979. While employment growth, centered on lumber and wood products, has leveled off in Crook County, manufacturing continues to expand in both Jefferson and Deschutes counties. Employment in tourism/recreation related trade and services continues to grow rapidly in Deschutes County, along with construction employment as commercial, residential and highway building activity booms. Outlook for the next two years is for sustained labor force expansion, but only a slow decline in unemployment levels as population growth continues to boost the number of job seekers.

DISTRICT 10
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	33,020	39,740	6,720	20.4
Manufacturing	7,480	8,540	1,060	14.2
Durable Goods	6,800	7,670	870	12.8
Lumber & Wood Products	5,630	6,010	380	6.7
Other Durable Goods	1,170	1,660	490	41.9
Nondurable Goods	680	870	190	27.9
Nonmanufacturing	25,540	31,200	5,660	22.2
Construction & Mining	1,380	1,780	400	29.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,170	1,280	110	9.4
Trade	7,740	9,850	2,110	27.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,210	2,530	320	14.5
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	7,050	9,190	2,140	30.4
Government	5,990	6,570	580	9.7

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

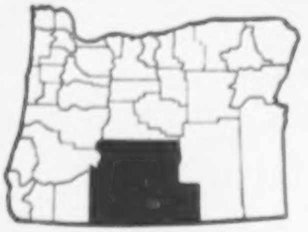
The relatively rapid economic growth that has occurred in District 10 is evident when comparing total personal income change over the 1981-1986 period.

Industrial Analysis

Expanding secondary wood products manufacturing, led by millwork, plywood and particle board, have expanded sharply throughout District 10 since 1980, while sawmill employment has fallen. Prospects for substantial employment growth in the forest products industry appear limited due to raw material constraints and continuing automation. However, diversified light manufacturing has expanded rapidly in Deschutes and Jefferson counties in recent years and should continue to do so in the future. One reason for likely growth in light manufacturing is the selection by the District of an aggressive promotion of tourism/recreation as their Regional Economic Development Strategy, while at the same time coordinating industrial recruitment with this promotional effort. Construction, including residential, commercial and highway, should remain strong in view of anticipated population gains, as well as continued expansion of tourist/recreation and retirement activity. Prospects for strong growth in trade, service and finance appear excellent in both Deschutes and Jefferson counties. Crook County appears likely to experience a more limited rate of expansion over the next two years as the county's fortunes remain closely tied to those of the lumber and wood products industry which has limited prospects for future overall growth.

Income and Wages

The 1987 annual average wage for all workers covered by unemployment insurance in Deschutes County was $16,361, 87% of the statewide average; in Crook County $17,988, 95% of the statewide average; in Jefferson County $16,674, 88% of the statewide average. Statewide per capita income for 1986 was $13,329, compared to $12,147 in Deschutes County, $11,731 in Jefferson County, and $12,089 in Crook County, ranking the counties 16th, 24th and 18th, respectively, among Oregon's 36 counties. The availability of large numbers of tourism/recreation related secondary wage jobs likely accounts for the higher per capita income in Deschutes, despite substantially higher average wages in Crook County. The relatively rapid economic growth that has occurred in District 10 is evident when comparing total personal income change over the 1981-1986 period. While the statewide change was 29.2%, that for Deschutes was 43.2%, one of only two Oregon counties in which income growth exceeded that for the US as a whole (40.3%). Income growth in Jefferson County at 32.5% and for Crook County at 31.9% also exceeded the statewide average. While the growth of total personal income is indicative of the relatively vigorous economic expansion occurring in District 10, the growth of per capita income has lagged that of the nation as a whole. For example, in 1980 per capita income in Deschutes County was less than $1,400 below the national average, but by 1986 it had fallen to nearly $2,500 below. The attraction of industries paying relatively high wages would seem the strategy affording the means of most rapidly reversing this trend.



District 11

Klamath Co.
Lake Co.

Mike Mahan

Economic Base

The economy of District 11 rests on the foundation of employment generated by lumber and wood products, transportation, government, agriculture and tourism. Of the two counties, the economy of Lake is more narrowly focused on the forest products industry, government and agriculture. The District constitutes the Nation's largest single source of Ponderosa pine lumber and is a major producer of potatoes, beef cattle and hay. The District's mountains, forests and lakes are a popular destination for summer tourists and recreationists, with Crater Lake National Park the premier attraction. With well over half the land area under public ownership, government employment is boosted by the presence of the Forest Service and BLM, with additional totals attributable to the Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT), and the operation of a training center by the Oregon Air National Guard. Both the Burlington Northern and the Southern Pacific Railroads maintain switching yards in Klamath Falls, while US Highway 97 is major North-South traffic arterial.

Population

The 1980 census population of the District was 66,649, including 59,117 in Klamath County and 7,532 in Lake County. By 1988 the population of District 11 had declined to 64,000 due to the severe economic setback resulting from the 1980-82 recession. Even more indicative of the extent of this setback is the estimated net out-migration of more than 5,800 persons over this period, only partially offset by a natural increase (excess of births over deaths among the resident population) of about 3,400. The outlook through 1990 is for stability in Lake County, and a gradual population increase in Klamath County. Accelerated growth will occur if developments discussed in following Industrial Analysis section should occur.

DISTRICT 11
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	64,200	64,600	65,000	65,370
Civilian Labor Force	29,410	29,610	29,840	30,000
Unemployment	2,460	2,600	2,550	2,500
Percent of Unemployment	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.3
Total Employment	26,950	27,010	27,290	27,500

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

The lingering effects of the recession are clearly evident when analyzing the labor force statistics for Klamath County. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1988 averaged 19,920 vs 21,090 in 1979; lumber and wood products was 3,720 in 1988 vs 4,910 in 1979; railroad was 800 vs 350 at present; construction averaged 740 vs 430 in 1988; Kingsley Field military employment was several hundred above present levels. While these job losses are notable in themselves, their effect is heightened by their concentration in relatively high wage occupations. On a more positive note, Klamath County over the 1987-88 period experienced a period of growth unmatched since the late 1970s. This improvement is clearly evident in unemployment statistics. Between 1982, the trough year of the recession, and 1986, the county's annual average unemployment rate only declined from 14.0% to 12.1% despite the out-migration of some 5,000 persons. However, between 1986 and 1987 the rate fell from 12.1% to 8.3%, a one year decline greater than that experienced over the previous four years. Employment growth trends in 1988 roughly paralleled those of the previous year, as the local economy continued to expand. Barring the attraction of new industry, the next two years should see a gradual expansion in the labor force and the number of employed as the local economy enters a period of relative stability.

The District constitutes the Nation's largest single source of Ponderosa pine lumber and is a major producer of potatoes, beef cattle and hay.

In contrast to Klamath County, nonagricultural wage and salary employment for 1988 in Lake County was above the pre-recession 1979 total, 2,540 compared to 2,430. The average unemployment rate of 8.5% in 1988 was below the 1979 level of 9.4%. Over the past two years, employment has been boosted by construction projects involving the relocation of uranium mill tailings from Lakeview, the building of a massive radar receiver near Christmas Valley, and the Quartz Mountain highway construction project. However, while employment totals have improved steadily over the past several years, the local economy has been weakened by declining real wages in lumber and wood products, marginal income levels over much of the past decade in agriculture, and declines in federal government employment. In 1988, while agriculture improved, employment in lumber and wood products was hit by a lengthy labor dispute at one mill and layoffs in millwork and veneer due to weak markets. Barring attraction of new industry, outlook for the next two years is for stable labor force totals, with little change in employment or unemployment levels.

Industrial Analysis

As previously noted, permanent reductions affecting lumber and wood products, transportation and military employment that occurred during the early years of this

DISTRICT 11
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	20,900	23,700	2,800	13.4
Manufacturing	4,630	4,960	330	7.1
Durable Goods	4,330	4,610	280	6.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3,850	3,990	140	3.6
Other Durable Goods	480	620	140	29.2
Nondurable Goods	300	350	50	16.7
Nonmanufacturing	16,270	18,740	2,470	15.2
Construction & Mining	480	720	240	50.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,030	1,150	11.7	
Trade	5,210	6,220	1,010	19.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	940	1,020	80	8.5
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	3,290	3,840	550	16.7
Government	5,320	5,790	470	8.8

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

decade continue to hinder economic recovery in Klamath County. The present industrial structure offers prospects of only stable employment at best over the next two years. However, Klamath Falls remains in the running for a major new pulp and paper plant, and, as one of Oregon's major lumber producers, prospects for the attraction of additional secondary wood products manufacturers in future years appears highly promising. In addition, the county has adopted a Regional Economic Development Strategy based on the existence of excellent rail and highway connections coupled with the expansion of Kingsley Field, with the Northwest's third longest runway, into a major Free Trade Zone and intermodal transportation center. The concept takes advantage of the rapid growth in trade among the Pacific Rim countries and the growing congestion occurring at metropolitan airports. With OIT providing advanced technical training, the possibility exists that this development could provide thousands of jobs in fields ranging from warehousing and in transit manufacturing to aircraft servicing and maintenance.

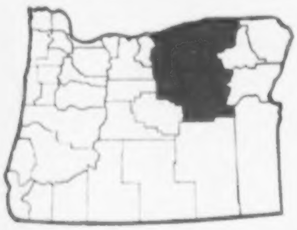
One possible development that could have a positive effect on the entire District 11 economy involves the continuing exploration of gold deposits located between Lakeview and Klamath Falls.

Outlook for Lake County's primary lumber and wood products industry is for stability, depending to a large extent on the market for lumber over the next two years.

One possible development that could have a positive effect on the entire District 11 economy involves the continuing exploration of gold deposits located between Lakeview and Klamath Falls. A decision to open a mine could provide a hundred or more jobs during the developmental and operation phases.

Income and Wages

The annual average wage for workers in Klamath County covered by unemployment insurance for 1987 was $16,895, 89% of the state average, while in Lake County the average wage was $17,310, or 92% of the state average. Per capita income for 1986 was $11,305 in Klamath and $12,274 in Lake, ranking the counties 31st and 15th respectively among Oregon's 36 counties. The difference relates to the greater concentration of employment in Lake County in the relatively high wage federal government and forest products sectors. The slow economic growth that both District 11 counties have experienced in the 1980s is evident when comparing the growth in personal income over the 1981 to 1986 period; while rising by 40.3% across the U.S. and by 29.3% for Oregon as a whole, the increase was only 17% for Klamath and only 14.3% for Lake. Not only has economic growth in District 11 lagged behind that experienced statewide and nationally, but individual incomes have also lagged. In 1981 Klamath County per capita income was only about $1,600 below the national average, but by 1986 it had fallen to more than $3,300 below. For Lake County, the decline was from only about $700 to more than $2,300 below the national average. The reversal of this income deterioration would seem to rest upon the District's success in attracting new industry paying relatively high wages, plus increased numbers of jobs for secondary wage earners to boost family earnings.



District 12

Gilliam Co.
Grant Co.
Morrow Co.
Umatilla Co.
Wheeler Co.

Jan Ciranny & David Cooke

Economic Base

Each of the District's counties has a somewhat different economic base. Grant is primarily dependent on the timber industry, with cattle ranching also important. Gilliam is almost totally dependent on drylands grain farming; while Wheeler has some cattle ranching, and Wheeler residents work in the timber industries of the neighboring counties. Morrow depends on drylands and irrigated grain farming, irrigated potato growing, and potato processing. Umatilla has a diverse economic base, with varied agriculture (grain and potatoes being primary agricultural sectors), manufacturing, retail trade and services all significant. This county, primarily Pendleton, serves as the urban center for Northeastern Oregon.

Population

District 12 has a population of 76,950 persons, 75% of which reside in Umatilla County. Umatilla County's 57,600 people make it by far the largest county in eastern Oregon. Wheeler, with 1,350 persons, and Gilliam, with 1,850, are the two smallest counties in the State. From 1980 to 1988, Umatilla County's population total remained relatively stable. Both Grant and Morrow Counties grew slightly over the eight year period, Grant by 150, Morrow by 300. Gilliam and Wheeler both experienced population declines. During the 1970's Umatilla, Grant, and Morrow all showed strong population gains; Grant as a result of expansion in the timber industry, Morrow and Umatilla from the entry of the large food processing plants associated with irrigated potato farming. Wheeler and Gilliam showed population declines in the 1970s as well as the 1980s. The outlook for the next few years is for further population losses in Wheeler and Gilliam and a population decline in Grant County as the timber industry enters a down cycle. Morrow County should remain stable. Umatilla County, counter to the District trend, should see the reemergence of steady and rapid population growth in the near future. Long term population growth will focus on northern Umatilla and Morrow Counties, while the rest of the District shows, at best, stability.

DISTRICT 12
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	77,850	76,950	77,650	78,300
Civilian Labor Force	39,850	39,580	40,680	41,320
Unemployment	3,920	3,510	3,710	4,010
Percent of Unemployment	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.7
Total Employment	35,930	36,070	36,970	37,310

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

For the past few years, the District's counties have had some of the highest unemployment rates in the State. This was caused by the problems their agricultural sectors have faced, with falling prices and overproduction, and the decline in timber related employment. The District's counties have tended to remain mired in the early 1980s recession while the nation and more recently the rest of the State have began recovery. For the counties dependent on agriculture and timber (Grant, Gilliam, Morrow, and Wheeler) this no-growth scenario will probably be reflective of near future trends. The highly seasonal nature of employment in agriculture, timber, and food processing, all major District industries, also creates periods of high unemployment even in the best of years. Umatilla County has a very diverse economic base compared to other eastern Oregon counties, and offers many advantages for industrial development. Northern Umatilla County (and northern Morrow County, to a lesser extent) should see population and job growth and increasing diversification of its economic base in the coming years. This will tend to stabilize its economy and keep the unemployment rate down. All the District's counties are showing some signs of beginning to recover from the 1980s recession in recent months. While unemployment rates have dropped considerably, the smaller counties in the District are unlikely to significantly expand their economic bases, and will remain vulnerable to future economic downturns. Exceptions to this might be northern Morrow County, which offers the potential for industrial development, and Grant County, which could build a secondary wood products industry in addition to its primary wood products base.

Industrial Analysis

Umatilla County was the only county in the District to experience any wage and salary employment growth over the pre-recession level. The growth, however, was only .7%. For the entire District, wage and salary employment dropped 5.1% over the period 1979-88. Wheeler and Morrow counties lost over one-third of their employment.

The primary reason that the small counties had employment decline was their dependence on agriculture and timber. District employment in lumber and wood products dropped from 1,980 in 1979 to 940 in 1982, a staggering decline of 53%. Wheeler and Gilliam counties basically have no industry other than agriculture. Nearly one-quarter of Grant County's wage and salary employment is in lumber and wood. There is also much ranching activity in this county. Morrow County, in addition to ranching, wheat, and lumber and wood products, has a strong food processing industry that employed 670 in 1988. The figure may seem small, but it was 28% of wage and salary employment.

The economic bases of Gilliam and Wheeler are not likely to change in the foreseeable future. Grant will see a growth in tourism and recreation and has the potential to expand its timber industry base in new directions. Morrow County may experience some influx of industrial investment as well.

In 1986, 9.9% of the District's personal income was farm income. For the remaining Oregon counties, only 1.7% was farm income. Gilliam County's strong agricultural economy is reflected in the fact that 39.9% of their total income came from farming.

Umatilla County, in 1988, accounted for 78% of the total wage and salary employment in District 12. The size is not necessarily the reason why the county faired better than the other counties in the District. Instead, it is the economic diversity they enjoy. This county serves as the regional urban service center for much of Northeastern Oregon. Residents in the District and even further away travel primarily to Pendleton for medical, legal, financial and business services. The four largest industries in the county are government, trade, services and manufacturing. Farming is fifth on the list and timber is much further down the list. The manufacturing industry includes plastics, mobile homes, food processing machinery, wood products and construction materials. The area also has a diversified food processing sector that includes canning, fresh pack and flour milling. Government employment at the community college and prison also plays a vital role in the local economy. Like the rest of the economy, agriculture is also quite diverse. Wheat, potatoes, melons, orchards, field crops and ranching are examples of the industry mix. Because Umatilla has a well developed trade, transportation and service network, the area is able to support a large population. Umatilla County is definitely a positive development site. It is expected to diversify even further, with major growth likely in its industrial sector.

Income and Wages

Farming is a primary generator of personal income in the District, particularly in Morrow and Gilliam Counties. Total personal income and per capita income levels tend to be highly dependent on the health of the agricultural sectors in these counties. In 1986, 9.9% of the District's personal income was farm income. For the remaining Oregon counties, only 1.7% was farm income. Gilliam County's strong agricultural economy is reflected in the fact that 39.9% of their total income came from farming.

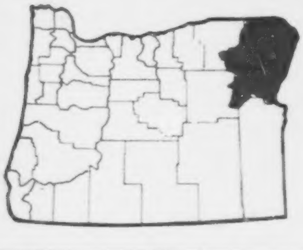
Nonfarm wages and salaries contribute the largest share to total income in the District's counties. In the smaller counties this comes from the small retail trade and services sectors and government and timber employment. In Morrow County it is food processing and in Grant it's timber. The District's counties frequently rank high in comparisons among the State's counties as to per capita income levels, though that can change drastically when farmers have a bad year. Average annual wages tend to be quite low, as wage employment is typically retail sales, personal services, and food processing. These are all low paying sectors. The loss of high paying jobs in the timber industry in recent years has also helped to lower average wages. Since the mid-1970s, Umatilla County's per capita income level has declined from the 6th highest in the State to only the 28th as the food processing, retail, and services sectors have come to be major job providers.

DISTRICT 12
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

	1986[1]	Projected 1994	Change Number	Change Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	25,750	28,920	3,170	12.3
Manufacturing	6,590	6,470	-120	-1.8
Durable Goods	2,090	2,230	140	6.7
Lumber & Wood Products	1,260	1,370	110	8.7
Other Durable Goods	830	860	30	3.6
Nondurable Goods	4,500	4,240	-260	-5.8
Food & Kindred Products	3,960	3,600	-360	-9.1
Other Nondurable Goods	540	640	100	18.5
Nonmanufacturing	19,160	22,450	3,290	17.2
Construction & Mining	620	830	210	33.9
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,660	1,820	160	9.6
Trade	5,610	6,730	1,120	20.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,100	1,190	90	8.2
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	3,610	4,420	810	22.4
Government	6,560	7,460	900	13.7

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.



District 13

Baker Co.
Union Co.
Wallowa Co.

Jason Yohannan

Economic Base

Northeastern Oregon's District 13 (comprised of Baker, Union, and Wallowa Counties) relies heavily on nature's resources to drive its economic engine. Timber, agriculture, and government form the employment base for the area.

In Northeastern Oregon, ... 79.6% of all manufacturing jobs are found in the lumber and wood products sector.

Timber is generally acknowledged to be Oregon's most important basic industry. Based on 1988 figures, nearly one-third (32.1%) of Oregon's manufacturing workers were involved in the lumber and wood products (including logging) industry, the largest share of any industrial sector within manufacturing. In Northeastern Oregon, the reliance on this industry is much more dramatic. Fully 79.6% of all manufacturing jobs are found in the lumber and wood products sector. In Union County, the figure is as high as 83.4%. While it would be somewhat of an overstatement to say that as this industry goes, so goes the region, Northeastern Oregon does remain heavily dependent on this sector.

An estimated 1,750 residents work directly in agriculture in District 13. Common agricultural commodities grown in the area include wheat, grass seed, potatoes, and cherries. However, the biggest source of income for rural Northeastern Oregonians comes from livestock raising. Estimates for 1988 show that dollars from cattle and calf sales account for over half of the gross farm sales of all products in the area.

Often overlooked in economic base analyses is the role of government employment, but in Northeastern Oregon it constitutes a critical player. In each county in the District, the government sector employs more workers than any other industry. Much of this is tied into the natural resource base of the area -- note the presence of many district offices of the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, etc. Regional institutions play an important role as well. La Grande's Eastern Oregon State College and Enterprise's Wallowa Memorial Hospital are key employers in their respective locations.

Other industries contributing to the area's job picture are transportation (primarily trucking and railroads) and tourism (mostly connected with outdoor recreation such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, skiing, snowmobiling, and sightseeing).

Population

The recession of the early-mid 1980s took an especially heavy toll on Northeastern Oregon, and its effects can still be seen in the District's population figures. The 1980 U.S. Census counted 47,328 residents in Baker, Union, and Wallowa counties. Population estimates for the intervening years, 1981 to the present, are produced by Portland State University, and these estimates indicate that the region's population dipped in 1983, rebounded in 1984, and has fallen off again since then. In fact, the estimate of 45,650 residents for 1988 represents the low mark of the decade for the District.

Baker County has fared the poorest. It has lost population each year, without exception, since 1981. Both Union and Wallowa Counties also have 1988 population estimates which are below their corresponding 1981 figures, but these two counties have held relatively constant levels of inhabitants since 1986.

There is no doubt that local population and economic opportunity are in some ways related. The question is which is the chicken and which is the egg. Baker County has experienced chronic unemployment for many years now, and resident counts have declined over these same years. However, 1987 and 1988 have been recovery years for Northeastern Oregon's economy, yet the population of the region is still estimated to have fallen by 100 between 1987 and 1988. If economic opportunity tends to lead population growth, one would expect to see population stabilization, at the very least, for the region through 1990. A small population increase before the end of the decade would not be out of the question.

DISTRICT 13
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	45,750	45,650	45,650	45,800
Civilian Labor Force	21,260	21,400	21,710	21,990
Unemployment	1,780	1,800	1,870	2,130
Percent of Unemployment	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.7
Total Employment	19,480	19,600	19,840	19,860

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Along with declining population has come a shrinking labor force, although 1988 appeared to offer a reversal to this trend. Figures for 1987 put the total labor force (employed plus unemployed residents) in each county in Northeastern Oregon at a level below that established in the 1981-1984 period.

Declining population may have only been one contributing factor, albeit an important one, to 1987's smaller labor force in the region. The example of Wallowa County in 1988 indicates that the discouraged worker phenomenon may have been very real in Northeastern Oregon. Discouraged workers are job seekers who simply give up looking for work and drop out of the labor force because they believe that no jobs for which they are qualified are available in their area. Unemployment counts include any unemployed people who are actively seeking work, regardless of whether or not these people are drawing unemployment benefits. However, unemployment counts do not include discouraged workers because they are not actively seeking work. As the mid-1980s were especially rough on Northeastern Oregon, workers who lost their jobs likely drew unemployment benefits, may have even exhausted them, and continued a job search for a period of time, all the while being counted as unemployed and part of the labor force. After several months without success, these individuals eventually may have given up, dropped out of the labor force, and no longer were counted in the statistics. With the improved Northeastern Oregon economy of 1988, these same workers now may perceive renewed opportunities today, and they may have re-entered the labor market as unemployed people actively seeking work. Once there, they get counted in the statistics again.

Returning to the Wallowa County example: Even though total population was estimated to increase by only 50 between 1987 and 1988, annual average labor force figures for those same years show that the county's total labor force grew by 160 over the year. This indicates more job seekers and a higher labor force participation rate from the current pool of residents -- that is, renewed entry into the labor market of local discouraged workers.

All three counties in Northeastern Oregon have had double-digit unemployment rate years during the 1980s. Baker County's average unemployment rate for 1983 reached a miserable 18.3%. Union County's poorest year was 12.9% in 1982. Unemployment peaked at 13.7% as recently as 1985 for Wallowa County.

As mentioned above, recent years have been recovery years for the region's economy. For all three counties, unemployment averages in 1986 were below 1985, and 1987 unemployment averages were below 1986. In 1988, Baker County saw yet another drop in its average unemployment rate; Union County remained the same as the prior year; and Wallowa County showed an increase, possibly tied to the re-entry of discouraged workers into the count of job seekers. In any case, for all three counties, economic conditions generally improved in 1988, as total nonagricultural wage and salary employment (the most accurate employment figure available from the Employment Division) posted an increase for the year.

Industrial Analysis

Along with the generally improved national economy, a big contributor to the 1986-1988 recovery of Northeastern Oregon was renewed strength in the lumber and wood products industry. While employment levels in the region today (and in the rest of Oregon for that matter) do not approach the heights of the late 1970s, current counts are well above the depths of the recession, and production is high.

Employment in lumber and wood may have risen about as much as it could have over the past couple of years. This cyclical industry appears to have peaked, yet employment still doesn't match 1979 levels because of the higher efficiency of today's mills (fewer employees needed per unit of output). With rising interest rates threatening to dampen demand for new homes and questions arising about availability of raw materials to process in the mills, the industry is getting squeezed at both ends and would not be expected to expand local employment further in the near future. Some employment declines have already been noted in the latest monthly employment figures for 1989.

Regionwide, agriculture is on the rebound after several rough years.

There are other areas where industrial improvement is possible. Regionwide, agriculture is on the rebound after several rough years. Both cattle and wheat are enjoying higher prices which could spill over into another good year or two for producers. Also, trade and services employment in the region seems to be following the national pattern of growing employment, although perhaps not at as rapid a pace.

DISTRICT 13
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	13,820	15,590	1,770	12.8
Manufacturing	2,310	2,410	100	4.3
Lumber & Wood Products	1,900	1,930	30	1.6
Other Manufacturing	410	480	70	17.1
Nonmanufacturing	11,510	13,180	1,670	14.5
Construction & Mining	310	370	60	19.4
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	970	990	20	2.1
Trade	3,140	3,810	670	21.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700	760	60	8.6
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	2,450	2,910	460	18.8
Government	3,940	4,340	400	10.2

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

Each county in the region can point to specific occurrences which could lead to gains in the future. On the drawing board for Baker County is a monument to the Oregon Trail on Bureau of Land Management property. Preliminary funding for the project has already been approved, and timetables are in place to develop this historic effort. Design and construction of an interpretive center at the site will start soon, with a grand opening scheduled for May 1992. In addition to jobs at the monument itself, it is hoped this will increase tourism to the area as a whole. Additionally for Baker County, construction has begun on a minimum security prison scheduled to open in 1989, which will bring perhaps 50 badly-needed middle income jobs to the area.

Eastern Oregon State College in Union County is seeing enrollment increases, and construction on campus will increase available building space in the future. These events could make the institution a bigger player in the future of this part of the state.

The tourism industry in Wallowa County continues to grow, and the area is gaining a fine reputation among writers, artists, and artisans.

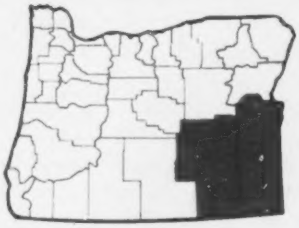
Income and Wages

Per capita personal income in the District has lagged that of the state and the nation for many years. On an accompanying table at the end of this chapter, one can see that figures for Baker and Union counties have never been above U.S. or Oregon levels since 1978, and Wallowa County exceeded the U.S. figure only once, back in 1979. There are a number of reasons for this situation, including lower wage scales, higher incidence of unemployment, and the presence of many jobs which are seasonal in nature.

Per capita personal income figures for 1986 (the latest county-level data available) rank Union County 21st highest among Oregon's 36 counties. Wallowa County ranks 26th, and Baker County ranks 34th.

Furthermore, even given the lower starting level of incomes in Northeastern Oregon, increases haven't kept pace with other areas. Between 1980 and 1986, U.S. per capita personal income increased by 47.3%. Statewide, the increase was 34.2%. Locally, Baker County managed only a 26.2% increase; Union County got 33.7%; and Wallowa County could only muster 23.6%. It is also informative to note that inflation during this same time period, as measured by the change in annual average Consumer Price Indexes for 1980 and 1986, rang in at 33.0% nationally and at 24.1% for the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area, indicating that income increases, at best, only served to keep pace with cost increases in the measured time span.

Figures for covered employment and payroll in the area confirm the income trends. The average annual pay per job in Oregon in 1987 was $18,883, based on unemployment insurance tax data for that year listed in an accompanying table at the end of this chapter. Union County's average was $16,385 (87% of the Oregon average), Wallowa County's average was $15,344 (81% of statewide), and Baker County's average was $14,900 (79% of statewide).



District 14

Harney Co.
Union Co.

Jason Yohannan

Economic Base

Southeastern Oregon's District 14 (comprised of Harney and Malheur counties) finds its economic base centered around wood products, agriculture and associated crop processing, wholesale and retail trade, and government. The District's economy is by no means uniform, however. The pattern for one component county is quite different from the other.

The wood products industry in District 14 revolves mostly around mills in the Hines area of Harney County plus logging in nearby forests. Very little evidence of the industry is found in Malheur County. Based on 1988 figures, nearly one-third (32.1%) of Oregon's manufacturing workers were involved in the lumber and wood products (including logging) industry, the largest share of any industrial sector within manufacturing. In Harney County, the reliance on this industry is much more dramatic. Fully 93.1% of all manufacturing jobs are found in the lumber and wood products sector.

An estimated 2,770 residents work directly in agriculture in District 14, although the figure is much higher at harvest time. While the work activities of the Harney County agricultural community revolve mostly around raising livestock and forage for the stocks, the agricultural sector in Malheur County consists of much more. Thanks to a reasonably long growing season, the availability of arable land, and the much-needed water delivered by today's irrigation systems, Malheur County has become a productive and diverse growing region. Based on 1988 data, Malheur County ranked 5th highest in gross farm sales among Oregon's 36 counties, behind Marion, Clackamas, Umatilla, and Linn counties. Common agricultural commodities grown in the northeast corner of the county (where most of the row crops are raised) include potatoes, onions, sugar beets, corn, and wheat. However, the second biggest source of income (just slightly behind vegetable crops) for farmers in Malheur County comes from livestock raising, based on estimates for 1988. In fact, with its huge area, Malheur County was able to claim top honors in dollars earned from cattle and calf sales among all of Oregon's counties.

Also a plus for the county is the fact that many of the crops are either processed locally or packed and shipped locally for fresh delivery to market. This accounts for the relatively high employment levels found in District 14 in food products manufacturing and wholesale trade.

Retail trade shows up as an industry with "export employment" in location quotient analysis of Malheur County. In general terms, this means that the number of workers in retail stores in the county exceeds that which would be expected for a county of Malheur's size. What is implied is that the county, primarily in the Ontario area, has been able to draw upon not only its own residents for customers, but residents of neighboring counties as well.

Often overlooked in economic base analyses is the role of government employment, but in Southeastern Oregon it constitutes a critical player. In both counties of the District, the government sector employs a high number of workers. In Harney County, it employs more workers than any other industry. Much of this is tied into the natural resource base of the area -- note the presence of many district offices of the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, etc. Regional institutions play an important role as well. Ontario's Treasure Valley Community College and Burns' Harney County Hospital are key employers in their respective locations.

Population

The recession of the 1980s took an especially heavy toll on Southeastern Oregon, and its effects can still be seen in the District's population figures. The 1980 U.S. Census counted 35,210 residents in Harney and Malheur counties. Population estimates for the intervening years, 1981 to the present, are produced by Portland State University, and these estimates indicate that the region's population dropped noticeably in 1982 and 1983, rebounded in 1984 and 1985, and has followed an up-and-down pattern since. The estimate of 33,800 residents for 1988 remains well below the 1980 Census level.

Harney County has fared the poorest. Back in 1980, a major manufacturing complex owned by the Edward Hines Lumber Company closed. The county's economy and population were devastated. Between 1980 and 1987, Harney County went from a population of 8,230 to a population of 7,200, a loss of 12.5%. No other county in Oregon suffered such a severe percentage reduction in residents in that span. In fact, most Oregon counties experienced population increases.

What lies ahead for District 14's population figures is especially difficult to predict. Harney County's closed complex has reopened under new ownership, and employment and population are on the upswing. Yet part of these operations are currently for sale, and at the time of this writing, a significant labor-management dispute has just ended for two of the establishments at that location. The unknown outcome of how all of this filters out makes any population prediction for Harney County somewhat premature at this time. Malheur County is also a difficult county to forecast, as it seems to have an erratic population history, plus the county's population rises and falls with the migration of seasonal farmworkers. The safest bet would be to assume that the status quo will continue for now, but to keep watching the labor market events of the area.

DISTRICT 14
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

	1987*	1988*	1989**	1990**
Total Population	33,700	33,800	33,900	34,050
Civilian Labor Force	17,310	17,510	17,820	18,140
Unemployment	1,340	1,230	1,340	1,490
Percent of Unemployment	7.7	7.0	7.5	8.2
Total Employment	15,970	16,280	16,480	16,650

* Preliminary: Subject to revision by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
** Projections made by Oregon Employment Division.

Labor Force and Unemployment

Because of the differences in the economic bases of the two component counties of District 14, their labor force histories in the 1980s have been quite disparate. Harney County, heavily dependent on forest products for basic employment, went into shock in 1980 when the old mill site closed. Unemployment reached as high as an unbelievable 30.2% in July 1980. Annual average unemployment rates for both 1980 and 1981 logged in at 21.8%, the highest yearly figures for any county in Oregon over the past two decades. This economic disruption forced many families to leave the area to search for employment elsewhere (note the population discussion above), and Harney County's labor force size shrank quickly as a result, dropping from 4,120 in 1980 to 3,480 in 1982.

Fortunately, with the gradual reopening and expansion of businesses at the formerly closed facility, unemployment has subsided to 7.7% in 1988. Additionally, during each year since 1982, Harney County's labor force and total employment counts have posted increases over the prior year's figures, to the point where they were above 1980 levels in 1988. Given the lower population levels for Harney County today when compared to 1980, one must assume that labor force participation rates are higher now -- perhaps many families which previously got by on one income have to, or choose to, rely on two incomes.

Malheur County was one of a few counties in Oregon to experience growth during the 1980-1984 period. It was able to do so because of its small reliance on the lumber industry during a period when a weak housing market and a poor national economy hurt the entire state. Even with employment growth, the 1980s have been a troublesome time for Malheur County as well on the unemployment front. The annual unemployment rate for the county hit double-digits (10.2%) for the first time in 1982 and peaked at 12.6% in 1983. Relief finally came in 1988 with a rate of 6.8%, one of the lower averages in Eastern Oregon. Total employment counts and the size of the labor force are more or less back up to pre-recession levels.

For both counties, unemployment rates fell and employment counts grew between 1987 and 1988.

What happens to the District's labor market for 1989 and 1990 depends a great deal, once again, on the semi-resolved outcome of the Harney County wood products situation. Should a buyer be found who is willing to continue running a modernized, efficient sawmill which is for sale, prospects look good for more of the same semi-respectable economy Harney County has had in 1987-1988. If not, another round of disruption is possible in Southeastern Oregon.

Annual average labor force and employment figures in Malheur County are greatly influenced by the length of the agricultural planting, tending, and harvesting seasons. The county has one of the more widely fluctuating labor force totals over the course of a given year due to an influx of a large number of migrant seasonal farm workers in the summer and fall. With the exception of a couple of items to be mentioned in the following section, employment and labor force annual averages over the next year or two are as likely to be influenced by the length of the agricultural season as by underlying economic gains or losses.

Industrial Analysis

Mirroring a trend which is occurring nationally, recent employment growth in District 14 has been accompanied by an industrial shift away from manufacturing jobs and toward nonmanufacturing jobs. Manufacturing employment made up 21.5% of total wage and salary employment in 1979. This percentage had shrunk to 17.9% by 1988. The manufacturing sector remains a major contributor to the District's overall payroll structure, however.

The 1989-1990 outlook for selected industries is as follows:

- Lumber & Wood Products -- While trying to avoid repetition, stay tuned to the events in Hines. That is where the answer lies. On the plus side, one mill has announced plans to expand employment in 1989. And exploration of a possible employee buy-out of the mill which is for sale has begun. The dark clouds are regionwide questions about supply and cost of raw materials, plus rising interest rates which always tend to put a damper on the wood products industry.
- Agriculture -- After two dry years with low water supplies which made a dent in yields, storage areas for irrigation water have had much replenishment thanks to runoff from ample snows in the winter just ended. District farmers probably can look forward to a good year in 1989, although planting has been delayed a few weeks because of soil being too wet to support farm vehicles. The cattle market still looks good, but costs are moving up for feed and other producer inputs, squeezing profits.
- Food Processing -- Efforts are being made to grow and process even more products locally, much of it focused on the county's regional strategy for using lottery dollars. Additionally, retooling and remodeling in the industry to accommodate a wider variety or timing of products could have the effect of higher annual average employment. One may not see more bodies toiling at processing plants at any given time, but the processing cycle could be made to last for more months out the year than it does currently, thus having the effect of increasing annual average employment. A new firm in this industry in Harney County also promises to help the sector's employment picture for District 14.
- Retail Trade -- The growing influence of the Boise metropolitan area as a regional trade center could have a negative impact on Malheur County retailers. The lack of a state sales tax continues to work in favor of the Oregon county, however. Also, the soon-to-be Idaho lottery may somewhat stem the weekly or twice-weekly tide of Southwestern Idahoans into Oregon stores.
- Mining -- The mining industry has made an increasing presence for itself in District 14 recently. A couple of new establishments have come into the area, and one more player has a good chance to enter the picture. A major gold discovery south of Vale was announced recently which has the possibility of bringing dozens of new jobs to the area in this boom-and-bust industry.

Income and Wages

Per capita personal income in the District has lagged that of the state and the nation for many years. On an accompanying table elsewhere in this chapter, one can see that figures for Harney and Malheur counties have never

DISTRICT 14
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(1986 TO 1994)

		Projected	Change	
	1986[1]	1994	Number	Percent
Total Wage & Salary Employment	11,170	12,720	1,550	13.9
Manufacturing	2,070	2,370	300	14.5
Food & Kindred Products	1,440	1,510	70	4.9
Lumber & Wood Products	520	720	200	38.5
Other Manufacturing	110	140	30	27.3
Nonmanufacturing	9,100	10,350	1,250	13.7
Construction & Mining	250	320	70	28.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	530	600	70	13.2
Trade	3,400	3,990	59017.4	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	430	470	40	9.3
Services & Miscellaneous[2]	1,840	2,130	290	15.8
Government	2,650	2,840	190	7.2

[1] Employment levels in 1986 do not match precisely with Resident Labor Force data because of slightly different industry breakouts.

[2] Agricultural services (SICs 074, 075, 078) are included in Other Services. Agricultural employment in 1986 was estimated to be 950.

been above U.S. or Oregon levels since 1978. Per capita personal income figures for 1986 (the latest county-level data available) rank Harney County 30th highest among Oregon's 36 counties. Malheur County ranks 35th, ahead of only Josephine County. There are a number of reasons for this situation, including lower wage scales, higher incidence of unemployment, and the presence of many jobs which are seasonal in nature.

Manufacturing employment made up 21.5% of total wage and salary employment in 1979. This percentage had shrunk to 17.9% by 1988.

Furthermore, even given the lower starting level of incomes in Southeastern Oregon, increases haven't kept pace with other areas. Between 1980 and 1986, U.S. per capita personal income increased by 47.3%. Statewide, the increase was 34.2%. Locally, Harney County managed only a 31.5% increase (this, after per capita personal income recorded a rare decline between 1979 and 1980 for the county) and Malheur County got only 25.1%. It is also informative to note that inflation during this same time period, as measured by the change in annual average Consumer Price Indexes for 1980 and 1986, rang in at 33.0% nationally and at 24.1% for the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area, indicating that income increases, at best, only served to keep pace with cost increases in the measured time span.

Figures for covered employment and payroll in the area confirm the income trends. The average annual pay per job in Oregon in 1987 was $18,883, based on unemployment insurance tax data for that year listed in an accompanying table elsewhere in this chapter. Harney County's average was $17,270 (91% of the Oregon average) and Malheur County's average was $13,686 (only 72% of statewide). Malheur County is consistently at or near the bottom of Oregon's counties in these types of income measures. Harney County rates more towards the middle of the pack in years which its lumber industry is healthy. In other years, Harney County also tends to fall toward the end of the line.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research & Statistics
October 1988

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1978-1987 [1]

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
U. S.	$ 8,136		$ 9,033		$ 9,919		$10,949		$11,480		$12,096		$13,114		$13,895		$14,606		$15,481	
Oregon	8,297		9,176		9,866		10,441		10,581		11,271		12,055		12,828		13,239		14,041	
Portland - Vancouver CMSA*	9,067		10,068		10,927		11,696		11,855		12,508		13,447		14,139		14,818			
Eugene MSA	7,936		8,686		9,110		9,636		9,661		10,345		11,140		11,794		12,419			
Medford MSA	7,286		8,033		8,712		9,144		9,263		10,081		10,899		11,308		11,880			
Portland PMSA**	9,255		10,270		11,125		11,922		12,104		12,753		13,718		14,438		15,177			
Salem MSA	7,680		8,482		9,166		9,677		9,848		10,381		11,067		11,763		12,303			
Oregon Counties		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Baker	$ 6,983	32	$ 8,332	21	$ 8,591	31	$ 8,993	30	$ 8,999	30	$ 9,092	32	$ 9,894	34	$10,349	34	$10,838	34		
Benton	7,200	29	7,894	30	8,727	26	9,488	18	10,178	10	10,986	10	11,965	7	12,721	7	13,912	7		
Clackamas	8,686	5	9,946	5	11,113	5	11,772	5	11,979	4	12,669	5	13,629	4	14,630	3	15,322	4		
Clatsop	8,072	9	8,981	11	9,692	9	10,102	10	10,260	9	10,820	12	11,467	10	12,620	8	13,268	8		
Columbia	7,388	24	8,275	24	9,117	16	9,721	14	9,563	17	10,031	25	10,816	22	11,212	23	11,495	29		
Coos	7,651	17	8,475	19	8,594	30	8,951	32	9,272	22	9,895	27	10,359	30	11,059	26	11,761	22		
Crook	7,970	10	8,897	12	9,120	15	9,209	24	8,936	33	10,294	20	11,054	18	11,632	16	12,069	18		
Curry	7,560	21	8,245	26	8,870	21	9,325	21	9,220	26	10,349	17	11,106	16	11,696	14	12,320	14		
Deschutes	8,076	8	8,811	13	8,853	22	9,159	26	9,296	21	10,301	19	11,141	12	11,802	12	12,147	16		
Douglas	7,376	25	8,154	27	8,768	24	8,980	31	9,033	29	10,117	21	10,723	23	11,140	24	11,733	23		
Gilliam	7,870	13	9,546	8	12,990	2	12,589	2	10,584	8	14,123	2	14,383	3	13,534	5	16,369	2		
Grant	7,052	31	8,455	20	8,638	28	9,435	19	8,904	34	9,880	30	10,131	31	10,748	30	11,045	32		
Harney	7,393	23	8,682	16	8,632	29	8,600	34	9,061	28	9,785	31	10,440	29	10,921	29	11,356	30		
Hood River	7,919	12	8,756	14	10,261	8	10,632	7	10,681	6	11,015	8	11,508	9	12,602	9	13,009	9		
Jackson	7,286	26	8,033	29	8,712	27	9,144	28	9,263	24	10,081	23	10,899	21	11,308	21	11,880	20		
Jefferson	7,606	19	7,894	31	8,226	34	9,053	29	8,943	32	9,439	34	10,450	27	10,583	33	11,731	24		
Josephine	6,591	34	7,132	36	7,707	36	8,014	36	8,200	36	9,138	35	9,488	35	9,589	35	9,841	36		
Klamath	7,653	16	8,309	22	8,947	19	9,352	20	9,264	23	9,883	28	10,446	28	10,957	28	11,306	31		
Lake	7,658	15	9,700	7	9,667	10	10,238	9	9,606	16	10,935	11	11,113	15	11,621	17	12,274	15		
Lane	7,936	11	8,686	15	9,110	17	9,636	17	9,661	15	10,345	18	11,140	13	11,794	13	12,419	13		
Lincoln	8,136	7	9,105	10	9,484	11	9,821	12	9,940	13	10,743	13	11,131	14	11,897	10	12,843	10		
Linn	7,126	30	7,667	33	8,356	33	8,927	33	8,945	31	9,490	33	10,025	33	10,638	32	10,961	33		
Malheur	6,540	35	7,451	35	8,203	35	8,080	35	8,225	35	8,911	36	9,461	36	9,466	36	10,260	35		
Marion	7,860	14	8,621	17	9,302	13	9,792	13	9,956	12	10,444	14	11,164	11	11,804	11	12,436	12		
Morrow	14,161	1	14,074	1	12,729	3	10,071	11	10,662	7	10,969	9	12,565	6	13,046	6	13,957	6		
Multnomah	9,536	4	10,361	4	11,071	6	12,003	4	12,103	3	12,778	4	13,586	5	14,349	4	14,962	5		
Polk	6,906	33	7,869	32	8,551	32	9,159	27	9,352	20	10,086	22	10,612	24	11,573	19	11,682	25		
Sherman	10,604	2	12,036	2	18,554	1	15,767	1	13,939	1	16,465	1	17,159	1	15,360	1	18,000	1		
Tillamook	7,277	27	8,108	28	8,761	25	9,202	25	9,107	27	9,882	29	10,053	32	11,023	27	11,660	26		
Umatilla	7,597	20	8,309	23	9,036	18	9,242	23	9,403	19	10,070	24	10,543	26	11,111	25	11,654	28		
Union	7,256	28	8,254	25	8,833	23	9,244	22	9,426	18	10,418	15	10,935	20	11,215	22	11,809	21		
Wallowa	7,624	18	9,150	9	9,443	12	9,639	16	9,225	25	10,026	26	10,566	25	10,678	31	11,669	26		
Wasco	8,664	6	9,831	6	10,351	7	11,064	6	11,072	5	11,606	6	11,847	8	11,588	18	12,608	11		
Washington	9,542	3	10,767	3	11,889	4	12,386	3	12,743	2	13,305	3	14,492	2	15,090	2	16,133	3		
Wheeler	6,396	36	7,577	34	8,938	20	10,388	8	10,093	11	11,289	7	11,098	17	11,836	15	12,030	19		
Yamhill	7,554	22	8,569	18	9,218	14	9,689	15	9,758	14	10,363	16	10,977	19	11,442	20	12,145	17		

[1] US and Oregon data series reflect August 1988 BEA revisions. Local area data series reflect April 1988 revisions. Local area data for 1987 not available.

* Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, and Clark Co.

** Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill Co.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

COMPONENTS OF OREGON POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY:
1980-1988

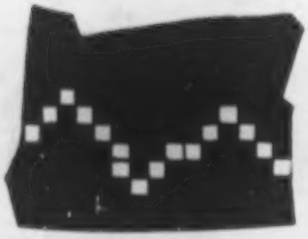
COUNTY	April 1, 1980 Census Population	July 1, 1988 Population Estimate	Population Change 1980-1988	Percentage Change 1980-1988	Births 1980-1988	Deaths 1980-1988	Natural Increase 1980-1988	Net Migration 1980-1988
Baker	16,134	15,150	−984	−6.10	1,861	1,476	385	−1,369
Benton	68,211	70,100	1,889	2.77	7,395	3,085	4,310	−2,421
Clackamas	241,911	262,200	20,289	8.39	27,908	15,089	12,819	7,470
Clatsop	32,489	34,000	1,511	4.65	3,933	2,745	1,188	323
Columbia	35,646	36,800	1,154	3.24	4,322	2,486	1,836	−682
Coos	64,047	58,800	−5,247	−8.19	7,208	4,933	2,275	−7,522
Crook	13,091	13,300	209	1.60	1,635	1,067	568	−359
Curry	16,992	18,400	1,408	8.29	1,812	1,546	266	1,142
Deschutes	62,142	68,700	6,558	10.55	8,127	4,118	4,009	2,549
Douglas	93,748	93,000	−748	−.80	11,404	6,709	4,695	−5,443
Gilliam	2,057	1,850	−207	−10.06	230	128	102	−309
Grant	8,210	8,350	140	1.71	973	610	363	−223
Harney	8,314	7,400	−914	−10.99	942	549	393	−1,307
Hood River	15,835	16,500	665	4.20	2,295	1,213	1,082	−417
Jackson	132,456	143,400	10,944	8.26	15,980	9,865	6,115	4,829
Jefferson	11,599	11,900	301	2.60	2,131	803	1,328	−1,027
Josephine	58,855	64,000	5,145	8.74	6,727	5,380	1,347	3,798
Klamath	59,117	57,300	−1,817	−3.07	7,392	4,077	3,315	−5,132
Lake	7,532	7,300	−232	−3.08	980	503	477	−709
Lane	275,226	273,700	−1,526	−.55	32,437	16,852	15,585	−17,111
Lincoln	35,264	38,800	3,536	10.03	4,082	3,454	628	2,908
Linn	89,495	88,800	−695	−.78	11,072	6,153	4,919	−5,614
Malheur	26,896	26,400	−496	−1.84	4,031	1,941	2,090	−2,586
Marion	204,692	219,000	14,308	6.99	28,192	15,442	12,750	1,558
Morrow	7,519	7,800	281	3.74	1,141	455	686	−405
Multnomah	562,647	570,500	7,853	1.40	72,311	46,560	25,751	−17,898
Polk	45,203	47,300	2,097	4.64	5,504	3,237	2,267	−170
Sherman	2,172	2,000	−172	−7.92	240	130	110	−282
Tillamook	21,164	21,400	236	1.12	2,312	1,934	378	−142
Umatilla	58,861	57,600	−1,261	−2.14	8,633	4,382	4,251	−5,512
Union	23,921	23,300	−621	−2.60	2,987	1,601	1,386	−2,007
Wallowa	7,273	7,200	−73	−1.00	912	549	363	−436
Wasco	21,732	20,600	−1,132	−5.21	2,610	1,870	740	−1,872
Washington	245,860	287,000	41,140	16.73	35,324	13,217	22,107	19,033
Wheeler	1,513	1,350	−163	−10.77	121	124	−3	−160
Yamhill	55,332	59,800	4,468	8.07	7,723	4,053	3,670	798
State	**2,633,156**	**2,741,000**	**107,844**	**4.10**	**332,887**	**188,336**	**144,551**	**−36,707**

Source: Center for Population Research and Census
Portland State University

OREGON COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND AND PAYROLL, 1987
ALL OWNERSHIP TYPES

Area	Average Employment	Total Payroll	Average Annual Salary	Average Weekly Wage	Percent of State 1/
United States	101,060,169	2,107,635,390,000	$20,855	$401.06	110
Oregon	1,075,609	20,310,505,302	$18,883	$363.13	100
Baker	3,965	$59,078,170	$14,900	$286.54	79
Benton	24,397	474,327,300	19,442	373.89	103
Clackamas	73,805	1,391,173,221	18,849	362.49	100
Clatsop	12,067	208,261,223	17,259	331.90	91
Columbia	8,035	168,407,440	20,959	403.06	111
Coos	19,228	341,101,487	17,740	341.15	94
Crook	4,477	80,527,140	17,987	345.90	95
Curry	4,905	74,392,495	15,167	291.67	80
Deschutes	24,646	403,223,980	16,361	314.63	87
Douglas	31,760	588,170,753	18,519	356.14	98
Gilliam	375	6,323,474	16,863	324.28	89
Grant	2,400	40,235,234	16,765	322.40	89
Harney	2,358	40,723,257	17,270	332.12	91
Hood River	6,845	101,456,012	14,822	285.04	78
Jackson	48,066	836,599,001	17,398	334.58	92
Jefferson	4,284	71,430,323	16,674	320.65	88
Josehpine	16,679	256,755,126	15,394	296.04	82
Klamath	18,564	313,647,414	16,895	324.91	89
Lake	2,536	43,897,151	17,310	332.88	92
Lane	100,931	1,781,089,569	17,647	339.36	93
Lincoln	12,576	190,879,978	15,178	291.88	80
Linn	29,041	559,262,399	19,258	370.34	102
Malheur	9,973	136,485,582	13,686	263.18	72
Marion	88,162	1,477,285,933	16,756	322.24	89
Morrow	2,990	50,662,519	16,944	325.85	90
Multnomah	338,226	7,130,212,618	21,081	405.41	112
Polk	9,474	153,475,960	16,200	311.53	86
Sherman	422	7,056,229	16,721	321.56	89
Tillamook	5,511	79,551,723	14,435	277.60	76
Umatilla	19,659	297,375,014	15,127	290.90	80
Union	7,547	123,660,575	16,385	315.10	87
Wallowa	1,869	28,677,989	15,344	295.08	81
Wasco	7,249	111,190,816	15,339	294.98	81
Washington	108,948	2,257,951,061	20,725	398.56	110
Wheeler	206	3,473,620	16,620	319.62	88
Yamhill	17,878	307,123,256	17,179	330.36	91

1/ County Average Annual Salary as a percent of Oregon statewide Average Annual Salary.



The Myth of Low Paying Jobs

David Allen

Oregon's general economic condition and the many trials and tribulations that have occurred during the 1980-82 recession and subsequent recovery are now widely known. Examples include:

- The shift from goods-producing to service-producing employment.
- The restructuring and down-sizing of large firms and the new job creation power of small firms.
- Changing the work environment so that there are fewer work rules and more generalized job descriptions.
- The need for more multi-skilled and higher-skilled workers.
- The dislocations of thousands of Oregon's traditional workforce and the need to continually retrain the existing workforce.
- The fact that most new entrants into the labor force in the 1990's will be women and minorities.

. . . most of the new jobs created in Oregon since 1982 have been higher-paying jobs in professional/technical occupations.

All of these trends have gained considerable publicity. What is less well known and often misunderstood, is the effect of Oregon's economic transition on the quality of the new jobs being created. A common complaint is that Oregon has lost many high-paying jobs but has gained back mostly low-paying jobs. From this point of view, we need to create a lot more good "family wage" jobs if Oregon is to truly have economic recovery. While there is an element of truth to this contention, the available historical occupational data does not support this low-wage jobs theory. In fact, most of the new jobs created in Oregon since 1982 have been higher-paying jobs in professional/technical occupations. So how did the myth of low-paying jobs get started?

There are three main reasons for the low-paying jobs myth. First, confusion exists between the two ways in which groups of workers are categorized; industrial classifications of firm employment or occupational classifications of employees. Often industry employment numbers are mistakenly used to refer to occupational employment, i.e. service industries used in place of, or equated to, service occupations. In fact, all kinds of occupations are found in service industries, including a considerable number of professional/technical jobs. However, in looking at the rapid growth that has occurred in service industries, it is often illogically assumed that the job growth has only been in low-paying "service jobs". Also, it does not logically follow that job losses in high-paying industries are job losses in higher-paying occupations. Secondly, many jobs in trade and service industries are highly visible, like fast food workers and sales clerks, while higher-paid jobs like computer programmers and accountants are often unseen.

The third reason for the myth is that analyses often compare 1979 earned income, adjusted for inflation, with a more recent year like 1987 and conclude from the comparison that Oregon has lost real earning power. While this loss is real, it does not follow that Oregon's new jobs are to blame. In fact, as will be shown, since 1982 the new jobs have actually helped raise earned income.

This article will explore the myth of low-paying jobs and point out that it is the quality of the workforce, not the quality of the new jobs, that is potentially the greatest obstacle to the Oregon comeback.

The Shifting Occupational Skill Mix

The specific occupational growth and decline tables shown here provide a variety of insights into occupational skill shifts that have occurred. The increased use of computers provided additional jobs for computer programmers, systems analysts, and computer operators. However, the increasing use of computers also contributed to the job losses of bookkeeping/billing machine operators, drafters, machine tool operators (combination), and directory assistance operators. The rapid increase of people eating out did not necessarily mean more jobs for all workers in the eating and drinking industry. Restaurant cooks and fast food workers experienced rapid growth while short order cooks and waiter/waitresses declined. Individually, these kinds of occupational/industry shifts are not all towards higher-skilled jobs. The addition of almost 15,000 fast food workers between 1979 and 1986 is a highly visible case in point. Nevertheless, the overall trend has been towards an increasingly higher-skilled workforce. A look at more general occupational data shows this trend.

OREGON OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1979-86

	Estimated Employment			New Jobs 1979-86	
	1979	1982	1986	Number	Percent
Fast Food Prep. & Service	6,136	10,534	21,056	14,921	243
Sales Rep./Clerk	61,701	57,846	67,154	5,453	9
Nurse Professional	11,738	15,171	17,150	5,412	46
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	3,164	3,311	5,719	2,555	81
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	4,202	3,811	6,187	1,985	47
Cook, Restaurant	5,666	4,410	7,270	1,604	28
Systems Analyst	1,426	1,530	2,935	1,509	106
Recreation Worker	786	892	2,073	1,287	164
Computer Programmer	1,674	1,946	2,688	1,014	61
Personnel & Labor Relations Spec.	1,279	2,046	2,154	875	68
Computer Operator	1,346	1,817	2,193	847	63
Refrigeration Mechanic	507	633	1,220	713	141
Credit Clerk (Loan)	949	579	1,579	630	66
Travel Agent	609	666	1,167	558	92
Physicians Assistant	107	294	629	522	488
Medical Record Tech.	343	233	791	448	131
Physical Therapist	586	660	911	325	55
Speech Path. & Audiologist	130	168	391	261	201
Occupational Therapist	117	205	366	249	213
Machine Tool Oper., Numerical Cont.	328	403	572	244	74

OREGON OCCUPATIONAL DECLINE
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1979-86

	Estimated Employment			Net Loss 1979-86	
	1979	1982	1986	Number	Percent
Waiter/Waitress	27,803	19,991	18,910	8,893	32
Carpenter	9,310	5,361	5,442	3,868	42
Cashier	19,559	18,561	16,017	3,542	18
Nurse Aide/Orderly	12,744	11,746	10,225	2,519	20
Cook Short Order/Specialty	6,731	4,627	4,620	2,111	31
Order Filler	4,556	3,826	2,742	1,814	40
Plumber/Pipefitter	4,263	2,991	2,452	1,811	42
Civil Engineer	2,686	2,340	896	1,790	67
Drafter	4,115	2,562	2,487	1,628	40
Stenographer	2,233	1,716	680	1,553	70
Central Office Operator	1,777	1,072	25	1,752	99
Bookkeeping/Billing Mach. Oper.	2,164	1,335	912	1,252	58
Brick Layer	1,436	291	204	1,232	86
Electrician	5,438	4,226	4,286	1,152	21
Machine Tool Oper. Combination	1,350	932	308	1,042	7
Directory Assistant Operator	489	420	3	486	99
Employment Interviewer	936	529	496	439	47
Licensed Practical Nurse	3,746	3,879	3,310	436	12
Electrocardiograph Tech	187	141	87	100	53

Dividing Oregon's workforce into eight major occupational groups and comparing the employment in these groups over time provides the best view of the kinds of jobs being created and lost. The table showing employment change between 1979 and 1986 covers a time in Oregon that includes years of both economic recession and recovery. During this turbulent time, major occupational shifts took place. Sizable job losses occurred in a number of occupational groups including craft workers, operatives, laborers, and perhaps surprisingly, managers & administrators. These job losses reflected the decline of manufacturing and construction employment, as well as the need for employers to cut overhead costs. A total of 75,000 painful job dislocations occurred! Many of these job losses were in occupations that were characterized as being relatively high-pay but low-skilled. Once lost, these kinds of jobs are not likely to return.

Of course, not all employment growth has been among higher-skilled workers. As the trade industries grew during the recovery, the number of sales workers also exploded. Almost 22,000 additional sales jobs were added between 1982 and 1986. Many of these jobs are highly visible as retail stores have mushroomed throughout the state. Based upon this kind of data, Oregon is creating many low-skilled, low-paying jobs. However, most people do not realize that many sales workers are employed in industries that pay high wages. In addition, when commissions are added to earned income, sales workers as a whole are not low-paid workers. In fact, national data for full-time employees indicates that annual pay of sales workers is equal to the average pay of all workers.

High-Pay vs. Low-Pay Jobs

Given the magnitude of Oregon's economic transition, are workers better off now than they were in 1979? In terms

OREGON'S RECOVERY YEARS
SHIFTING OCCUPATIONAL MIX
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY OCCUPATIONS
1982-86

	1982	Percent of Total	1986	Percent of Total	Employment Change 1982-86	
					Number	Percent
Total	964,820	100.0	1,060,141	100.0	95,321	9.9
Managers & Administrators	81,970	8.5	76,842	7.2	-5,128	-6.3
Professional & Technical	156,930	16.2	211,674	20.0	54,744	34.9
Sales Workers	73,750	7.6	95,616	9.0	21,866	29.6
Clerical Workers	203,580	21.1	214,694	20.3	11,114	5.5
Service Workers	159,080	16.5	164,374	15.5	5,294	3.3
Craft Workers	101,790	10.5	109,824	10.4	8,034	7.9
Operatives (Semiskilled)	132,780	13.7	128,533	12.1	-4,247	-3.2
Laborers	56,940	5.9	58,584	5.5	1,644	2.9

of wage and salary income, the answer is no. As the table on Oregon covered employment and payroll between 1979 and 1987 shows, average annual pay increased, but after adjusting for inflation real pay decreased by $123. This decline in real wage income, as well as relative declines in Oregon's per capita and household income compared with the U.S., are the main reasons for the "myth of lower-paying jobs".

OREGON COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL FOR SELECTED YEARS

	1979	1982	1986	1987	Change 1979-87
Employment	1,024,738	932,415	1,033,579	1,075,609	50,871
Average Annual Pay	$13,197	$16,186	$18,311	$18,885	$5,688
Real Annual Pay*	$19,008	$18,316	$18,768	$18,885	$ - 123

*Inflation adjusted (1987 $) using CPI-U Portland (1982-84 = 100)

Since many workers are in fact economically worse off than before, it is assumed that Oregon traded a lot of high-paying jobs for a lot of low-paying trade and service jobs. Are the new jobs to blame? As we have seen, it is true that many high-paying, relatively low-skilled jobs have been lost. However, most of the new jobs created have been in professional/technical occupations. What really happened in this trade?

The table entitled "Occupational Growth and Earnings 1982-1986" provides the answer to this question. Using the best available data on earnings by major occupational classification, the eight occupational groups fall into three categories, high-paying, average-paying, and low-paying jobs. Between 1982 and 1986, 93,321 new jobs were created, of which 57,650 (62%) were high-paying, 21,866 (23%) were average-paying, and 13,805 (15%) were low-paying. Clearly, most of the new jobs were in the higher-earning bracket. This fact also helps explain why real annual pay in Oregon did in fact increase from $18,316 to $18,885 between 1982 and 1987.

During the recovery, Oregon workers have been doing better each year. The problem is that there is still a ways to go. Hopefully, when the 1988 data become available, workers will once again have the earning power that they did in 1979. Perhaps it should be noted that even if it is assumed that all new sales workers in Oregon are paid lower than average wages, there would still have been almost 22,000 more higher-paying versus lower-paying jobs created between 1982 and 1986. Nearly any way you look at it, Oregon's new jobs are not the problem that is holding back economic recovery.

OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH AND EARNINGS 1982-86

High-Paying Jobs	**Median Yearly Earnings***	**Oregon Jobs Created 1982-86**
Managers & Administrators	$27,560	-5,128
Professional & Technical	$25,973	54,744
Craft Workers	$21,788	8,034
	Total High-Paying Jobs	57,650
Average Paying Jobs		
Sales Workers	$19,552	21,866
Low-Paying Jobs		
Clerical Workers	$16,016	11,114
Service Workers	$12,168	5,294
Operatives (Semiskilled)	$16,877	-4,247
Laborers	$14,404	1,644
	Total Low-Paying Jobs	13,805
	Net Difference Between High and Low-Paying Jobs	43,845
	Total New Jobs	93,321

*U.S. Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers, 1987 Current Population Survey Household data. Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1988. Average of all occupations $19,396. Oregon wage earnings are typically 10-11% below the national average.

The Future Outlook

Looking into the future, Oregon's occupational mix can be estimated using historical data and projecting these trends forward. The table "Oregon's Future Trends 1989-94" was derived by applying statistical regression techniques to nine years of previous occupational data. As can be seen, the projections indicate continued growth in professional/technical occupations and significant declines of craft workers, operatives, and laborers. It is very likely that the Oregon workforce will have to make further painful adjustments as the skills needed by the economy continue to shift towards higher-skilled jobs. Well-paying jobs will be available but a skill mismatch exists between the workers who will suffer the thousands of job losses and the skill requirements of new jobs being created. In other words, the major labor force problem facing Oregon is the quality of the workforce, not the quality of the new jobs being created. The future economic prosperity of Oregon depends upon creating a quality workforce that will match the occupational skill mix of the new economy.

OREGON'S FUTURE TRENDS NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY OCCUPATIONS 1989-94

	1989	Percent of Total	1994	Percent of Total	Employment Change 1989-94	
					Number	Percent
Total	1,112,208	100.0	1,199,160	100.0	86,952	7.8
Managers & Administrators	87,555	7.9	90,666	7.6	3,111	3.6
Professional & Technical	232,606	20.9	286,537	23.9	3,931	23.2
Sales Workers	101,981	9.2	119,999	10.0	18,018	17.7
Clerical Workers	231,592	20.8	254,156	21.2	22,564	9.7
Service Workers	173,018	15.6	184,976	15.4	11,958	6.9
Craft Workers	102,703	9.2	95,709	8.0	-6,994	-6.8
Operatives (Semiskilled)	128,859	11.6	120,987	10.1	-7,872	-6.1
Laborers	53,894	4.8	46,130	3.8	-7,764	-14.4

Industry Profiles: Introduction

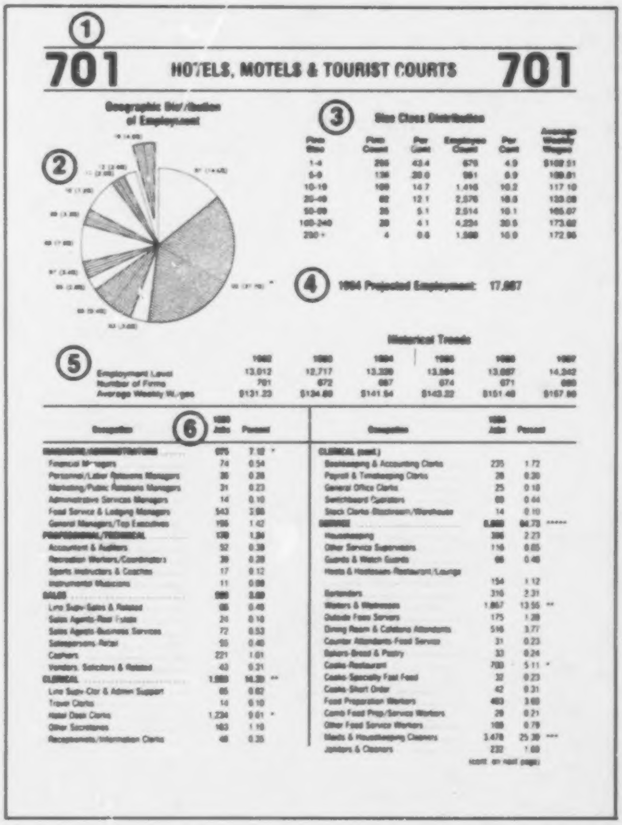
Dwayne Stevenson

Profiles of about 300 industries as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual are included here. They are divided into major industry divisions as shown and listed in sequential order by their SIC code. Data are published at the 3-digit SIC level.

011-091	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing
142-149	Mining
152-179	Construction
201-399	Manufacturing
401-497	Transportation, Communications, & Utilities (TCU)
501-519	Wholesale Trade
521-599	Retail Trade
602-679	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE)
701-893	Services
911-991	Public Administration

Some Oregon industries are not listed due to confidentiality. The configuration of others differs from the SIC manual. Agricultural Production (011) includes only non-seasonal (covered by unemployment insurance - UI) employees in the 2-digit SICs 01 and 02. Federal government employment is shown under SIC 991.

The information on each industry comes from a variety of sources. **Item 1** shows the industry title and code which are from the SIC manual.



① 701 HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS 701

Item 2, a pie chart, shows geographic distribution of the industry's employment by district. The districts, as defined in the following table, are numbered 1 through 14. Often some districts have such small percentages of the total that they are combined in a residual district 19. This district wedge is always "exploded/pulled out" from the pie chart. If a particular district is not shown and no district 19 wedge exists, that particular district has no employment in that industry. Even if a district 19 wedge exists, it may not include all unlisted districts.

District 1	Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties
District 2	Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties
District 3	Marion and Polk counties
District 4	Benton and Linn counties
District 5	Lane County
District 6	Douglas County
District 7	Coos and Curry counties
District 8	Jackson and Josephine counties
District 9	Hood River, Sherman, and Wasco counties
District 10	Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson counties
District 11	Klamath and Lake counties
District 12	Gilliam, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, and Wheeler counties
District 13	Baker, Union, and Wallowa counties
District 14	Harney and Malheur counties

Item 3, the size class distribution table, shows firm count, employee count, and average weekly wages for up to seven size classes. Occasionally, two or more size classes are combined to maintain confidentiality. In addition, omission of size classes occurs frequently where no data exist. Data in this table are based on a multi-year average.

Item 4 is the projected employment level for the industry. This projection is not an attempt to predict the economy's point in the business cycle, but a secular trend midpoint between expansionary and recessionary points.

A much better picture of long-term employment change is provided in Item 5, wage and salary employment. **Item 5** also shows the variation in number of firms and average weekly wages. The data in **Items 2, 3, & 5** only include UI-covered employees (except SIC 401). In general, this includes all workers. However, substantial numbers of non-covered workers exist in certain SICs. (The major SICs are 631, 632, 653, 821, 822, 835, and 913.) Non-covered workers in these industries are included in **Items 4 & 6**, but not in **Items 2, 3, & 5**.

Item 6 shows the occupational staffing pattern of the industry. Seven major occupational categories are listed in bold type. Detail occupations with employment of 10 or more are listed below each appropriate major category. The first column lists the occupational title. Next, is the occupation's 1986 estimated wage and salary employment. The third column shows the occupation's percent of total industry employment. Following this occasionally are some asterisks. These are a quick indicator of the relative dominance of this occupation in the industry based on the percent of total employment (see chart). For those occupations which have one or more asterisks, Appendix C provides definitions.

Percent	Asterisks
At least 5%, but less than 10%	*
At least 10%, but less than 20%	**
At least 20%, but less than 30%	***
At least 30%, but less than 40%	****
Greater than 40%	*****

If **NA** appears in **Item 5**, the data are either unavailable or confidential.

Questions regarding these industry profiles should be directed to:

Employment Division - R & S
875 Union St. NE
Salem OR 97311
(503) 378-8651

Industry Description

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

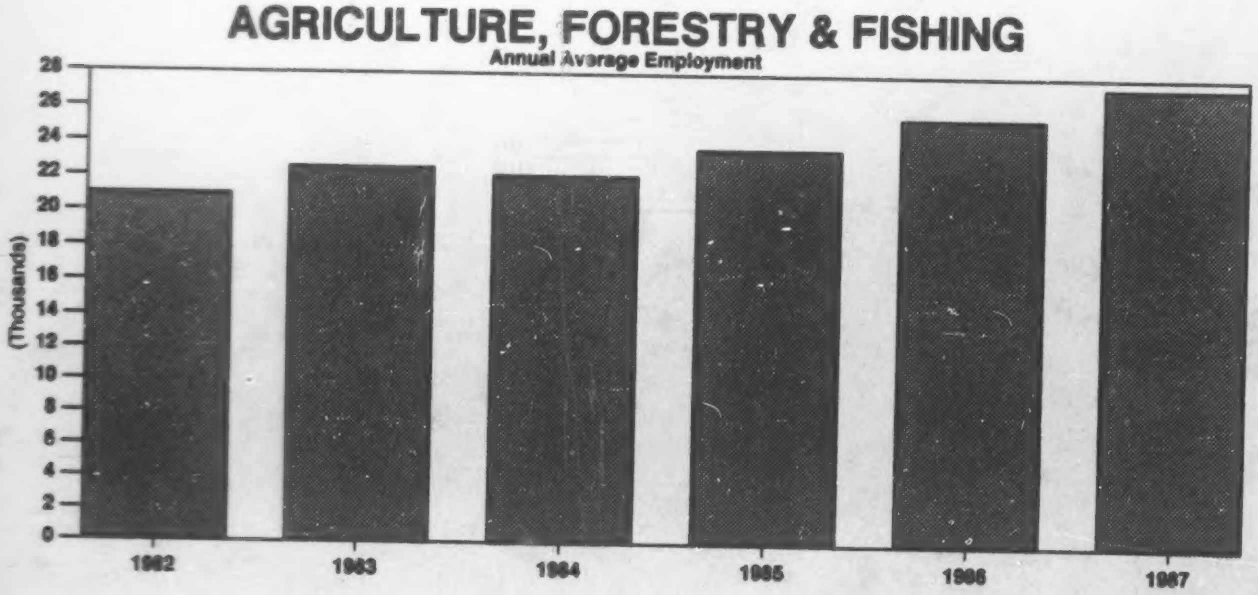
This division includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

The classification of agricultural production (01) covers establishments primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, vines, or trees; and the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock.

The classification of agricultural services (07) includes establishments primarily engaged in supplying soil preparation services, crop services, landscape and horticultural services, veterinary and other animal services, and farm labor and management services.

The classification of forestry (08) covers establishments primarily engaged in the operation of timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries, the gathering of forest products, or in performing forestry services.

The classification of fishing, hunting, and trapping (09) covers establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing; operating fish hatcheries, and fish and game preserves; and commercial hunting and trapping.



Industry Description

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

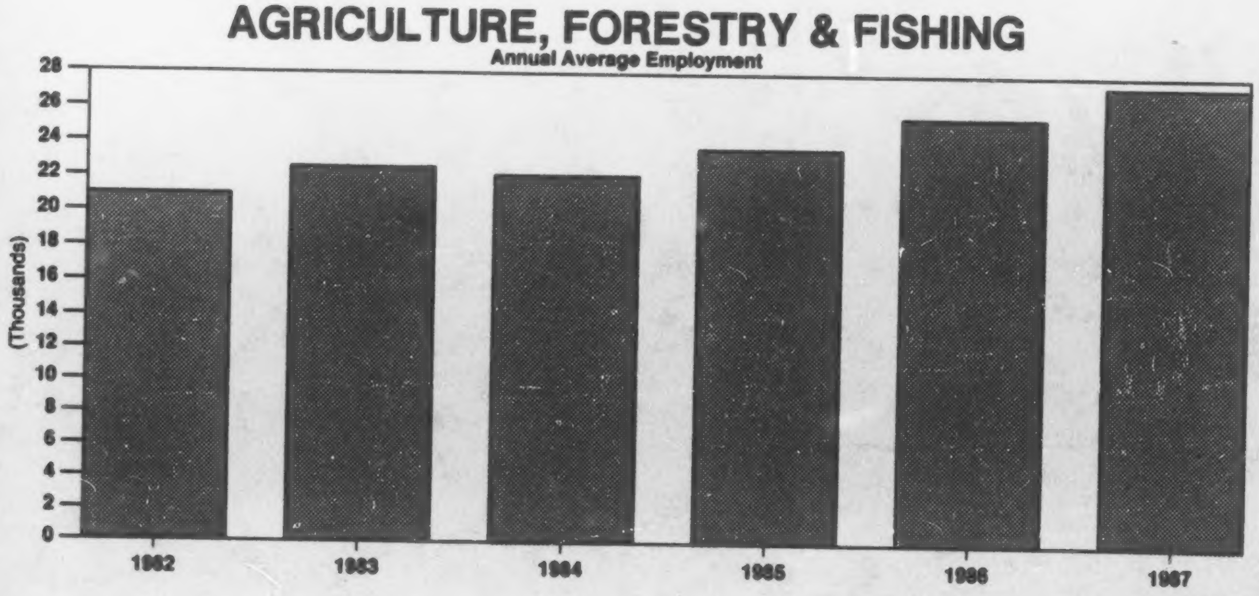
This division includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

The classification of agricultural production (01) covers establishments primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, vines, or trees; and the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock.

The classification of agricultural services (07) includes establishments primarily engaged in supplying soil preparation services, crop services, landscape and horticultural services, veterinary and other animal services, and farm labor and management services.

The classification of forestry (08) covers establishments primarily engaged in the operation of timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries, the gathering of forest products, or in performing forestry services.

The classification of fishing, hunting, and trapping (09) covers establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing; operating fish hatcheries, and fish and game preserves; and commercial hunting and trapping.



Industry Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

Tom Lancefield

Oregon's agricultural economy has regained considerable strength within the last two years. Higher commodity prices brought on by the drought in the Midwest, and strong export sales, encouraged by depreciation of the U.S. dollar and export subsidies for some crops, have helped boost net farm income in Oregon and the other northwest states (FIGURES 1 and 2). Even if growing conditions return to normal this year, the drawdown of drought-affected inventories may support higher commodity prices for at least one more year. World carry-over stocks of wheat are expected to be at their lowest level since 1972-1973, according to James Cornelius, Oregon State University Agricultural Economist.

Agriculture in Oregon derives some stability from its diverse commodity base, with a number of significant crop and animal products (FIGURE 3). Specialty crops, which include Christmas trees, farm forestry, and nursery crops, show the most dramatic increases in producer-level sales since 1983. The agricultural sector, plus food processing, which is discussed separately in this publication, contributes about six percent of Oregon's total gross state product, based on value added (not total sales). Viewed from another perspective, agriculture and food processing account for about 10-15% of the value added by Oregon's economic base industries. These basic industries attract new dollars into Oregon from exports of products or services to other states or foreign countries. The forest products industry, by comparison, contributed 40-50% of the value added by Oregon's economic base industries over the same period, report James Cornelius and Con Schallau in Oregon Policy Choices 1989.

If labor shortages are severe, pressures to mechanize the remaining hand-labor operations will be stronger, farm wages may rise, and growers may shift to other crops.

The size of Oregon's agricultural labor force has dropped somewhat since the early 1980's. The following table demonstrates this clearly. These data exclude self-employed farmers and ranchers, workers under 16 years of age, independent contract labor, and food processing workers. The industry profile pages following this narrative exclude those persons plus a sizeable number of seasonal workers not covered by unemployment insurance.

OREGON STATEWIDE
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT[1]
(ANNUAL AVERAGE)

1980	43,000
1981	43,100
1982	42,100
1983	40,200
1984	39,500
1985	37,600
1986	37,700
1987	37,200
1988[2]	37,200

[1] All data reflect workers aged 16 years and over, whether covered by unemployment insurance or not.

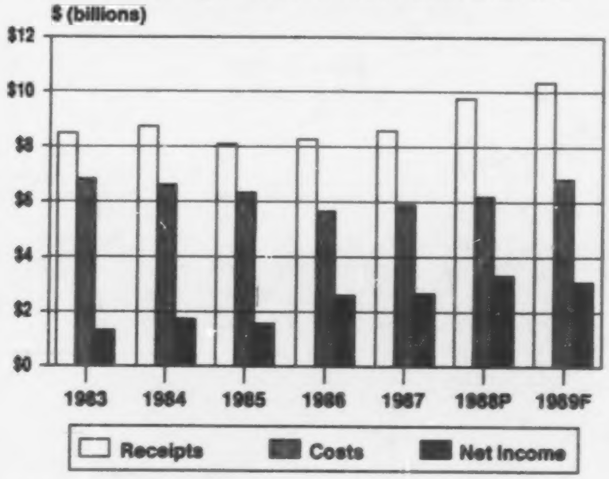
[2] 1988 data are preliminary.

There are an estimated 37,000 farms in Oregon, using $1,000 in annual sales of agricultural products as the threshold. The smallest 40% generated only about 1% of total sales in 1982, according to James Cornelius, and the largest 1% in sales accounted for 37% of farm product sales. The trend in "family farms" nationwide is to one extreme or the other in the size of operation.

Outlook

General economic factors will influence almost all agricultural enterprises to some degree: higher interest rates and more significant inflation in prices of machinery and supplies may constrain gains in net returns in many sectors (see FIGURES 1 and 2 for aggregate cost estimates). The prospects for each commodity, however, are significantly unique. Labor-intensive row and tree fruit harvests may be affected by shortages of seasonal labor, especially with immigration reform provisions taking full effect only this year. Other commodities, such as wheat, may be unaffected by labor shortages, but vulnerable to changes in currency exchange rates, weather in other parts of the nation and world, and trade barriers. Field-burning restrictions may impose additional costs on grass seed

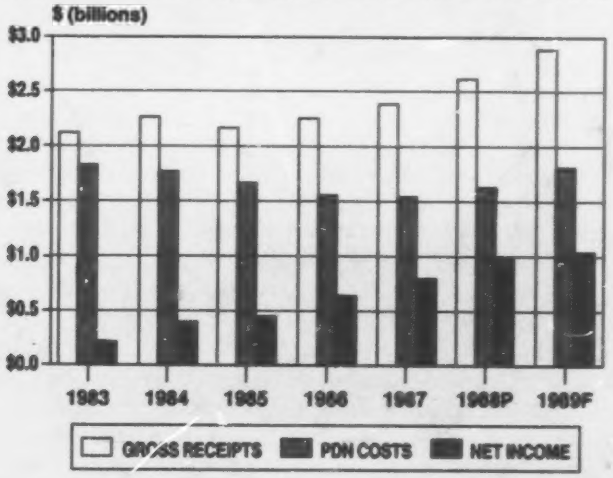
FIGURE 1
PACIFIC NORTHWEST FARM INCOME
Receipts, Expenses & Net Farm Income



SOURCE: James Cornelius, Oregon State University

1988 Projections
1989 Forecast

FIGURE 2
OREGON FARM INCOME SITUATION
RECEIPTS, EXPENSES, AND NET FARM INCOME



SOURCE: 1984-87 USDA, ERS

1988 Projection
1989 Forecast

growers, who garnered $200 million in sales in 1988 (FIGURE 3); and other nations, including China, are gearing up to produce their own supplies and perhaps compete with the U.S. Uncertainties over labor supplies have already affected planting decisions in Oregon for crops such as strawberries. If labor shortages are severe, pressures to mechanize the remaining hand-labor operations will be stronger, farm wages may rise, and growers may shift to other crops.

The projected 1994 employment in agricultural production (SIC 011) represents a 15% drop from 1987 levels. That projection is based upon the generally declining trend in agricultural employment since 1981 and can be seen in the preceding table. Employment data for agricultural production may be less reliable than for other industries, however, owing to data collection problems. The continual rise in covered employment in agricultural production, shown in SIC 011, since 1982 may reflect definitional problems; seasonal farm workers would be counted in these estimates only as their employer's payroll exceeded certain thresholds defined by statute.

In contrast to agricultural production, employment in all the other agricultural industry groups, except farm labor and management services, is projected to continue rising through 1994. Projections for employment in agricultural sectors, then, mirror the complexity and rapid changes characterizing the national and world economy.

James Cornelius notes in **Oregon Policy Choices 1989** that while Oregon may succeed in boosting agricultural exports in the future, competitive forces will mean it won't be easy:

> . . . Oregon and the United States are losing their ability to compete in international agricultural markets solely on the basis of lowest-cost production. High costs for land and labor put the U.S. agricultural producer at a disadvantage . . . marketing strategies encompassing quality, reputation and specific consumer demands may prove more successful for Oregon agriculture.

Forestry

Some 4,000 people are employed in the timber tract, forest nursery and seed gathering, and forestry services industries in Oregon. Some of the larger occupational groups represented in 1987 include forest and conservation workers (1,400), nursery workers (450), foresters and conservation scientists (150, not including federal government employees), fire fighters (165), log graders and scalers (140), and brush cutters (135). Included among forest and conservation workers are reforestation tree planters and Christmas tree farm workers.

Outlook

Employment is projected to rise modestly in each of the three industry groups, to a total of 4,800 workers by 1994. Factors affecting these forest-related industries are discussed in the "manufacturing" section which includes the logging and wood products industries.

Commercial Fishing

The commercial fishing and processing industries in Oregon provide about one percent of total Oregon earned income, but in Newport and Astoria they may generate up to 25% of community earned income according to Hans Radtke and Chris Carter. Those figures include the value of fish caught off Oregon's coast as well as those caught by Oregon's "distant water" fleet which operates in Alaskan waters. Revenues from joint venture agreements with foreign processor boats operating off Oregon and Alaska are included, whereas revenues from oyster farming and salmon ranching are not included even though the latter brought in some $3.9 million to Oregon aquaculturists in 1986. Total ex-vessel values of fish, shrimp and crab landed commercially in Oregon in 1988 were $97.7 million.

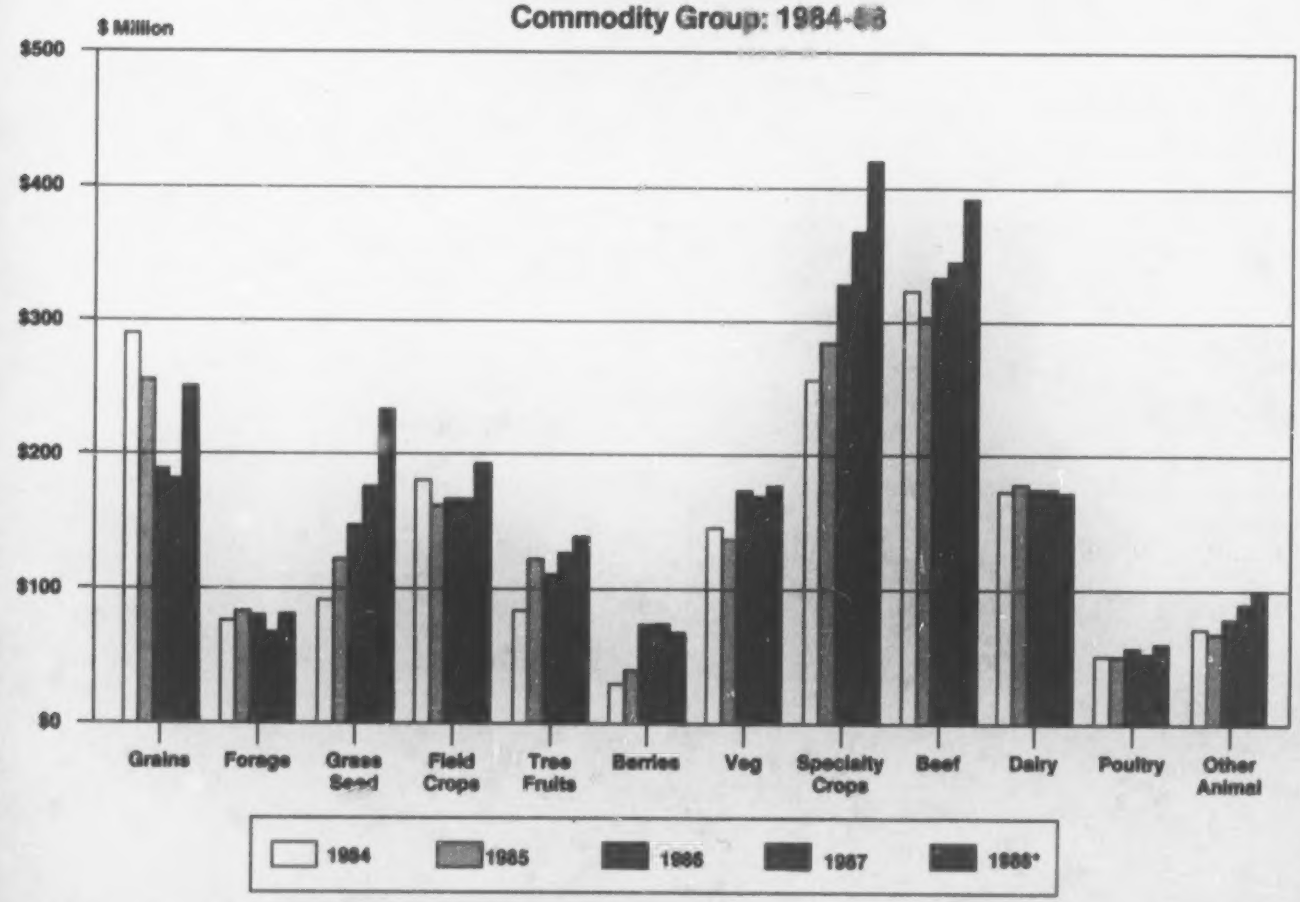
Outlook

Almost three quarters of the 600+ covered employees in Oregon's commercial fisheries in 1986 worked as deck hands on fishing vessels (SIC 091). The vast majority of commercial fishing firms in Oregon are small, with four or fewer employees. Employment in this industry is expected to remain stable, barring a recurrence of the "El Nino" phenomenon, which devastated fish catches from 1982 to 1984.

FIGURE 3

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Annual Sales Value by
Commodity Group: 1984-88

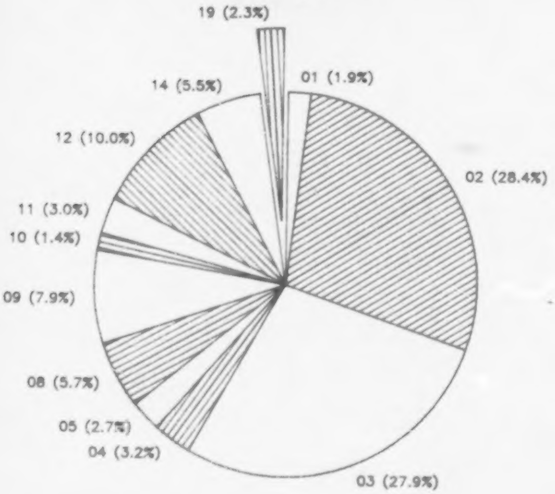


SOURCE: Oregon State University Extension Service

* 1988 Figures are preliminary

011 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 011

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	199	23.8	439	2.7	$285.41
5-9	206	24.7	1,538	9.6	227.92
10-19	217	26.0	3,066	19.1	187.21
20-49	152	18.2	4,530	28.3	170.43
50-99	41	4.9	2,986	18.6	182.16
100-249	15	1.8	1,957	12.2	168.10
250+	5	0.6	1,516	9.5	193.81

1994 Projected Employment: 14,446

Historical Trends

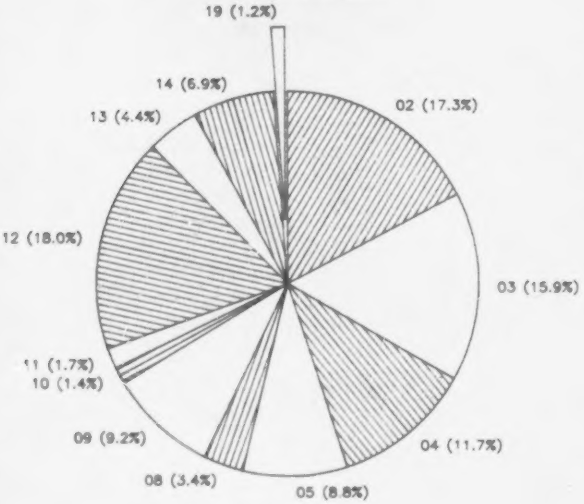
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	13,343	14,256	14,266	14,951	16,037	17,075
Number of Firms	690	748	779	807	820	846
Average Weekly Wages	$165.87	$168.37	$177.24	$179.80	$184.26	$194.43

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,122**	**6.99** *
General Managers/Top Executives	11	0.07
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1**	**0.01**
SALES	**12**	**0.07**
CLERICAL	**49**	**0.31**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	12	0.07
SERVICE	**3**	**0.02**
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**14,002**	**87.28** *****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	960	5.98 *
Nursery Workers	1,793	11.18 **

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)		
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	44	0.27
Farm Equipment Operators	2,757	17.19 **
Vegetable Crop Workers	317	1.98
Field Crop Workers	634	3.95
Pruner-Trees & Vines	334	2.08
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**854**	**5.32** *
Farm Equipment Mechanics	803	5.01 *
Hand Packers & Packagers	35	0.22

072 CROP SERVICES 072

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	59	57.3	104	12.0	$279.70
5-9	19	18.4	137	15.8	271.94
10-19	12	11.7	170	19.6	234.15
20-49	8	7.8	207	23.9	268.44
50-249	5	4.9	248	28.6	278.66

1994 Projected Employment: 1,188

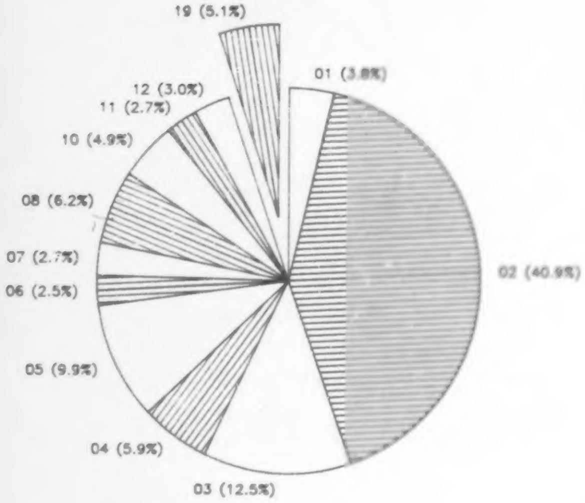
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	627	685	711	718	873	994
Number of Firms	84	90	90	92	96	103
Average Weekly Wages	$227.82	$227.90	$241.58	$247.83	$274.57	$276.40

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**69**	**7.93**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	54	6.21	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**22**	**2.53**	
Agricultural Engineers	13	1.49	
SALES	**11**	**1.26**	
CLERICAL	**87**	**10.00**	**
Other Secretaries	20	2.30	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	21	2.41	
General Office Clerks	19	2.18	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.23**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**370**	**42.53**	*****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	11	1.26	
Nursery Workers	12	1.38	
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	63	7.24	*
Farm Equipment Operators	19	2.18	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)			
Vegetable Crop Workers	158	18.16	**
Airplane Pilot Helpers	21	2.41	
Field Crop Workers	63	7.24	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**309**	**35.52**	****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	15	1.72	
Farm Equipment Mechanics	17	1.95	
Carpenters	15	1.72	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	48	5.52	*
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	19	2.18	
Cannery Workers	16	1.84	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	43	4.94	
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	28	3.22	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	14	1.61	
Other Hand Material Movers	37	4.25	

074 VETERINARY SERVICES 074

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	168	60.2	439	32.4	$161.97
5-9	84	30.1	578	42.6	226.91
10-19	24	8.6	290	21.4	251.96
20-49	3	1.1	49	3.6	266.63

1994 Projected Employment: 1,837

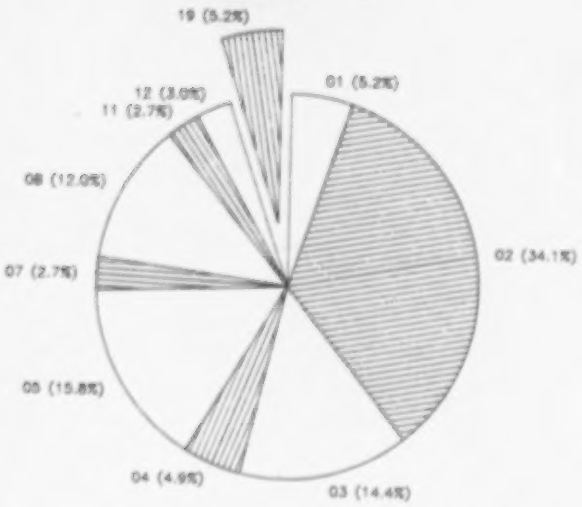
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,157	1,180	1,230	1,236	1,352	1,466
Number of Firms	260	261	267	269	275	283
Average Weekly Wages	$198.07	$203.76	$202.69	$213.25	$207.74	$218.02

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**45**	**3.33**	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	35	2.59	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**389**	**28.79**	***
Veterinarians & Vet Inspectors	252	18.65	**
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	21	1.55	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	113	8.36	*
SALES	**1**	**0.07**	
CLERICAL	**365**	**27.02**	***
Other Secretaries	32	2.37	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	217	16.06	**
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	73	5.40	*
General Office Clerks	23	1.70	
SERVICE	**370**	**27.39**	***
Veterinary Assistants	335	24.80	***
Janitors & Cleaners	35	2.59	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**181**	**13.40**	**
Animal Caretakers	162	11.99	**

075 ANIMAL SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY 075

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	107	82.9	186	47.6	$157.36
5-9	14	10.9	90	23.0	166.46
10-19	8	6.2	115	29.4	225.80

1994 Projected Employment: 528

Historical Trends

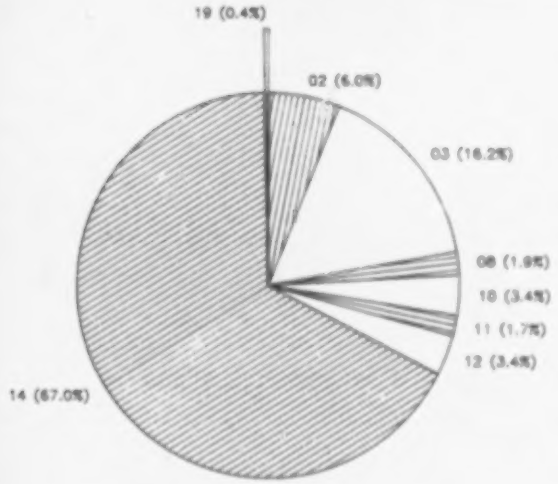
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	295	315	324	371	387	405
Number of Firms	107	104	106	121	130	127
Average Weekly Wages	$182.36	$194.02	$167.07	$169.25	$182.79	$189.94

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	14	3.62	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	67	17.31	**
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	29	7.49	*
SALES	4	1.03	
CLERICAL	24	6.20	*
SERVICE	8	2.07	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	178	45.99	*****
Horse Trainers	23	5.94	*
Animal Caretakers	127	32.82	****
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	92	23.77	***
Slaughterers & Butchers	26	6.72	*
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	52	13.44	**

076 FARM LABOR & MANAGEMENT SERVICES 076

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	25.0	5	1.1	$322.66
5-9	3	15.0	21	4.4	167.29
10-19	3	15.0	41	8.7	158.01
20-49	4	20.0	130	27.5	108.75
50-99	5	25.0	275	58.3	72.58

1994 Projected Employment: 616

Historical Trends

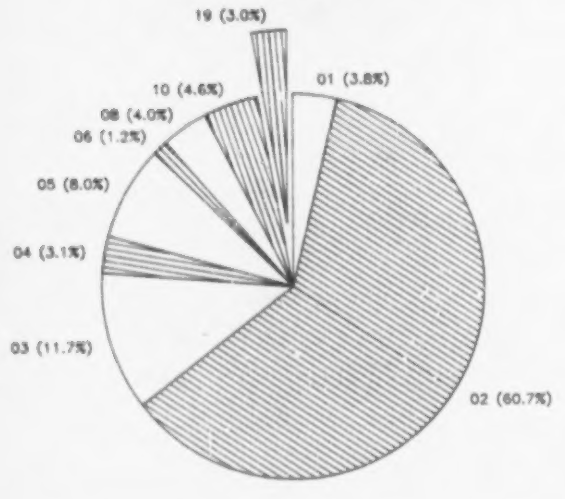
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	360	319	363	336	453	616
Number of Firms	11	12	13	14	14	18
Average Weekly Wages	$80.16	$69.84	$69.31	$87.48	$90.05	$104.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	2	0.44	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	452	99.12	*****
Farm Equipment Operators	26	5.70	*
Vegetable Crop Workers	199	43.64	*****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)			
Field Crop Workers	141	30.92	****
Pruner-Trees & Vines	79	17.32	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	2	0.44	

078 LANDSCAPE & HORTICULTURAL SERVICES 07

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Av We Wa
1-4	378	79.1	696	33.6	$1
5-9	56	11.7	382	18.5	2
10-19	29	6.1	381	18.4	2
20-49	11	2.3	333	16.1	2
50-99	4	0.3	277	13.4	3

1994 Projected Employment: 3,123

Historical Trends

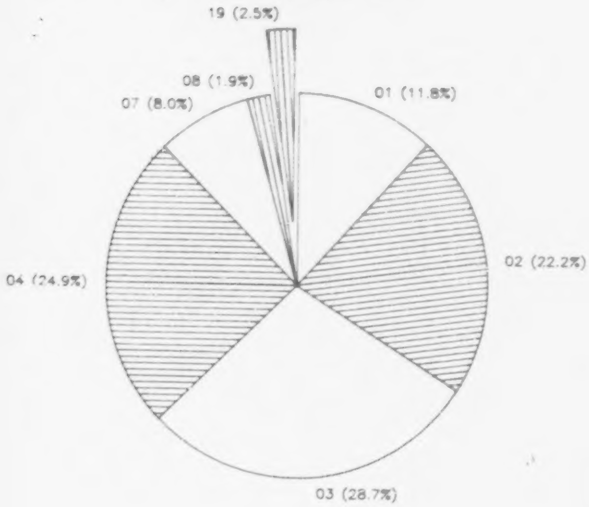
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Employment Level	1,250	1,349	1,541	1,738	2,034	
Number of Firms	409	400	406	437	471	
Average Weekly Wages	$223.33	$232.66	$235.47	$237.51	$246.33	$25

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**69**	**3.39**	
Financial Managers	11	0.54	
General Managers/Top Executives	46	2.26	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**92**	**4.52**	
Landscape Architects	41	2.01	
SALES	**47**	**2.31**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	11	0.54	
Salespersons-Retail	13	0.64	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	23	1.13	
CLERICAL	**134**	**6.58**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	15	0.74	
Other Secretaries	22	1.08	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	31	1.52	
General Office Clerks	48	2.36	
SERVICE	**48**	**2.36**	
Other Protective Service Workers	28	1.38	
Child Care Workers	15	0.74	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1,410**	**69.29**	**
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	42	2.06	
Tree Trimmers	156	7.67	*
Other Logging Related Workers	13	0.64	
Forest & Conservation Workers	22	1.08	
Nursery Workers	100	4.91	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	965	47.42	**
Pruner-Trees & Vines	44	2.16	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**235**	**11.55**	**
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	13	0.64	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	22	1.08	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.64	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	11	0.54	
Other Construction Trades Workers	114	5.60	*

081 TIMBER TRACTS 081

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	30	46.2	39	4.2	$302.04
5-9	9	13.8	57	6.1	269.50
10-19	8	12.3	103	11.0	334.89
20-49	12	18.5	406	43.3	329.16
50-99	6	9.2	333	35.5	241.73

1994 Projected Employment: 1,076

Historical Trends

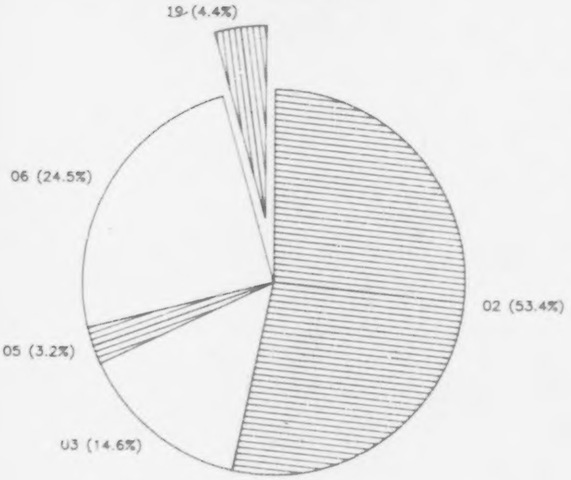
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	717	728	809	988	861	951
Number of Firms	53	57	58	57	58	63
Average Weekly Wages	$268.75	$301.44	$294.64	$299.89	$300.38	$285.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**61**	**7.08** *
Administrative Services Managers	31	3.60
General Managers/Top Executives	23	2.67
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**140**	**16.24** **
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	100	11.60 **
CLERICAL	**52**	**6.03** *
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	18	2.09
General Office Clerks	11	1.28
SERVICE	**5**	**0.58**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**517**	**59.98** *****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	24	2.78
Fallers & Buckers	31	3.60
Tree Trimmers	21	2.44
Forest & Conservation Workers	282	32.71 ****
Nursery Workers	67	7.77 *
Brush Cutters	17	1.97
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**87**	**10.09** **
Line Supv-Other	13	1.51
Operating Engineers	11	1.28
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	16	1.86

082 FOREST NURSERIES & SEED GATHERING 082

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	21.1	8	1.7	$262.53
5-9	3	15.8	20	4.2	201.30
10-19	2	10.5	15	3.2	163.12
20-49	5	26.3	147	30.9	155.08
50-99	5	26.3	286	60.1	180.66

1994 Projected Employment: 674

Historical Trends

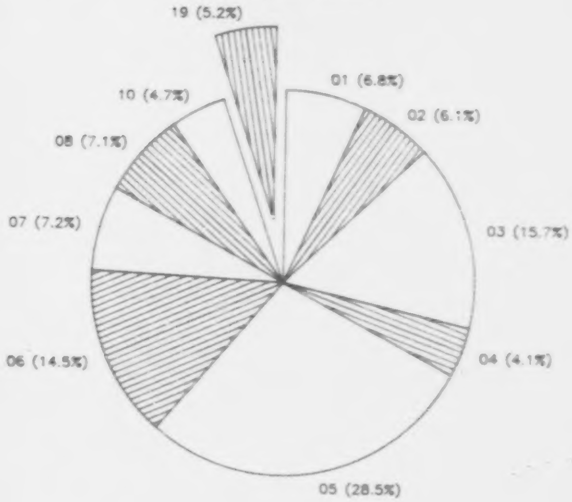
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	409	417	420	483	524	410
Number of Firms	14	15	15	17	16	13
Average Weekly Wages	$180.99	$186.63	$199.64	$179.39	$163.33	$186.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	13	2.46
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	20	3.79
SALES	1	0.19
CLERICAL	23	4.36
SERVICE	8	1.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING ..	430	81.44	*****
Forest & Conservation Workers	74	14.02	**
Nursery Workers	319	60.42	*****
Farm Equipment Operators	16	3.03	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	33	6.25	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	19	3.60	

085 FORESTRY SERVICES 085

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	146	57.7	222	9.8	$224.71
5-9	39	15.4	278	12.2	207.55
10-19	35	13.8	494	21.7	218.13
20-49	26	10.3	771	33.9	252.42
50-249	7	2.8	509	22.4	358.96

1994 Projected Employment: 3,065

Historical Trends

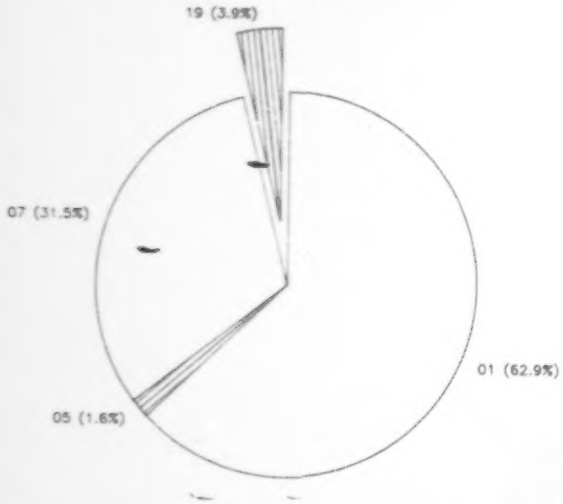
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,639	1,933	2,235	2,095	2,272	2,443
Number of Firms	206	209	234	242	251	247
Average Weekly Wages	$202.00	$205.67	$221.11	$227.04	$269.54	$282.31

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**105**	**4.62**	
Financial Managers	15	0.66	
General Managers/Top Executives	66	2.90	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**69**	**3.04**	
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	51	2.24	
SALES	**11**	**0.48**	
CLERICAL	**136**	**5.99**	*
Other Secretaries	23	1.01	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	1.06	
General Office Clerks	30	1.32	
Data Entry Keyers	16	0.70	
SERVICE	**204**	**8.98**	*
Forest Fire Inspectors & Preventers	30	1.32	
Fire Fighters	166	7.31	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1,536**	**67.61**	*****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	33	1.45	
Fallers & Buckers	45	1.98	
Log Tractor Operators	18	0.79	
Other Logging Related Workers	24	1.06	
Forest & Conservation Workers	1,063	46.79	*****
Nursery Workers	62	2.73	
Log Graders & Scalers	143	6.29	*
Brush Cutters	135	5.94	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**211**	**9.29**	*
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	18	0.79	
Aircraft Mechanics	30	1.32	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	45	1.98	
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	39	1.72	

091 COMMERCIAL FISHING 091

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	255	93.8	486	77.0	$611.72
5-9	14	5.1	85	13.5	783.56
10-49	4	1.5	60	9.5	198.42

1994 Projected Employment: 698

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	695	661	634	582	607	696
Number of Firms	355	330	284	262	262	283
Average Weekly Wages	$382.80	$388.57	$362.47	$445.79	$576.70	$742.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**11**	**1.81**	
CLERICAL	**20**	**3.29**	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	2.31	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**482**	**79.41**	*****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	21	3.46	
Deckhands-Fishing Vessel	445	73.31	*****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**94**	**15.49**	**
Cannery Workers	24	3.95	
Boat Captain	45	7.41	*
Mates-Ship, Barge, Boat	18	2.97	

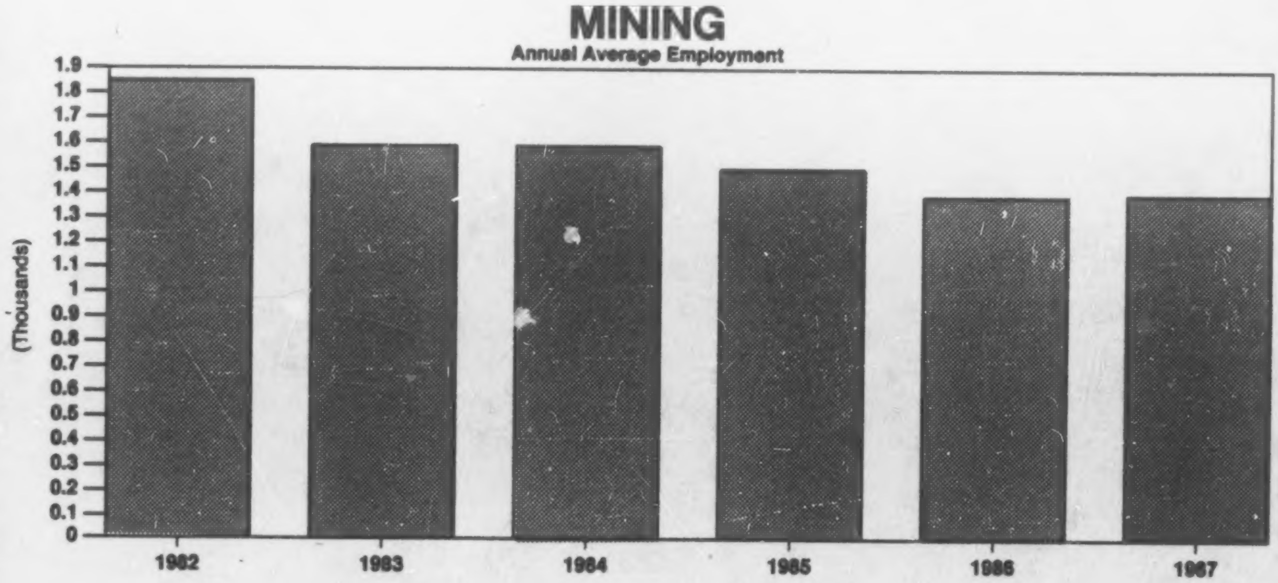
Industry Description

Mining

This division includes all establishments primarily engaged in mining. Mining is here used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term "mining" is also used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operation, milling (crushing, screening, washing, flotation, etc.), and other preparation customarily done at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

Exploration and development of mineral properties are included. Services performed on a contract, fee, or similar basis in the development or operation of mineral properties are classified separately but within this division. Establishments which have complete responsibility for operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells for others in a contract, fee, or similar basis are classified according to the product mined rather than as mineral services.

Mining operations are classified, by industry, on the basis of the principal mineral produced, or, if there is no production, on the basis of the principal mineral for which exploration or development work is in process. The mining of culm banks, ore dumps, and tailing piles is classified as mining according to the principal mineral product derived.



Industry Analysis
Mining

Jan Ciranny

Mining activity in Oregon occurred at over 605 sites during 1988. The vast majority, 575, were sand and gravel and crushed stone operations. The value of nonfuel mineral production was $169 million, of which $114 million came from the sand and gravel and stone operations. In terms of relative size, Oregon ranked 35th of all states in the value of industrial mineral production in 1986.

Although most sectors of the Nation's economy have been recovering for the past five years from the 1981-82 recession, the mining industry did not reap the benefits of economic expansion until late 1987. Heavy growth in the construction industry increased the demand and prices for industrial minerals, and especially sand and gravel. The stronger prices, coupled with more efficient, restructured operations, have brought better than average profits to the mining industry. Inventories are starting to build up, however. This is a signal to wary producers that the peak of the expansion has already been reached.

Mining employment has been steadily declining since 1979, the peak of the last expansion. Employment of 1,400 in 1988 was nowhere near the record level of 2,400 set in 1979.

The mining industry in Oregon has not, unfortunately, followed national trends. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment has been increasing since 1983; mining employment, however, has been steadily declining since 1979, the peak of the last expansion. Employment of 1,400 in 1988 was nowhere near the record level of 2,400 set in 1979. Oregon's mining industry has yet to experience any economic recovery.

Much of the employment decline of 1,000 can be accounted for by the closing of Hanna Nickel. Located in Douglas County, Hanna was an integrated nickel mine and smelter. During their peak operations, as many as 600 employees were on the payroll. After years of production cutbacks, the company finally shut down all operations in 1986. At that time, they employed only 170. Very recently, a Canadian company restarted the smelter in response to rising metal prices. No mining activity has started yet; instead, low-grade ore that was stockpiled at the former Hanna Nickel operation is being processed. Employment counts for the smelting operation will appear in the primary metals industry (SIC 33).

There are nine detailed industry groupings in the mining aggregate. Only three of them (SIC 142, 144, 149) are profiled; data for the other industries have been suppressed for purposes of confidentiality. While mining employment, as a whole, has faired poorly, some specific sectors have managed to gain back employment losses. After reaching a low in 1984, employment in the crushed and broken stone industry increased by 60 to a level of 563 in 1987. The sand and gravel industry (SIC 144) has experienced employment fluctuations since 1982. In 1987, 472 were employed in that industry. Not to be overlooked, employment in the small nonmetallic minerals (NEC) industry (SIC 149) has doubled between 1984 and 1987 to a level of 57.

Of all detailed sectors within mining, crushed and broken stone (SIC 142) employs the greatest number, 563 in 1987. The output in 1987 was up 37% from production in 1986. The average value per ton increased very little over the three years. When the dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation, what little increase there was disappears.

CRUSHED STONE
SOLD OR USED IN OREGON

	1987	1986*	1985
Quantity (short tons)	20,663,000	15,100,000	15,333,000
Value	$73,902,000	$53,400,000	$54,244,000
Value per Ton	$3.58	$3.54	$3.54

* Estimated

Source: Bureau of Mines

Traprock accounted for more than 75% of the crushed stone sold or used in Oregon. With over 16.3 million short tons mined, Oregon produced the highest tonnage of traprock in the United States in 1987. Although the amount of volcanic cinder and scoria mined seems relatively small, 860 thousand short tons, it was the greatest volume for any state. Traprock, volcanic cinder and scoria are used primarily as construction aggregates. Of the various types of crushed stone, sandstone and quartzite had the highest average value per ton, $4.03. Sixty percent of the sandstone and quartzite mined are used as construction aggregates.

The second largest sector within mining is sand and gravel (SIC 144); employment in 1987 was 472. Production levels were also lower than levels for crushed stone. Although the sand and gravel industry can be further defined as to whether it is used for construction or industrial purposes, Oregon produces only construction sand and gravel. Prices for construction sand and gravel have increased at a greater rate than prices for crushed stone. A strong construction industry led the demand for sand and gravel.

CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN OREGON

	1987*	1986	1985*
Quantity (short tons)	13,000,000	13,441,000	12,500,000
Value	$42,200,000	$42,597,000	$36,800,000
Value per Ton	$3.23	$3.17	$9.94

* Estimated

Source: Bureau of Mines

The Pacific region led the nation in output of construction sand and gravel with California dominating the three states. In Oregon, 56% of sand and gravel tonnage produced in 1986 came from just five counties: Clackamas, Columbia, Jackson, Marion and Multnomah.

A gold rush seems to be underway. In the nation, an estimated 80% of all mining exploration in 1987 was for gold. Over 40 companies in Oregon were actively searching for gold deposits in 1988.

Recent activity in mining has been in the precious metals sector. A gold rush seems to be underway. In the nation, an estimated 80% of all mining exploration in 1987 was for gold. Over 40 companies in Oregon were actively searching for gold deposits in 1988. Southeastern Oregon's Basin and Range Province is the area receiving the greatest attention. Over 5,000 new claims were staked in that area during 1988. Because of the heavy exploration activities and the major discovery at Grassy Mountain, employment in the gold and silver ore industry is projected to increase six-fold between 1986 and 1994 to a level of 127.

A new technology for mining gold (heap leaching) is being implemented in other parts of the United States. Oregon is expected to apply the new methodology within the next two years. Heap leaching uses a cyanide solution to dissolve gold from low-grade ore deposits. This technology has encouraged geologists to consider prospecting in areas that contain large deposits of low-grade and very fine gold. Oregon, historically, has used less expensive gravity methods to separate course gold particles from gravel, known as placer deposits. The adoption of cyanide methods would require environmental controls to ensure that the ground and surface waters will not be contaminated.

Offshore mining is another area receiving attention. The Office of Technology and Assessment listed Southern Oregon as a promising location for the near-shore mining of chromite sand. The economic prospect of offshore mining is dismal unless the Federal Government actively supports ocean exploration and encourages private developments. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Oregon State University and the US Minerals Management Service are exploring Oregon's offshore areas.

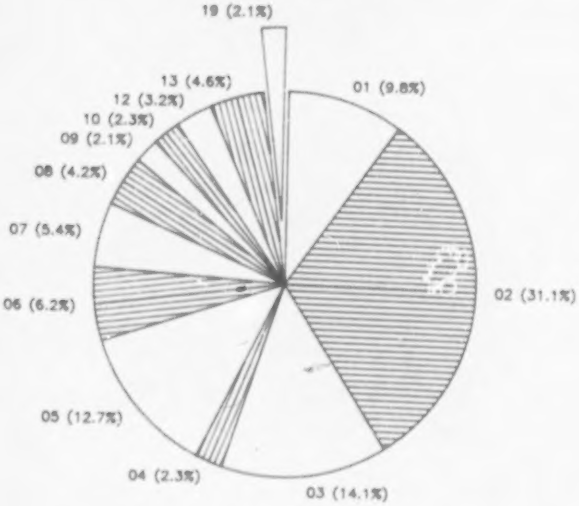
New technologies are making mining more efficient, safer, and even less labor intensive. Developments in data processing and sensory technology have resulted in sophisticated remote-sensing instruments for mineral exploration. Two satellites serving the United States are the main technology behind remote-sensing developments. The use of new, high-tech exploration tools has led some companies to reconsider prospecting areas that were previously rejected. Many day-to-day mining activities can now be automated. Areas of quality control and truck dispatch are also being computerized. The application of computers in drilling operations has decreased machine wear, speeded developments, increased safety and reduced costs. The industry is also studying more economical ways to ship materials from the mine site to the plant.

Outlook

Technology, the gold rush and a growing construction industry are three reasons behind the projected employment growth in Oregon. Mining, as a whole (SICs 10-14) is projected to be 1,564 in 1994, an increase of 17% from the level recorded in 1986. In particular, metal mining (largely gold) is projected to increase an astounding 424%. Employment in oil and gas extraction is projected to be up 72% to a level of 150. But since mining employment is concentrated in nonmetallic minerals, growth rates there (10%) establish the overall trend.

142 CRUSHED & BROKEN STONE 142

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	28	44.4	72	12.6	$365.06
5-9	14	22.2	92	16.1	365.59
10-19	13	20.6	172	30.2	447.44
20-49	8	12.7	234	41.1	453.86

1994 Projected Employment: 630

Historical Trends

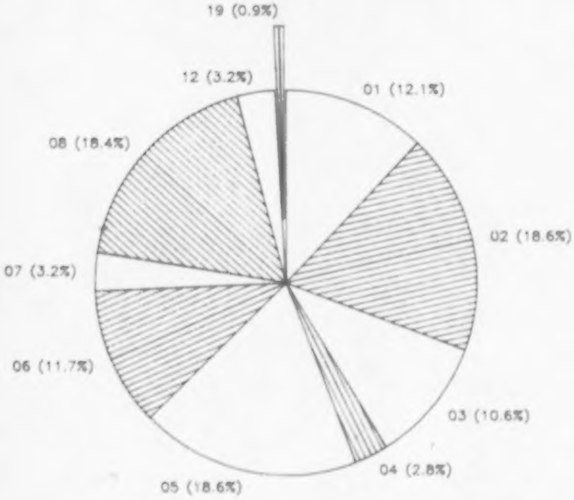
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	586	581	503	568	567	563
Number of Firms	71	58	59	61	53	59
Average Weekly Wages	$395.08	$413.23	$401.88	$423.64	$422.24	$441.13

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**49**	**8.63**	*
Mining & Drilling Managers	15	2.64	
General Managers/Top Executives ...	31	5.46	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2**	**0.35**	
SALES	**8**	**1.41**	
CLERICAL	**62**	**10.92**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks ...	24	4.23	
General Office Clerks	15	2.64	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.18**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING ..	**1**	**0.18**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**445**	**78.35**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	20	3.52	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility ...	18	3.17	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics ..	25	4.40	
Earth Drillers	13	2.29	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Oper ...	67	11.80	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer ..	120	21.13	***
Excavating & Load Mach Operators ..	18	3.17	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators ...	31	5.46	*
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	12	2.11	
Operating Engineers	39	6.87	*
Other Hand Material Movers	17	2.99	

144 SAND & GRAVEL 144

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	37.5	39	8.4	$275.51
5-9	10	20.8	68	14.6	354.37
10-19	12	25.0	154	33.0	389.41
20-49	8	16.7	205	44.0	468.24

1994 Projected Employment: 474

Historical Trends

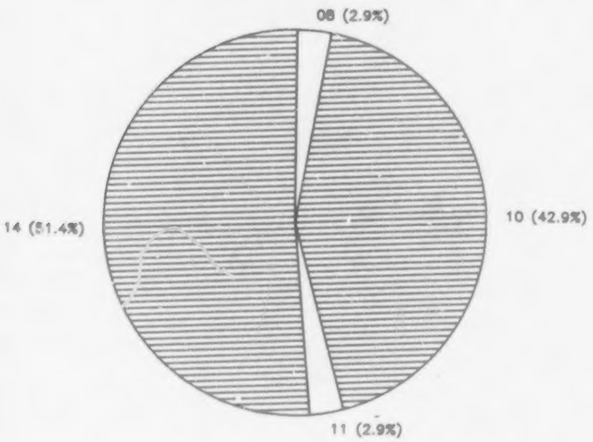
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	492	484	494	471	447	472
Number of Firms	58	57	51	48	43	44
Average Weekly Wages	$352.86	$364.29	$376.93	$388.47	$413.22	$433.94

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	26	5.91	*
General Managers/Top Executives	15	3.41	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	0.68	
SALES	6	1.36	
CLERICAL	61	13.86	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	3.41	
General Office Clerks	17	3.86	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	12	2.73	
SERVICE	1	0.23	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	343	77.95	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	20	4.55	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	18	4.09	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Oper	45	10.23	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	106	24.09	***
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	39	8.86	*
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	12	2.73	
Operating Engineers	27	6.14	*
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	21	4.77	

149 MISC NONMETALLIC MINERALS 149

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	50.0	5	11.1	$250.38
10-19	4	50.0	40	88.9	362.54

1994 Projected Employment: 57

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	50	32	28	30	43	57
Number of Firms	6	5	6	6	5	5
Average Weekly Wages	$326.11	$311.41	$267.63	$315.27	$372.09	$385.03

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	3	6.98	*
CLERICAL	8	18.60	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	32	74.42	*****

Industry Description

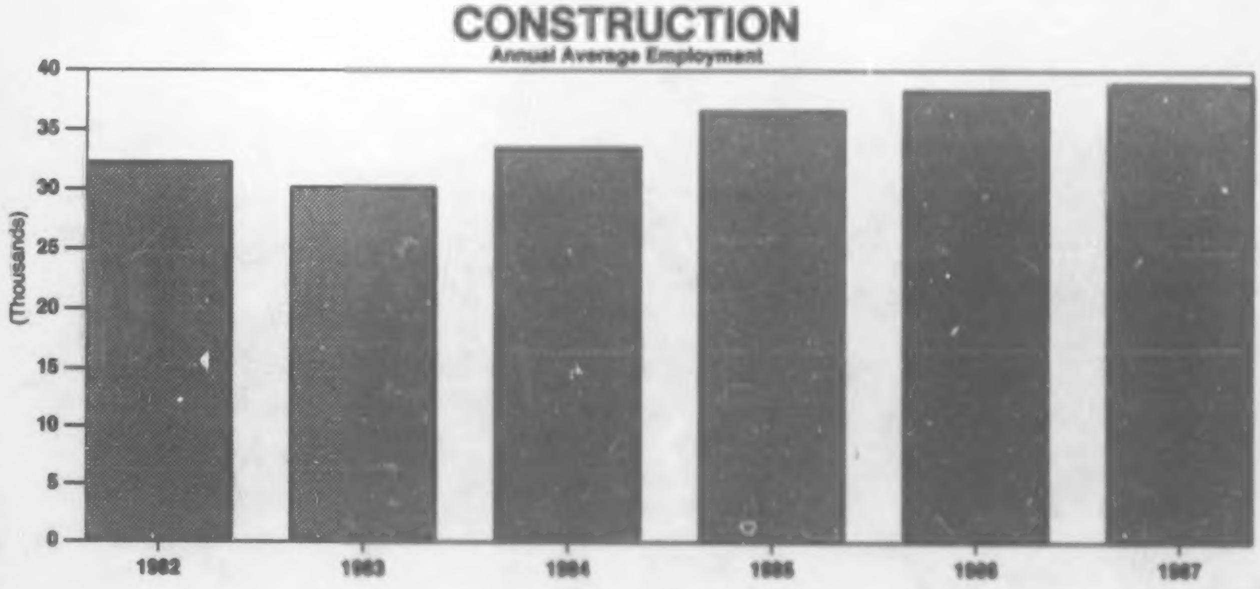
Construction

This division includes establishments (or kind-of-activity units) primarily engaged in construction. The term "construction" includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites which may be dispersed geographically. If a company has more than one relatively fixed place of business from which it undertakes or manages construction activities and for which separate data on the number of employes, payroll, receipts and other establishment-type records are maintained, each such place of business is considered a separate construction establishment. Each legal entity is considered a separate establishment, even where two or more legal entities carry out construction activities from the same place of business.

Three broad types of construction activity are covered: namely, building construction by general contractors or by operative builders (15), heavy construction other than building by general contractors and special trade contractors (16), and construction by other special trade contractors (17).

Operative builders who build on their own account for resale are classified in this division. Investment builders who build structures on their own account for rental are not included here, but separate establishments primarily engaged in construction for the investment builder are classified in this division.

Building construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings and other projects of a similar character. General contractors and special trade contractors for heavy construction other than building are primarily engaged in the construction of highways; communications and power lines, sewer and water mains; and other heavy construction. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction other than building if they are primarily engaged in activities such as grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets, and public sidewalks; trenching; cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling. The removal of overburden is classified in Mining.



Other special trade contractors undertake activities of a type that are either specialized to building construction or may be undertaken for building or nonbuilding projects. These activities include plumbing, painting, electrical work and carpentry.

General contractors in both the building field and the heavy construction filed usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors under subcontracts or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Industry Analysis

Construction

Jan Ciranny

The construction industry is very sensitive to demographic changes and interest rate fluctuations. In the early 1980s, Oregon's construction industry was hit extra hard; new home mortgage rates reached an incredible 15.3% and a population net out-migration of 65,000 occurred over a two year period. Construction employment plummeted from a 1979 high of 56,500 to a low of 30,500 in 1983, a decline of nearly 50% in just four years. Since that time, employment has been steadily recovering, reaching over 40,000 in 1988, but nowhere near 1979's peak level.

Another factor that dealt a heavy blow to the industry was the rising average wage paid to construction workers in the midst of the recession. Theoretically, wages should drop during a recessionary period since a labor surplus exists. However, the construction industry was heavily unionized and wage schedules were locked in due to multi-year labor agreements. The labor contracts also contained cost of living adjustment clauses that kept wages at unnaturally high levels since inflation reached 13.9% in 1979. Inflation did not drop to a manageable level until 1982. Wages, on average, also rose because workers at the lower end of the pay range (last hired) were the first to be fired, leaving the highly paid workers.

Housing starts were up 18% in 1988, compared to the national decline of 10%. The rapid population growth that Oregon experienced is a primary explanatory factor.

Highway and Street Construction

Within the construction industry are 14 detailed sectors. The largest of these, highway and street construction (SIC 161), had employment of 6,700 in 1987. However, the actual figure is closer to 10,000 when county and city employees involved in road construction are included. Such county and city employees are counted in a government industry.

Four very large highway and street construction projects were underway in 1988. In Waldport, there is the Alsea River Bridge project with authorized expenditures of $46.6 million. The Southern Ashland interchange on I-5 in Jackson County is undergoing construction, a $26.1 million project. Two streets in Portland are under construction and the combined authorized expenditures exceed $46 million. All four of these projects are expected to carry through 1989.

Residential Construction

Residential construction in Oregon posted a strong year. Housing starts were up 18% in 1988, compared to the national decline of 10%. The rapid population growth that Oregon experienced is a primary explanatory factor. Population increased by 51,000 to 2,741,000. This was the largest annual increase since 1979.

The number of dwelling unit permits issued were up 10% in 1988. A total of 9,250 single-family permits were issued, an increase of 14% over the previous year. The number and percent increase for multi-family permits were much lower, 4,700 and 2% respectively. Oregon is an exception since the majority of other states experienced the opposite trend - stronger growth in multi-family units. An unusually high number of multi-family permits (1,842) were issued during the first three months of 1989, brought about by a tight housing market.

A survey conducted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development revealed that the vacancy rates for newer apartments in Oregon has declined sharply. In 1988, the vacancy rate (2.99%) was less than half of the 1986 rate (6.2%). Rates were less than one in three cities: Roseburg (0%), Bend (.19%), and Eugene-Springfield (.61%). The insignificant number of multi-family permits issued in these three cities (69) during 1988 indicates that residents there can expect higher rents due to the tight market.

The Portland metropolitan area remains the center of multi-family housing construction activity despite the desperate need existing in other areas. For example, the population in Deschutes County grew by 4.7% (3,100) in 1988, while the Portland four-county area increased in number by 2.1%. However, only 44 multi-family permits and 703 single-family permits were issued in Deschutes County during 1988. Developers are still very hesitant to build in non-metropolitan areas after suffering heavy losses early in the decade. In 1979, a record number of dwelling unit permits (39,492) were issued in Oregon. Just a few years later, the state experienced population declines caused by heavy net out-migration, coupled with mortgage rates exceeding 15%. So despite today's short supply of housing in some of Oregon's non-metropolitan areas, developers will not build there as long as rents are low. Profits can be readily made in Portland and that is where construction activity is heaviest. In 1988, about two-thirds of multi-family and one-half of single-family permits were issued in the Portland tri-county area.

Residential construction is by no means the only sector to see heavy activity. The amount of retail space that was built in the Portland area (1.9 million square feet) during 1988 was more than double the amount built the previous year. Even with the new construction, Oregon's retail vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 6.6%, still lower than the year-earlier rate of 7.3%.

The value of new construction in Oregon was up during 1988, an indication that people are choosing to build more upscale and that construction inputs, in general, are higher.

The value of new construction in Oregon was up during 1988, an indication that people are choosing to build more upscale and that construction inputs, in general, are higher. The value of residential construction was up 21%. Even larger increases occurred in the value of additions, repairs and alterations, 34%. Nonresidential building recorded the highest increase in construction value of 38%.

Nationally, construction costs in 1988 were up 3.9% according to a survey by the American Appraisal Associates. In comparison, costs rose only 1.7% during 1987. The upward trend is expected to continue through 1989; projected cost increases are in the neighborhood of 5%. Factors contributing to the overall higher cost included 15% increases in workers' compensation insurance costs and 10 to 25% increases in the cost of certain metals. Labor unions' wages and benefits increased 2.3%. In Oregon, the average hourly earnings of construction workers rose 3% in 1988, from $13.69 in 1987 to $14.10. The survey found that wage increases will most likely be the significant factor leading to higher costs in 1989.

Private sector construction employment grew at a rapid pace in 1988 relative to overall employment increases. Total private, nonfarm wage and salary employment grew 4.7% in 1988, but the construction growth rate was more than double that at 10.5%. Coming off of a very strong year, contractors in the Pacific Northwest have lower expectations for 1989 according to a survey completed by the CIT Group/Industrial Financing Construction Industry Forecast. However, the Pacific Northwest has a more optimistic outlook relative to other regions in the United States.

Housing starts in Oregon are anticipated to be 14,660 in 1989, a 13.5% increase over the previous year. Oregon's strong economy and rapidly growing population are primary reasons for the increased housing demand. Not only are in-migrants increasing demand, but residents that in the past were unable to afford new homes are now buying. The high mortgage rates of the past ten years and the recession led to pent-up demand. That demand is now being met. However, the Oregon Executive Department estimates housing starts to grow at a much slower pace in 1990, and to decline in 1993.

Industrial Construction

Industrial construction is likely to be strong in the upcoming years. The industrial vacancy index for Portland, reported by Coldwell Banker, was about one-third of the national average. In the third quarter of 1988, Portland's vacancy index was 1.9%, whereas the national average was about 6%. There are other factors than just the low vacancy index that indicate industrial construction activity will be high. Plant capacity is tightening due to a healthy economy, both in Oregon and the United States. Trade in the international market is also proving profitable to more businesses now that trade barriers have been reduced and the value of the dollar has depreciated. Export levels and general production levels are higher, resulting in a need for more industrial building space. Another factor determining the demand for industrial construction has been the practice over the past decade to defer plant modernizations. Outdated facilities can result in lower productivity levels. To remain competitive, businesses may have to upgrade existing facilities or build new ones.

Construction and renovation of educational facilities have been growing over the past few years. A mini-baby boom is underway according to educators. Some areas that have experienced population shifts have doubled their elementary enrollment in the past five years. Medical facilities are also expanding and renovating. Across the state, 36 facilities filed 134 applications for projects and acquisitions planned for 1989. The expected cost for all projects totaled $173 million.

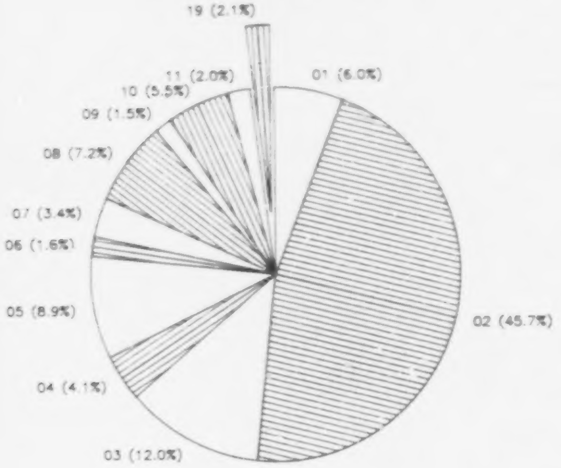
Construction of hotels and motels and construction and repair of highways and streets should also be strong in the coming years due to the emphasis Oregon is placing on tourism. Tourist counts broke recorded levels in 1988. As of March 1989, 20 counties had selected tourism as their Regional Strategy. Now with Regional Strategy money allocated to the counties for tourism, the 'industry' should continue growing.

Outlook

Employment in the construction industry is expected to reach 45,900 by 1994. That is a 15.4% increase over the 1987 level. The general building contractors (SIC 15) industry is expected to grow at the fastest pace (18.9%) over the seven year period. The special trade contractors (SIC 17) industry is anticipated to increase employment by 3,200 - the largest increase for the three major construction sectors. Construction employment in the private sector is projected to grow more rapidly than the public sector. The projections do not take into account cyclical business trends. Once the much awaited, but long dreaded recession hits Oregon, employment across most every industry will decline. The construction industry will certainly not be able to escape the adverse effects of another recession.

152 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 152

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,346	87.2	2,017	47.9	$254.78
5-9	131	8.5	875	20.8	291.56
10-19	44	2.9	584	13.9	317.07
20-49	19	1.2	521	12.4	298.51
50-249	3	0.2	211	5.0	426.55

1994 Projected Employment: 5,100

Historical Trends

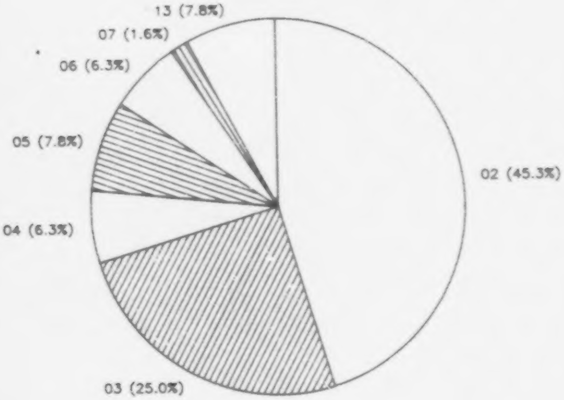
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,722	3,547	2,838	4,170	4,311	4,144
Number of Firms	1,956	1,679	1,539	1,552	1,565	1,499
Average Weekly Wages	$256.77	$264.03	$281.81	$283.31	$280.00	$292.32

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**630**	**14.58**	**
Financial Managers	61	1.41	
Property & Real Estate Managers	82	1.90	
Construction Managers	206	4.77	
General Managers/Top Executives	177	4.10	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**218**	**5.05**	*
Accountant & Auditors	42	0.97	
Cost Estimators	121	2.80	
Construction & Building Inspectors	12	0.28	
Drafters	35	0.81	
SALES	**70**	**1.62**	
Sales Agents-Real Estate	14	0.32	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	30	0.69	
CLERICAL	**598**	**13.84**	**
Other Secretaries	181	4.19	
Typists	14	0.32	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	11	0.25	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	190	4.40	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	14	0.32	
General Office Clerks	172	3.98	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**51**	**1.18**	
Janitors & Cleaners	43	1.00	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**32**	**0.74**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	32	0.74	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,722**	**62.99**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	181	4.19	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	103	2.38	
Carpenters	1,486	34.39	****
Tapers	16	0.37	
Electricians	49	1.13	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	52	1.20	
Painters & Paperers	115	2.66	
Insulation Workers	48	1.11	
Roofers	68	1.57	
Structural Metal Workers	49	1.13	
Sheet Metal Workers	15	0.35	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	92	2.13	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	25	0.58	
Helpers-Carpenters	309	7.15	*
Other Hand Material Movers	17	0.39	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	42	0.97	

153 OPERATIVE BUILDERS 153

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	75.0	31	47.0	$217.27
5-9	6	25.0	35	53.0	304.25

1994 Projected Employment: 75

Historical Trends

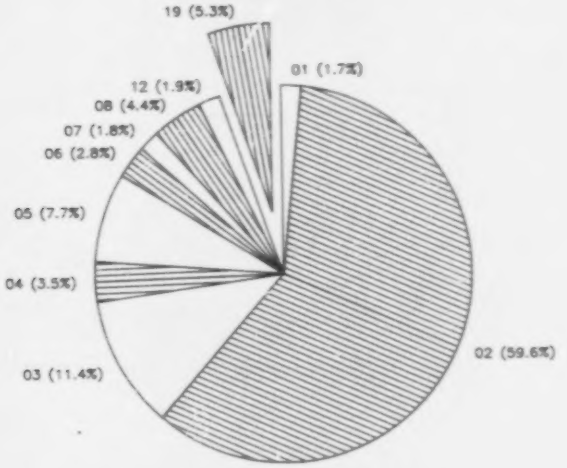
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	111	100	78	72	67	52
Number of Firms	49	37	31	26	21	16
Average Weekly Wages	$249.02	$245.32	$227.63	$260.27	$278.62	$276.57

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	22	33.33	****
SALES	2	3.03	
CLERICAL	8	12.12	**
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	4	6.06	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	30	45.45	*****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	18.18	**
Carpenters	14	21.21	***

154 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 154

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	296	59.9	502	12.6	$315.95
5-9	88	17.8	626	15.7	360.81
10-19	61	12.3	858	21.6	434.78
20-49	38	7.7	1,119	28.1	525.81
50-99	7	1.4	436	11.0	602.58
100-249	4	0.8	440	11.1	447.37

1994 Projected Employment: 4,917

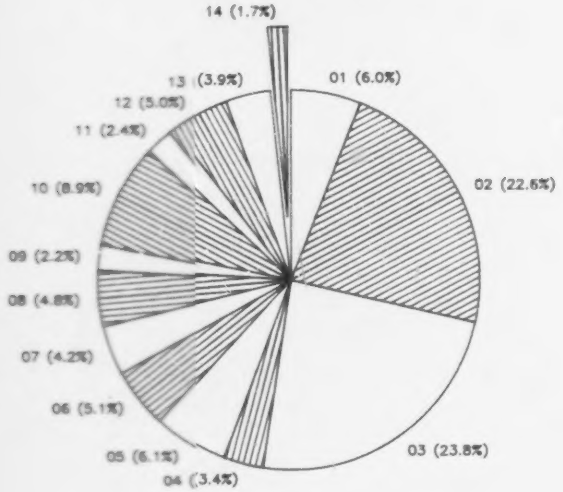
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,414	2,928	3,267	3,701	3,937	4,292
Number of Firms	520	486	487	466	476	527
Average Weekly Wages	$492.76	$461.65	$447.25	$465.52	$453.81	$452.70

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**486**	**12.35** **
Financial Managers	43	1.09
Construction Managers	250	6.35 *
General Managers/Top Executives	180	4.57
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**258**	**6.56** *
Accountant & Auditors	28	0.71
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	24	0.61
Cost Estimators	146	3.71
Civil & Traffic Engineers	18	0.46
Drafters	23	0.58
SALES	**25**	**0.64**
Sales Engineers	19	0.48
CLERICAL	**414**	**10.52** **
Other Secretaries	153	3.89
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	112	2.85
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	25	0.64
General Office Clerks	80	2.03
SERVICE	**6**	**0.15**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,746**	**69.78** *****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	185	4.70
Millwrights	25	0.64
Carpenters	1,446	36.75 ****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Ceiling Tile Installers	13	0.33
Drywall Installers	38	0.97
Tapers	27	0.69
Electricians	26	0.66
Brick Masons	21	0.53
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	100	2.54
Reinforcing Metal Workers	16	0.41
Painters & Paperers	26	0.66
Carpet Installers	11	0.28
Structural Metal Workers	44	1.12
Other Construction Trades Workers	12	0.30
Machinists	12	0.30
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	23	0.58
Welders & Cutters	48	1.22
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	19	0.48
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	11	0.28
Operating Engineers	83	2.11
Helpers-Carpenters	235	5.97 *
Helpers-Painter/Plaster & Related	15	0.38
Other Hand Material Movers	25	0.64
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	208	5.29 *

161 HIGHWAY & STREET CONSTRUCTION 161



Geographic Distribution of Employment

Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	191	50.0	359	5.3	$365.63
5-9	79	20.7	573	8.5	415.37
10-19	52	13.6	715	10.6	438.04
20-49	33	8.6	1,011	15.1	500.40
50-99	14	3.7	892	13.3	465.37
100-249	10	2.6	1,318	19.6	394.43
250+	3	0.8	1,846	27.5	444.20

1994 Projected Employment: 7,248

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,016	6,151	6,457	6,748	6,663	6,714
Number of Firms	413	390	378	373	373	382
Average Weekly Wages	$404.89	$415.45	$422.22	$436.85	$437.67	$441.68

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**648**	**9.73**	*
Financial Managers	24	0.36	
Administrative Services Managers	35	0.53	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	199	2.99	
Property & Real Estate Managers	61	0.92	
Construction Managers	78	1.17	
General Managers/Top Executives	108	1.62	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,399**	**21.01**	***
Accountant & Auditors	31	0.47	
Cost Estimators	59	0.89	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	155	2.33	
Other Management Support Workers	21	0.32	
Chemical Engineers	18	0.27	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	651	9.77	*
Civil Engineering Technicians	324	4.86	
Geologists & Oceanographers	16	0.24	
Other Physical Scientists	16	0.24	
Traffic Technicians	11	0.17	
SALES	**6**	**0.09**	
CLERICAL	**696**	**10.45**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	45	0.68	
Other Secretaries	113	1.70	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	49	0.74	
Typists	28	0.42	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	12	0.18	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Interview Clerks	52	0.78	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	84	1.26	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	11	0.17	
General Office Clerks	140	2.10	
Data Entry Keyers	22	0.33	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	91	1.37	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	16	0.24	
SERVICE	**43**	**0.65**	
Crossing Guards	17	0.26	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**69**	**1.04**	
Fallers & Buckers	35	0.53	
Choke Setters	28	0.42	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,799**	**57.04**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	12	0.18	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	237	3.56	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	46	0.69	
Automotive Mechanics	17	0.26	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	52	0.78	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	176	2.64	
Carpenters	44	0.66	
Electricians	30	0.45	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	25	0.38	
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	519	7.79	*
Highway Maintenance Workers	735	11.04	**

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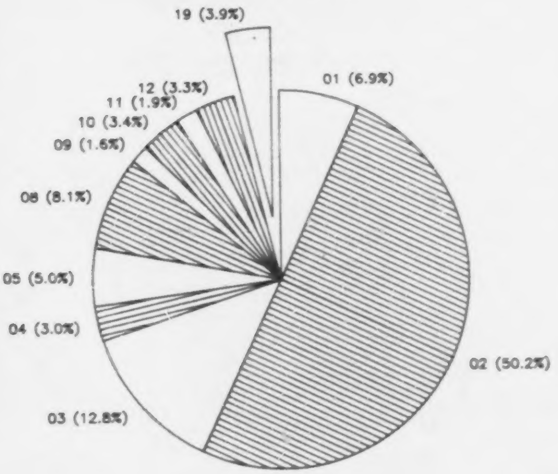
161 HIGHWAY & STREET CONSTRUCTION 161

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	77	1.16
Welders & Cutters	13	0.20
Other Hand Workers	37	0.56
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	462	6.94 *
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	22	0.33
Excavating & Load Mach Operators	77	1.16
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	246	3.69
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	44	0.66
Operating Engineers	337	5.06 *
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	12	0.18
Helpers-Carpenters	19	0.29
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	177	2.66
Other Hand Material Movers	23	0.35
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	296	4.44

162 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT HIGHWAY 162

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	255	64.2	424	11.9	$395.27
5-9	58	14.6	414	11.6	432.03
10-19	42	10.6	569	15.9	492.65
20-49	28	7.1	834	23.3	587.19
50-99	9	2.3	570	15.9	509.85
100+	5	1.3	766	21.4	587.51

1994 Projected Employment: 4,277

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,749	2,675	3,470	3,595	3,627	3,492
Number of Firms	404	396	440	403	390	369
Average Weekly Wages	$490.12	$485.87	$482.68	$497.67	$517.38	$545.54

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**246**	**6.75**	*
Construction Managers	94	2.58	
General Managers/Top Executives	131	3.60	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**197**	**5.41**	*
Accountant & Auditors	21	0.58	
Cost Estimators	97	2.66	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	41	1.13	
Industrial Engineers	17	0.47	
SALES	**5**	**0.14**	
CLERICAL	**264**	**7.25**	*
Other Secretaries	105	2.88	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	74	2.03	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	23	0.63	
General Office Clerks	43	1.18	
SERVICE	**54**	**1.48**	
Crossing Guards	28	0.77	
Janitors & Cleaners	23	0.63	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**11**	**0.30**	
Fallers & Buckers	11	0.30	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,865**	**78.67**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	138	3.79	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	*27*	*0.74*	
Automotive Mechanics	20	0.55	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	44	1.21	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	49	1.35	
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	167	4.59	
Carpenters	212	5.82	*
Electricians	47	1.29	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	15	0.41	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	61	1.67	
Pipelayers	84	2.31	
Septic Tank Servicers & Cleaners	22	0.60	
Air Hammer Operators	11	0.30	
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	17	0.47	
Insulation Workers	37	1.02	
Structural Metal Workers	11	0.30	
Other Construction Trades Workers	27	0.74	
Earth Drillers	16	0.44	
Boilermakers	50	1.37	
Welders & Cutters	98	2.69	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	165	4.53	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	24	0.66	
Excavating & Load Mach Operators	90	2.47	
Dredge Operators & Dipper Tenders	26	0.71	
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	*69*	*1.89*	
Operating Engineers	487	13.37	**
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	16	0.44	

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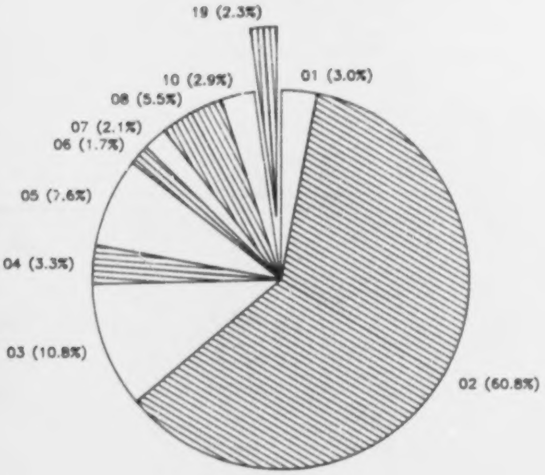
162 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT HIGHWAY 162

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Helpers-Carpenters	22	0.60	
Helpers-Plumbers & Related	22	0.60	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	12	0.33	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	691	18.97	**

171 PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING 171

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	441	66.1	818	19.0	$307.09
5-9	113	16.9	775	18.0	394.84
10-19	66	9.9	920	21.4	439.65
20-49	35	5.2	980	22.8	491.84
50-99	8	1.2	471	10.9	466.34
100-249	4	0.6	343	8.0	625.40

1994 Projected Employment: 5,300

Historical Trends

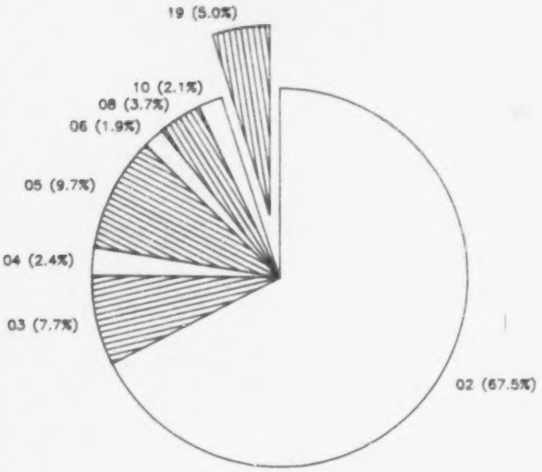
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,872	3,457	3,747	4,086	4,285	4,537
Number of Firms	693	653	636	643	666	674
Average Weekly Wages	$468.30	$424.83	$432.35	$438.38	$431.49	$438.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**330**	**7.70**	*
Financial Managers	40	0.93	
Construction Managers	131	3.06	
General Managers/Top Executives	157	3.67	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**301**	**7.03**	*
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	54	1.26	
Cost Estimators	156	3.64	
Mechanical Engineers	40	0.93	
Drafters	42	0.98	
SALES	**136**	**3.18**	
Sales Engineers	38	0.89	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	96	2.24	
CLERICAL	**619**	**14.45**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	18	0.42	
Other Secretaries	111	2.59	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	181	4.23	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	22	0.51	
General Office Clerks	184	4.30	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	22	0.51	
Other Communication Equip Operators	11	0.26	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	38	0.89	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**7**	**0.16**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.02**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,889**	**67.45**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	127	2.97	
Millwrights	36	0.84	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	20	0.47	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	516	12.05	**
Electricians	34	0.79	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	1,108	25.87	***
Structural Metal Workers	24	0.56	
Sheet Metal Workers	617	14.41	**
Boilermakers	13	0.30	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	73	1.70	
Operating Engineers	37	0.86	
Helpers-Plumbers & Related	143	3.34	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	14	0.33	
Other Hand Material Movers	15	0.35	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	25	0.58	

172 PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, DECORATING 172

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	261	77.2	442	35.1	$217.04
5-9	49	14.5	325	25.8	272.02
10-19	20	5.9	253	20.1	344.15
20-49	8	2.4	240	19.0	388.37

1994 Projected Employment: 1,400

Historical Trends

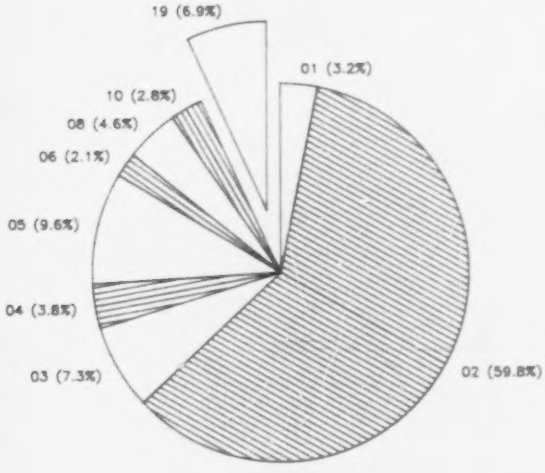
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	740	791	938	1,096	1,231	1,441
Number of Firms	315	293	298	308	331	360
Average Weekly Wages	$306.33	$285.83	$278.82	$280.96	$283.21	$302.72

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**63**	**5.13**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	55	4.48	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**22**	**1.79**	
Cost Estimators	22	1.79	
SALES	**2**	**0.16**	
CLERICAL	**81**	**6.59**	*
Other Secretaries	21	1.71	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	20	1.63	
General Office Clerks	38	3.09	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**22**	**1.79**	
Janitors & Cleaners	22	1.79	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,039**	**84.54**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	39	3.17	
Painters & Paperers	825	67.13	*****
Other Construction Trades Workers	13	1.06	
Helpers-Painter/Plaster & Related	96	7.81	*
Other Hand Material Movers	50	4.07	

173 ELECTRICAL WORK 173

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	342	62.9	641	17.0	$348.92
5-9	101	18.6	695	18.5	407.58
10-19	58	10.7	806	21.4	471.64
20-49	34	6.3	929	24.7	542.67
50-99	6	1.1	359	9.5	633.85
100-249	3	0.6	333	8.9	617.95

1994 Projected Employment: 4,679

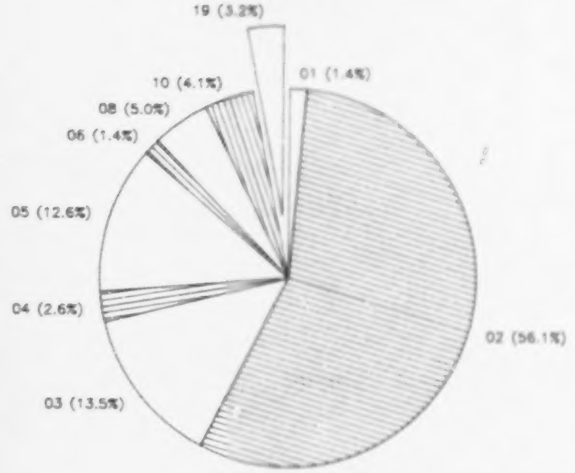
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,217	2,768	3,161	3,453	3,761	4,063
Number of Firms	541	501	503	521	535	563
Average Weekly Wages	$499.86	$481.61	$461.11	$473.81	$482.68	$497.21

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**338**	**8.99**	*
Financial Managers	41	1.09	
Construction Managers	86	2.29	
General Managers/Top Executives	208	5.53	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**287**	**7.63**	*
Accountant & Auditors	19	0.51	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	44	1.17	
Cost Estimators	140	3.72	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	30	0.80	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	38	1.01	
Drafters	12	0.32	
SALES	**84**	**2.23**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	61	1.62	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	16	0.43	
CLERICAL	**515**	**13.69**	**
Other Secretaries	110	2.92	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	156	4.15	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	22	0.58	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	145	3.86	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	57	1.52	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.08**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**9**	**0.24**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,525**	**67.14**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	123	3.27	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	15	0.40	
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	99	2.63	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	12	0.32	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	22	0.58	
Electricians	2,057	54.69	*****
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	30	0.80	
Structural Metal Workers	22	0.58	
Other Construction Trades Workers	18	0.48	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	16	0.43	
Helpers-Electricians	26	0.69	
Other Hand Material Movers	41	1.09	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	15	0.40	

174 MASONRY, STONEWORK & PLASTERING 174

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	356	71.6	625	21.4	$234.49
5-9	63	12.7	430	14.7	291.80
10-19	43	8.7	586	20.1	311.91
20-49	27	5.4	737	25.2	396.63
50-99	8	1.6	544	18.6	481.58

1994 Projected Employment: 3,400

Historical Trends

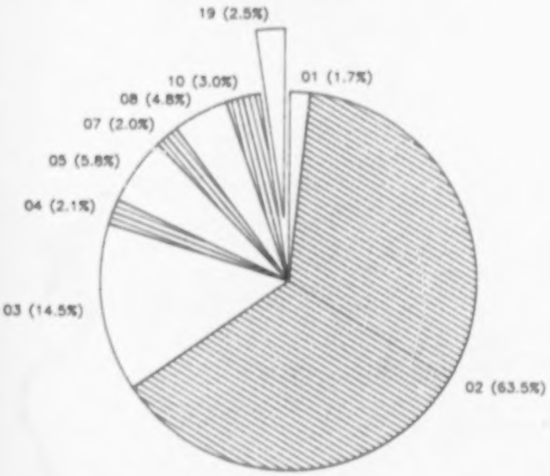
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,354	2,102	2,467	2,795	2,981	2,976
Number of Firms	563	515	475	468	491	507
Average Weekly Wages	$366.08	$344.01	$335.12	$338.50	$350.30	$347.98

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**180**	**6.04**	*
Financial Managers	20	0.67	
Construction Managers	66	2.22	
General Managers/Top Executives	87	2.92	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**111**	**3.73**	
Cost Estimators	105	3.52	
SALES	**72**	**2.42**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	70	2.35	
CLERICAL	**257**	**8.63**	*
Other Secretaries	76	2.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	77	2.58	
General Office Clerks	50	1.68	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	35	1.17	
SERVICE	**4**	**0.13**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,355**	**79.05**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	60	2.01	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	16	0.54	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Carpenters	100	3.36	
Ceiling Tile Installers	115	3.86	
Drywall Installers	407	13.66	**
Tapers	229	7.69	*
Lathers	96	3.22	
Brick Masons	139	4.67	
Stone Masons	26	0.87	
Hard Tile Setters	38	1.28	
Plasterers & Stucco Masons	213	7.15	*
Insulation Workers	678	22.76	***
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	17	0.57	
Helpers-Brick & Stone Masons	108	3.63	
Helpers-Carpenters	11	0.37	
Helpers-Painter/Plaster & Related	47	1.58	
Other Hand Material Movers	17	0.57	

175 CARPENTERING & FLOORING 175

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	273	83.0	444	45.4	$254.77
5-9	36	10.9	241	24.7	318.70
10-19	16	4.9	203	20.8	361.02
20-49	4	1.2	89	9.1	313.19

1994 Projected Employment: 1,314

Historical Trends

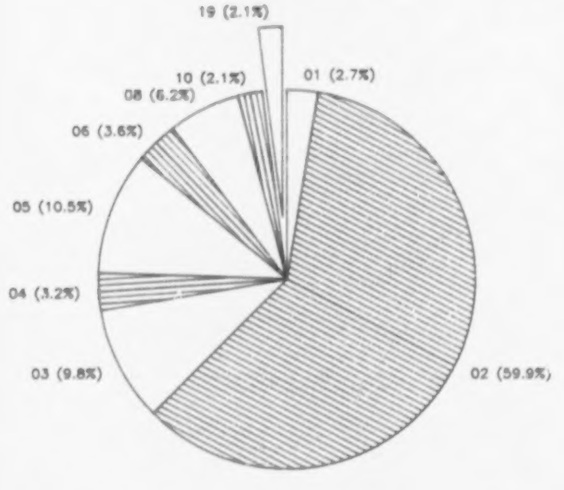
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	782	717	812	805	1,014	1,101
Number of Firms	383	323	284	288	326	359
Average Weekly Wages	$268.81	$275.52	$278.53	$280.61	$303.29	$307.94

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**64**	**6.34**	*
Construction Managers	33	3.27	
General Managers/Top Executives	30	2.97	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**36**	**3.57**	
Cost Estimators	31	3.07	
SALES	**45**	**4.46**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	33	3.27	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	12	1.19	
CLERICAL	**124**	**12.29**	**
Other Secretaries	16	1.59	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	30	2.97	
General Office Clerks	54	5.35	*
SERVICE	**1**	**0.10**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**739**	**73.24**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	23	2.28	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	1.19	
Carpenters	253	25.07	***
Hard Tile Setters	29	2.87	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	27	2.68	
Carpet Installers	173	17.15	**
Floor Layers	43	4.26	
Floor Sanding Machine Operators	50	4.96	
Sheet Metal Workers	31	3.07	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	39	3.87	
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	12	1.19	
Helpers-Carpenters	21	2.08	

176 ROOFING & SHEET METAL 176

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	217	65.6	391	21.6	$203.29
5-9	58	17.5	401	22.2	252.11
10-19	38	11.5	511	28.3	296.99
20-49	15	4.5	398	22.0	351.47
50-99	3	0.9	107	5.9	483.13

1994 Projected Employment: 2,300

Historical Trends

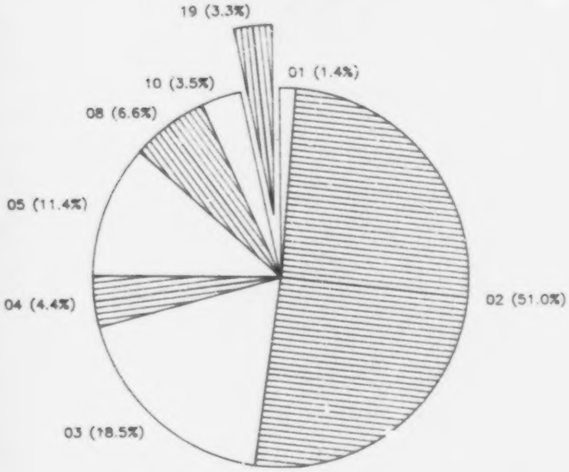
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,224	1,340	1,578	1,714	1,836	1,864
Number of Firms	284	288	306	314	327	334
Average Weekly Wages	$285.07	$267.36	$268.64	$282.11	$284.33	$303.76

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**65**	**3.55**	
Construction Managers	25	1.36	
General Managers/Top Executives	34	1.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**104**	**5.67**	*
Cost Estimators	91	4.96	
SALES	**23**	**1.25**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	0.76	
CLERICAL	**194**	**10.58**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	0.60	
Other Secretaries	38	2.07	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	55	3.00	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	12	0.65	
General Office Clerks	64	3.49	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.16**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**17**	**0.93**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,427**	**77.85**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	56	3.06	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	96	5.24	*
Carpenters	13	0.71	
Insulation Workers	12	0.65	
Roofers	817	44.57	*****
Other Construction Trades Workers	27	1.47	
Sheet Metal Workers	220	12.00	**
Structural Metal Fabricators	12	0.65	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	14	0.76	
Helpers-Roofers	98	5.35	*
Other Hand Material Movers	31	1.69	

177 CONCRETE WORK 177

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	209	75.7	413	35.4	$248.93
5-9	44	15.9	303	26.0	299.24
10-19	15	5.4	201	17.2	366.67
20-49	5	1.8	108	9.3	402.39
50-249	3	1.1	142	12.2	433.92

1994 Projected Employment: 1,538

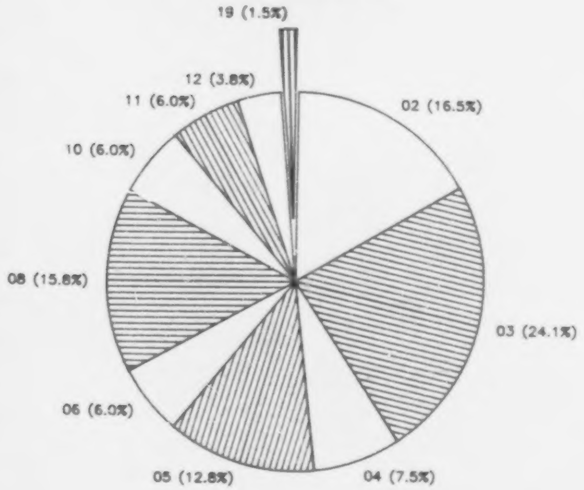
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	772	802	999	1,191	1,222	1,076
Number of Firms	331	305	281	273	275	265
Average Weekly Wages	$293.64	$294.07	$296.55	$318.89	$317.02	$324.38

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**53**	**4.34**	
Construction Managers	47	3.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**25**	**2.05**	
Cost Estimators	21	1.72	
CLERICAL	**93**	**7.62**	*
Other Secretaries	13	1.06	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	29	2.38	
General Office Clerks	47	3.85	
SERVICE	**4**	**0.33**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,046**	**85.67**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	45	3.69	
Carpenters	122	9.99	*
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	412	33.74	****
Reinforcing Metal Workers	17	1.39	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Plasterers & Stucco Masons	12	0.98	
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	25	2.05	
Other Construction Trades Workers	12	0.98	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	29	2.38	
Other Machine Setters	17	1.39	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	36	2.95	
Operating Engineers	32	2.62	
Helpers-Brick & Stone Masons	38	3.11	
Helpers-Carpenters	73	5.98	*
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	20	1.64	
Other Hand Material Movers	58	4.75	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	65	5.32	*

178 WATER WELL DRILLING 178

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	51	83.6	79	57.2	$306.84
5-19	10	16.4	59	42.8	328.89

1994 Projected Employment: 167

Historical Trends

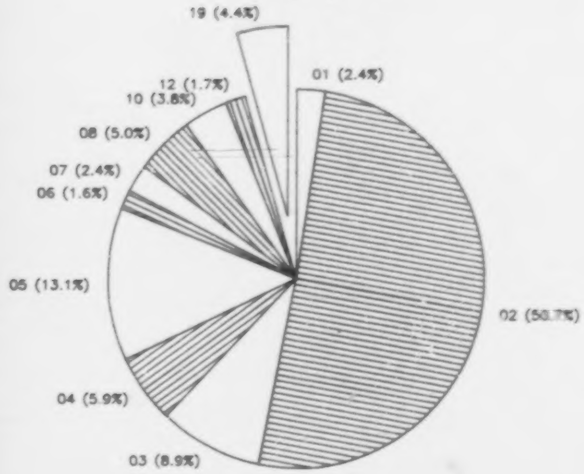
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	149	134	122	114	129	164
Number of Firms	79	66	59	56	58	58
Average Weekly Wages	$284.37	$295.91	$278.80	$314.58	$309.09	$335.51

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	2	1.55	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	2	1.55	
CLERICAL	23	17.83	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	102	79.07	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	16	12.40	**
Earth Drillers	57	44.19	*****

179 MISC SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS 179

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	490	72.2	806	23.2	$279.00
5-9	108	15.9	742	21.3	374.96
10-19	50	7.4	674	19.4	424.75
20-49	25	3.7	711	20.4	504.13
50-99	3	0.4	195	5.6	579.90
100+	3	0.4	352	10.1	633.14

1994 Projected Employment: 4,145

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,122	3,025	2,868	3,448	3,669	3,318
Number of Firms	767	716	639	656	694	640
Average Weekly Wages	$387.80	$383.13	$375.13	$412.60	$445.30	$422.88

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**263**	**7.17**	*
Financial Managers	19	0.52	
Construction Managers	79	2.15	
General Managers/Top Executives	156	4.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**109**	**2.97**	
Cost Estimators	76	2.07	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	11	0.30	
Drafters	14	0.38	
SALES	**57**	**1.55**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	52	1.42	
CLERICAL	**409**	**11.14**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	22	0.60	
Other Secretaries	82	2.23	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	125	3.41	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	18	0.49	
General Office Clerks	127	3.46	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	28	0.76	
SERVICE	**4**	**0.11**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**11**	**0.30**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	11	0.30	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,817**	**76.76**	*****
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	114	3.11	
Production Inspectors & Testers	14	0.38	
Millwrights	157	4.28	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	19	0.52	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	25	0.68	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	19	0.52	
Elevator Installers/Repairers	59	1.61	
Riggers	26	0.71	
Carpenters	89	2.43	
Electricians	137	3.73	
Brick Masons	19	0.52	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	66	1.80	
Reinforcing Metal Workers	77	2.10	
Plasterers & Stucco Masons	24	0.65	
Painters & Paperers	59	1.61	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	129	3.51	
Pipelayers	41	1.12	
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	41	1.12	
Glaziers	247	6.73	*
Structural Metal Workers	39	1.06	
Fence Erectors	64	1.74	
Other Construction Trades Workers	96	2.62	
Earth Drillers	27	0.74	
Machinists	14	0.38	
Sheet Metal Workers	62	1.69	
Boilermakers	35	0.95	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	28	0.76	
Structural Metal Fabricators	108	2.94	

(cont. on next page)

MISC SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Welders & Cutters	104	2.83
Other Hand Workers	14	0.38
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	134	3.65
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	29	0.79
Excavating & Load Mach Operators	77	2.10
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	50	1.36

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Crane & Tower Operators	21	0.57
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	40	1.09
Pump Operators	19	0.52
Operating Engineers	172	4.69
Other Hand Material Movers	15	0.41
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	216	5.89 *

Industry Description

Manufacturing

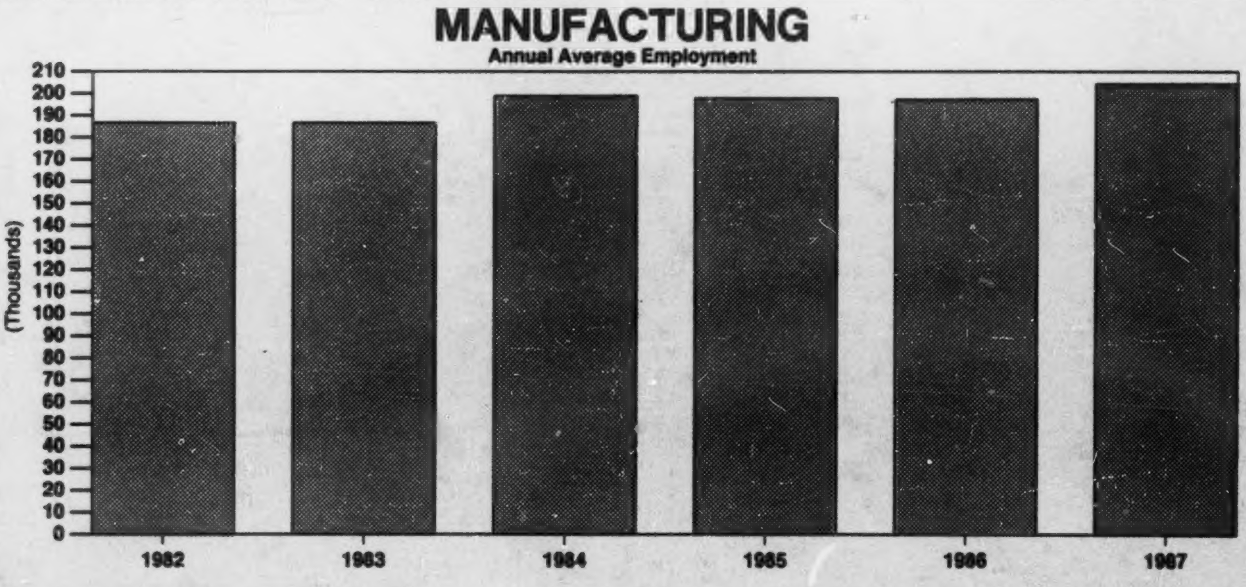
The manufacturing division includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power driven machines and materials handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Also included is the blending of materials such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors.

The materials processed by manufacturing establishments include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be "finished" in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be "semi-finished" to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the copper smelter is the raw material used in electrolytic refineries; refined copper is the raw material used by copper wire mills; and copper wire is the raw material used by certain electrical equipment manufacturers.

The materials used by manufacturing establishments may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another which is under the same ownership. Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or to order for industrial users, rather than for direct sale to the domestic consumer.

Manufacturing is frequently divided into two groups: durable goods and nondurable goods. Durable goods are those which are expected to last three years or more; nondurable, less than three years. The first two digits of an SIC may checked against the following breakout to determine in which general area it is included.

Durable	Nondurable	Industry (SIC) Title
	20	Food & Kindred Products
	22	Textile Mill Products
	23	Apparel & Other Textile Products
24		Lumber & Wood Products
25		Furniture & Fixtures
	26	Paper & Allied Products
	27	Printing & Publishing
	28	Chemicals & Allied Products
	29	Petroleum & Coal Products
	30	Rubber & Misc Products
	31	Leather & Leather Products
32		Stone, Clay, & Glass Products
33		Primary Metal Industries
34		Fabricated Metal Products
35		Machinery, except Electrical
36		Electric & Electronic Equipment
37		Transportation Equipment
38		Instruments & Related Products
39		Misc Manufacturing Industries



Industry Analysis

Manufacturing

Jeffry Hannum

In 1989, Oregon entered its seventh straight year of economic expansion, one of the longest growth periods on record. Much of the credit for Oregon's recent prosperity can be given to the state's manufacturing industries. Many manufacturing firms are currently enjoying the best of both worlds -- booming export sales due to recent depreciation of the dollar, and strong domestic demand for business equipment and other capital goods as firms strive to improve productivity and quality in an increasingly competitive global economy. Record profits, output, and for a few manufacturing industries even employment levels have recently been achieved. In 1988, total manufacturing employment increased 3.9% to reach 214,300, the highest level since 1980. In relative terms, however, manufacturing employment as a percent of total nonfarm wage and salary employment has slipped from nearly one-fourth in the early 1970s to 18.6% in 1988, a new record low. This decline in the relative share of manufacturing jobs is part of a long-term trend in Oregon's economy and is expected to continue well into the future. The 1980s have merely accelerated this employment shift from goods-producing to service-producing industries.

Some of the factors behind this employment shift in the 1980s include:

- the severe 1979-82 recession
- the loss of export sales and record imports, especially in the first half of the 1980s, due to the dollar's rapid increase in foreign exchange value
- and rising global competition which has forced companies to restructure their operations, cut costs, automate, and significantly increase labor productivity.

In the early 1970s, over 40% of all manufacturing jobs were in lumber and wood products.

If we look at the current structure of Oregon's manufacturing base, we see that durable goods industries (i.e. those producing products which are expected to last at least three years) account for nearly three-fourths of total manufacturing employment. In addition, many of these industries are primarily oriented toward the manufacture of producer goods rather than for the consumer market.

Although Oregon's manufacturing sector has become much more diversified in the 1980s, the lumber and wood products industry still dominates the economic landscape employing 68,700 in 1988, accounting for almost one-third of all manufacturing workers. In the early 1970s, over 40% of all manufacturing jobs were in lumber and wood products. This industry plus paper and allied products on the nondurable goods side comprise Oregon's most important basic industry, forest products.

The employment trend in lumber and wood products has been extremely volatile during the past decade. Demand for building materials slumped during the 1979-82 recession as interest rates soared, housing starts plummeted, and competition from lower-cost producers in Canada and the Southern U.S. took a larger share of wood products markets. Competition from less expensive substitute building materials (i.e. oriented strand board and waferboard in place of plywood) which are produced outside of Oregon has also adversely impacted Oregon's wood products employment during the 1980s.

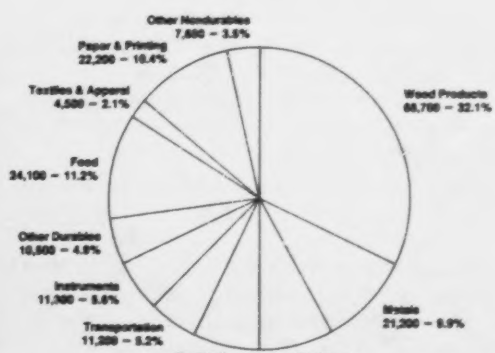
During the 1979-82 recession, manufacturing employment in Oregon fell by 42,800, or 18.7%. The lumber and wood products industry accounted for 60 percent of this job loss (-25,600, or -31.5%). By 1988, the wood products industry had regained only about half of these jobs despite reaching near-record production levels, reflecting major gains in labor productivity. Earnings of wood products workers have lagged behind inflation, however, during much of the 1980s, as the industry was forced to reduce labor and other production costs in order to be competitive. Similar trends have occurred in other manufacturing industries in Oregon, especially those most affected by rising competition from low-cost, high-quality foreign goods. The revitalization of many of Oregon's manufacturing industries in 1987 and 1988 primarily reflect these earlier cost reduction efforts, improvements in quality, strong capital spending by U.S. firms, and the 40 to 50 percent depreciation of the dollar since 1985 which has led to a boom in export sales.

One industry, or rather group of specific industries, which has dramatically increased in relative importance since the early 1970s is electronics. This sector includes electrical equipment and supplies, instruments and related products, and electronic computing and calculating equipment. Employment in electronics grew strongly throughout the 1970s increasing its relative share of manufacturing employment from 7% in 1972 (12,900) to 15.5% in 1980 (33,300).

Unlike so many other manufacturing industries which were severely affected by the last recession, electronics employment was very stable during the first half of the 1980s. This enviable record was probably attributable to several factors including a major increase in U.S. defense spending during the Reagan era, a delayed negative impact on export sales as the dollar rose in value during the first half of the 1980s, continued demand for computers and electronic equipment needed to automate production processes and reduce labor and other costs, and finally, the increase in foreign electronics industry investments in Oregon during the 1980s, especially by the Japanese. Although electronics slumped a bit in 1986 and 1987 as the need to restructure operations and improve competitiveness finally caught up with this sector, 1988 registered a modest employment gain.

A closer look at the component industries within electronics shows that all three had strong growth during the 1970s, but only electrical equipment and supplies has continued to expand in the 1980s. Instruments and related products employment peaked in 1980 and has been declining since then. The pattern has been similar for electronic computing and calculating equipment with its employment peak coming later in 1983.

OREGON MANUFACTURING DIVERSIFICATION
1988 Annual Average



Oregon's increasingly diversified manufacturing base also includes a significant number of jobs in other durable goods industries including both primary and fabricated metals and transportation equipment. Like the wood products industry, all three of these sectors have experienced significant restructuring during the 1980s resulting in greater labor productivity and more efficient operations, but fewer workers than in 1979.

Nondurable goods industries comprise only about one-fourth of Oregon's manufacturing employment base. Food and kindred products represents the largest of these soft goods industries, with just over 11% (24,100) of all manufacturing employment in 1988. Food products employment, though highly seasonal during the year as various fruit and vegetable crops are harvested and processed, has been remarkably stable in terms of annual average employment throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

Printing and publishing follows food products in importance with employment of 13,500 in 1988. Although this represents only 6.3% of total manufacturing employment, few industries have fared as well as printing and publishing during the 1980s. Having grown steadily during the 1970s, employment stabilized at about 10,000 between 1979 and 1982. Growth resumed in 1983 and has continued at a rapid pace reaching a new record high of 13,500 in 1988. Contributing factors to this steady growth include increasing use of advertising materials such as direct mail items and preprinted newspaper inserts, and growth of publications printing, including magazines and catalogs. Some of this increase is likely related to the expansion of the computer software development industry in the Northwest which requires extensive user manuals for marketing and customer training purposes.

Paper and allied products is closely related to Oregon's lumber and wood products industry, utilizing by-product wood chips as raw material for making pulp and paper. Although paper industry employment is much smaller (8,700 in 1988, or 4.1% of total manufacturing), annual average earnings per worker are much higher in this capital-intensive industry ($36,816 versus $23,260 in lumber and wood products and $24,120 for all manufacturing workers in 1987). Paper and allied products employment is also less volatile than is lumber and wood products. Although the demand for paper, packaging materials, and shipping containers has increased significantly during the 1980s, employment in the paper and allied products industry has declined reflecting increased labor productivity and a longer average workweek (43.4 hours in 1988).

One small nondurable goods industry which has grown very rapidly during both the 1970s and 1980s is rubber and plastic products. Employment doubled from 1972 to 1979 (2,600), lost a few hundred during the recession, and has nearly doubled again reaching 4,500 in 1988. Virtually all of this industry in Oregon involves the production of various plastic products. Much of this steady growth can be attributed to the parallel expansion of Oregon's electronics industries during the last two decades.

Outlook

After two very strong years (1987 and 1988), Oregon's manufacturing sector will exhibit much slower growth in the 1989-94 period, including one or two years of actual job losses. There are several key reasons for this sluggish outlook. First, the nation's economy is widely expected to slow sharply and may experience a mild recession in the late 1989 through 1990 period. The Federal Reserve has been following a more restrictive monetary policy since spring 1988 in an effort to slow an overheated economy and prevent a new inflationary spiral. As a result, interest rates have risen sharply over the past year and a number of economic indicators are beginning to signal a weaker trend. Oregon's economy is relatively sensitive to interest rates through its reliance on the production of building materials and various capital goods. A recent Federal Reserve Bank study, in fact, concluded that about two-thirds of Oregon's economic fluctuations are explained by changes in the national economy.

A second reason for Oregon's much slower manufacturing employment outlook in the 1989-94 period is that the recent surge in export sales is not sustainable. Although exports of Oregon manufactured goods will probably continue to grow moderately in the next several years, the initial surge in export sales stemming from the dollar's depreciation over the 1985-87 period is largely passed. Also, economic growth is expected to slow overseas as a number of key trading nations adopt more restrictive economic policies in order to counter rising inflation.

Perhaps the most important reason, however, for expecting much weaker employment growth in Oregon's manufacturing sector is the litany of problems facing lumber and wood products producers. These include a weaker market nationally for building materials, higher production costs across the board, and a growing shortage of available timber supplies at economically viable prices.

Of these, the timber supply squeeze is the most serious since it is both short and long-term. Environmental appeals and recent court injunctions have reduced federal timber sale offerings in 1989, and record log exports from private and state-owned lands have led to reduced and more costly timber supplies for domestic mills. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recent decision to recommend that the Northern Spotted Owl be designated as a "threatened or endangered species" has set in motion a process to determine the actual status of the owl which will probably take from one to two years. One immediate impact came in the form of two court injunctions which have barred timber harvesting on over one billion board feet of old-growth timber lands in Oregon.

. . . new management plans for the region's federal forests are expected to result in lower harvest levels during the next decade, especially of old growth, large diameter trees.

In addition to this issue, and closely linked to it, new management plans for the region's federal forests are

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
COMPARISON OF 1979, 1982, AND 1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

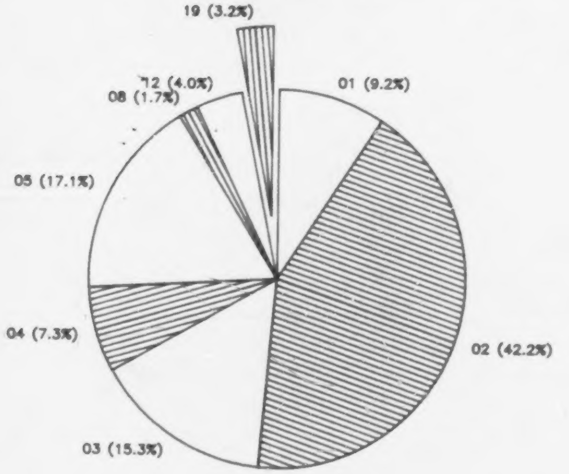
Industry	1979	1982	1988	Employment Change 1979-1988	Percent Change 1979-1988	Employment Change 1982-1988	Percent Change 1982-1988
Manufacturing, Total	228,500	185,700	214,300	-14,200	-6.2	28,600	15.4
Durable Goods	171,800	132,700	155,900	-15,900	-9.3	23,200	17.5
Lumber & Wood Products	81,200	55,600	68,700	-12,500	-15.4	13,100	23.6
Logging & Sawmills	41,900	29,100	35,100	-6,800	-16.2	6,000	20.6
Veneer & Plywood	24,300	16,700	17,200	-7,100	-29.2	500	3.0
Millwork & Structural Wood	7,700	5,200	10,400	2,700	35.1	5,200	100.0
Mobile Homes	3,000	1,300	1,600	-1,400	-46.7	300	23.1
Other Wood Products	4,300	3,300	4,400	100	2.3	1,100	33.3
Furniture & Fixtures	2,900	2,200	2,700	-200	-6.9	500	22.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	4,400	3,400	4,100	-300	-6.8	700	20.6
Primary Metals	11,100	8,100	10,200	-900	-8.1	2,100	25.9
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Foundries	6,300	4,400	6,000	-300	-4.8	1,600	36.4
Nonferrous Metals	4,800	3,700	4,200	-600	-12.5	500	13.5
Fabricated Metals	13,700	9,800	11,000	-2,700	-19.7	1,200	12.2
Fabricated Structural Metals	5,700	3,800	4,600	-1,100	-19.3	800	21.1
Other Fabricated Metals	8,000	6,000	6,400	-1,600	-20.0	400	6.7
Machinery	17,300	16,500	17,100	-200	-1.2	600	3.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8,600	10,100	15,300	6,700	77.9	5,200	51.5
Transportation Equipment	12,200	7,900	11,200	-1,000	-8.2	3,300	41.8
Instruments & Related Products	18,200	16,800	11,900	-6,300	-34.6	-4,900	-29.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,200	2,300	3,800	1,600	72.7	1,500	65.2
Nondurable Goods	56,700	53,000	58,400	1,700	3.0	5,400	10.2
Food & Kindred Products	25,200	23,700	24,100	-1,100	-4.4	400	1.7
Canning & Preserving	14,900	13,500	13,000	-1,900	-12.8	-500	-3.7
Other Food Products	10,300	10,200	11,200	900	8.7	1,000	9.8
Textile Mill Products	2,200	1,800	1,800	-400	-18.2	0	0.0
Apparel	3,500	2,700	2,700	-800	-22.9	0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	9,800	9,600	8,700	-1,100	-11.2	-900	-9.4
Printing & Publishing	10,000	10,000	13,500	3,500	35.0	3,500	35.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,400	2,100	2,200	-200	-8.3	100	4.8
Petroleum Refining	700	500	600	-100	-14.3	100	20.0
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,600	2,300	4,500	1,900	73.1	2,200	95.7
Leather Products	300	300	500	200	66.7	200	66.7

expected to result in lower harvest levels during the next decade, especially of old growth, large diameter trees. This, coupled with reduced harvests on private lands due to past over-cutting, makes the timber shortage a long-term problem. As timber prices move higher, less efficient mills with relatively high operating costs will be the first to close. This process has already begun in the latter half of 1988 and may well accelerate in 1989 and beyond depending on how these timber supply, old growth, log export, and endangered species issues are finally resolved. Reflecting all of these factors, the current outlook for Oregon's lumber and wood products industry indicates that employment is likely to fall by approximately 5,000 in the next couple of years.

Fortunately, the outlook for other important manufacturing industries in Oregon is more positive. For example, the paper and allied products sector is currently planning major increases in production capacity and is not likely to be nearly as affected by declining sawtimber supplies. Also, Oregon's electronics industries, especially the foreign-owned companies, are expected to continue expanding at a moderate pace in the next several years. This, coupled with continued gains in printing and publishing, plastics, and other diversified manufacturing industries will help to offset most, if not all, of the job losses in the state's primary basic industry, lumber and wood products. Intense competitive and cost pressures, however, will limit employment gains, overall, as labor productivity continues to rise significantly.

201 MEAT PRODUCTS 201

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	23	34.3	48	2.2	$236.24
5-9	16	23.9	114	5.2	235.09
10-19	7	10.4	86	3.9	245.26
20-49	8	11.9	254	11.5	323.33
50-99	4	6.0	265	12.0	353.51
100+	9	13.4	1,445	65.3	341.53

1994 Projected Employment: 2,354

Historical Trends

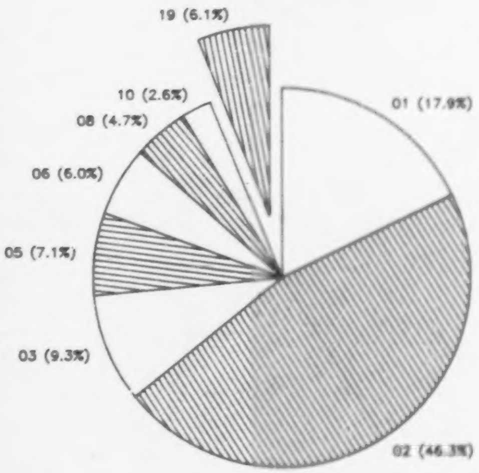
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,763	1,774	2,010	2,212	2,204	2,202
Number of Firms	69	66	69	62	60	64
Average Weekly Wages	$346.89	$354.00	$336.22	$319.53	$328.29	$342.54

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**85**	**3.85**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	13	0.59	
Industrial Production Managers	14	0.63	
General Managers/Top Executives	34	1.54	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**51**	**2.31**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	15	0.68	
SALES	**89**	**4.03**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	46	2.08	
Salespersons-Retail	35	1.59	
CLERICAL	**176**	**7.97**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	0.50	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	42	1.90	
General Office Clerks	22	1.00	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	21	0.95	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	17	0.77	
SERVICE	**58**	**2.63**	
Janitors & Cleaners	53	2.40	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.14**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,746**	**79.08**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	64	2.90	
Production Inspectors & Testers	11	0.50	
Maintenance Mechanics	36	1.63	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	18	0.82	
Slaughterers & Butchers	348	15.76	**
Food Batchmakers	11	0.50	
Food Cooking Machine Operators	16	0.72	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Setters	13	0.59	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	44	1.99	
Clean/Wash/Pickling Equip Operators	20	0.91	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	53	2.40	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	234	10.60	**
Other Machine Operators	17	0.77	
Cannery Workers	28	1.27	
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	298	13.50	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	34	1.54	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	52	2.36	
Driver/Sales Workers	31	1.40	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	17	0.77	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	11	0.50	
Other Hand Material Movers	38	1.72	
Hand Packers & Packagers	123	5.57	*
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	16	0.72	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	158	7.16	*

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	10.8	10	0.7	$451.37
5-9	6	16.2	45	3.0	426.31
10-19	6	16.2	79	5.2	414.11
20-49	11	29.7	330	21.9	408.98
50-99	5	13.5	279	18.5	394.81
100-249	5	13.5	762	50.6	496.19

1994 Projected Employment: 1,605

Historical Trends

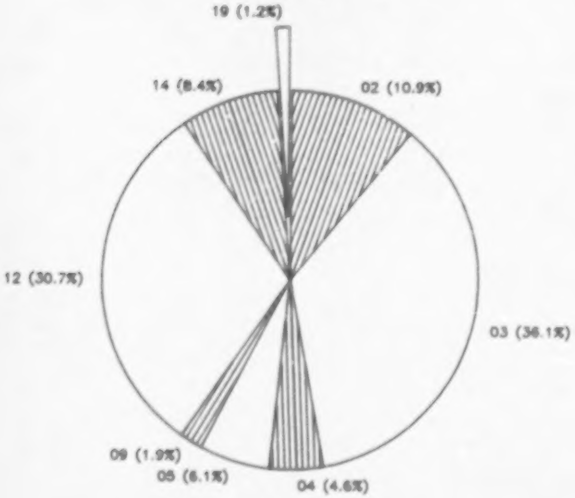
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,593	1,529	1,535	1,533	1,503	1,466
Number of Firms	35	35	33	34	32	30
Average Weekly Wages	$428.86	$436.27	$431.60	$444.80	$460.31	$453.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**58**	**3.86**	
General Managers/Top Executives	31	2.06	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**27**	**1.80**	
SALES	**188**	**12.51**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	23	1.53	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	48	3.19	
Salespersons-Retail	65	4.32	
Cashiers	45	2.99	
CLERICAL	**165**	**10.98**	**
Other Secretaries	16	1.06	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	17	1.13	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	1.60	
General Office Clerks	29	1.93	
Data Entry Keyers	19	1.26	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	29	1.93	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**17**	**1.13**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,048**	**69.73**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	77	5.12	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	39	2.59	
Food Batchmakers	62	4.13	
Cooling & Freezing Equip Opers	24	1.60	
Dairy Processing Equipment Setters	176	11.71	**
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	53	3.53	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	73	4.86	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	79	5.26	*
Driver/Sales Workers	182	12.11	**
Other Hand Material Movers	79	5.26	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	32	2.13	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	84	5.59	*

203 PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES 203

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	20	22.5	42	0.4	$209.99
5-9	7	7.9	42	0.4	198.09
10-19	7	7.9	95	0.8	259.26
20-49	14	15.7	433	3.8	262.41
50-99	15	16.9	1,072	9.4	293.22
100-249	12	13.5	1,764	15.4	326.80
250+	14	15.7	8,012	69.9	307.43

1994 Projected Employment: 11,317

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	11,491	12,390	12,388	11,659	11,352	11,351
Number of Firms	90	84	80	82	82	87
Average Weekly Wages	$282.58	$275.29	$282.69	$301.27	$304.96	$312.96

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**427**	**3.76**
Financial Managers	38	0.33
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	36	0.32
Purchasing Managers	19	0.17
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	42	0.37
Administrative Services Managers	11	0.10
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	37	0.33
Industrial Production Managers	123	1.08
General Managers/Top Executives	88	0.78
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**379**	**3.34**
Accountant & Auditors	25	0.22
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	40	0.35
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	18	0.16
Mechanical Engineers	17	0.15
Other Life Scientists	11	0.10
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	45	0.40
Chemical Technicians	89	0.78
Computer Systems Analysts	32	0.28
Computer Programmers	16	0.14
SALES	**47**	**0.41**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	13	0.11
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	20	0.18
CLERICAL	**756**	**6.66**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	66	0.58
Adjustment Clerks	14	0.12
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Other Secretaries	78	0.69
Receptionists/Information Clerks	27	0.24
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	12	0.11
Personnel Clerks	47	0.41
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	14	0.12
Procurement Clerks	11	0.10
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	75	0.66
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	39	0.34
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	50	0.44
General Office Clerks	72	0.63
Computer Operators	23	0.20
Data Entry Keyers	23	0.20
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	25	0.22
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	90	0.79
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	46	0.41
SERVICE	**265**	**2.33**
Other Service Supervisors	13	0.11
Guards & Watch Guards	34	0.30
Janitors & Cleaners	194	1.71
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	19	0.17
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**236**	**2.08**
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	175	1.54
Farm Equipment Operators	31	0.27

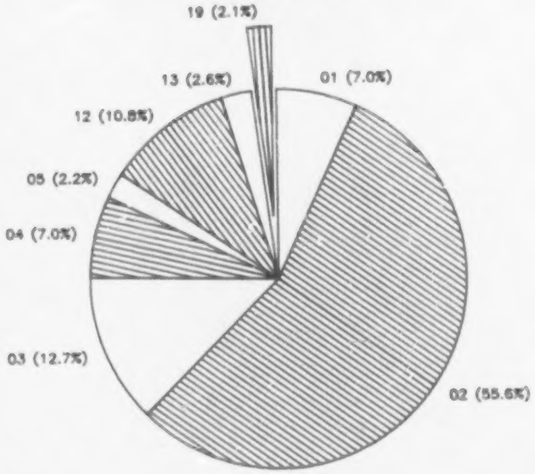
(cont. on next page)

203 PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES 203

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**9,243**	**81.41**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	52	0.46	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	363	3.20	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	11	0.10	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	29	0.26	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	27	0.24	
Production Inspectors & Testers	532	4.69	
Maintenance Mechanics	273	2.40	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	24	0.21	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	140	1.23	
Automotive Mechanics	11	0.10	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	39	0.34	
Carpenters	11	0.10	
Electricians	96	0.85	
Machinists	11	0.10	
Bakers	15	0.13	
Food Cooking Machine Operators	41	0.36	
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	20	0.18	
Cooling & Freezing Equip Opers	61	0.54	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	77	0.68	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	35	0.31	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	42	0.37	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	14	0.12	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	424	3.73	
Other Machine Operators	31	0.27	
Cannery Workers	5,121	45.11	*****
Other Hand Workers	15	0.13	
Stationary Engineers	20	0.18	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	128	1.13	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	60	0.53	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	433	3.81	
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	42	0.37	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	14	0.12	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	20	0.18	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	42	0.37	
Other Hand Material Movers	83	0.73	
Hand Packers & Packagers	361	3.18	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	63	0.55	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	338	2.98	

204 GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS 204

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	8	22.2	20	2.6	$219.79
5-9	8	22.2	52	6.8	288.07
10-19	8	22.2	96	12.5	279.88
20-49	5	13.9	159	20.8	535.48
50-249	7	19.4	438	57.3	423.76

1994 Projected Employment: 890

Historical Trends

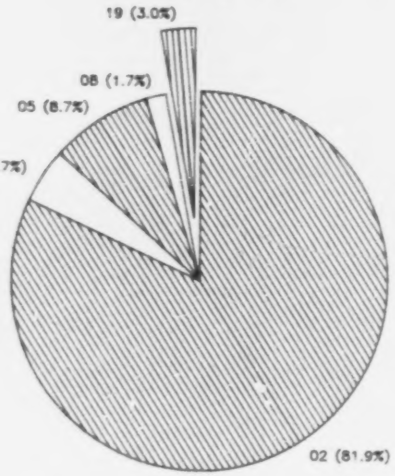
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	848	699	708	706	832	743
Number of Firms	35	27	29	29	32	32
Average Weekly Wages	$421.73	$436.75	$430.35	$425.39	$393.27	$434.18

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**84**	**10.10**	**
Industrial Production Managers	23	2.76	
General Managers/Top Executives	42	5.05	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**25**	**3.00**	
SALES	**100**	**12.02**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	12	1.44	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	20	2.40	
Salespersons-Retail	58	6.97	*
CLERICAL	**122**	**14.66**	**
Other Secretaries	27	3.25	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	26	3.13	
General Office Clerks	21	2.52	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	12	1.44	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	1.80	
SERVICE	**13**	**1.56**	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	1.44	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.36**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**485**	**58.29**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	32	3.85	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	44	5.29	*
Food Batchmakers	18	2.16	
Food Roast, Bake, Dry Mach Operators	11	1.32	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	12	1.44	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	72	8.65	*
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	19	2.28	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	52	6.25	*
Cannery Workers	13	1.56	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	49	5.89	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	14	1.68	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	18	2.16	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	22	2.64	
Other Hand Material Movers	39	4.69	
Hand Packers & Packagers	23	2.76	

205 BAKERY PRODUCTS 205

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	25.5	25	1.0	$355.19
5-9	6	11.8	44	1.7	229.99
10-19	11	21.6	140	5.5	298.96
20-49	6	11.8	143	5.6	348.49
50-99	6	11.8	396	15.5	397.57
100-249	5	9.8	727	28.5	483.50
250+	4	7.8	1,074	42.1	530.18

1994 Projected Employment: 2,645

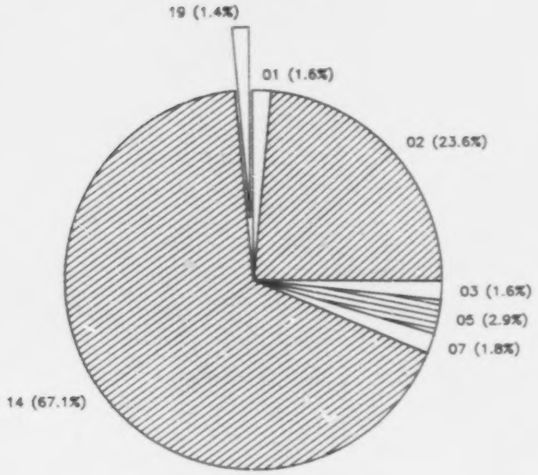
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,796	2,948	2,880	2,647	2,478	2,509
Number of Firms	42	41	44	43	46	47
Average Weekly Wages	$409.48	$422.95	$426.38	$453.36	$472.21	$477.04

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**80**	**3.22**	
Industrial Production Managers	24	0.97	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**25**	**1.01**	
SALES	**328**	**13.19**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	70	2.82	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	99	3.98	
Salespersons-Retail	154	6.19	*
CLERICAL	**191**	**7.68**	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	0.60	
General Office Clerks	26	1.05	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	17	0.68	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	71	2.86	
SERVICE	**162**	**6.52**	*
Other Food Service Workers	36	1.45	
Janitors & Cleaners	120	4.83	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2**	**0.08**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,698**	**68.30**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	15	0.60	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	70	2.82	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	18	0.72	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Maintenance Mechanics	55	2.21	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	55	2.21	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	17	0.68	
Bakers	188	7.56	*
Food Batchmakers	38	1.53	
Food Roast, Bake, Dry Mach Operators	54	2.17	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	45	1.81	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	48	1.93	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	37	1.49	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	260	10.46	**
Other Machine Setters	22	0.88	
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	15	0.60	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	115	4.63	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	27	1.09	
Driver/Sales Workers	312	12.55	**
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	21	0.84	
Hand Packers & Packagers	48	1.93	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	59	2.37	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	113	4.55	

206 SUGAR & CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS 206

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	12	48.0	34	5.5	$113.45
5-9	4	16.0	25	4.0	92.72
10-19	5	20.0	56	9.0	228.25
50+	4	16.0	508	81.5	346.42

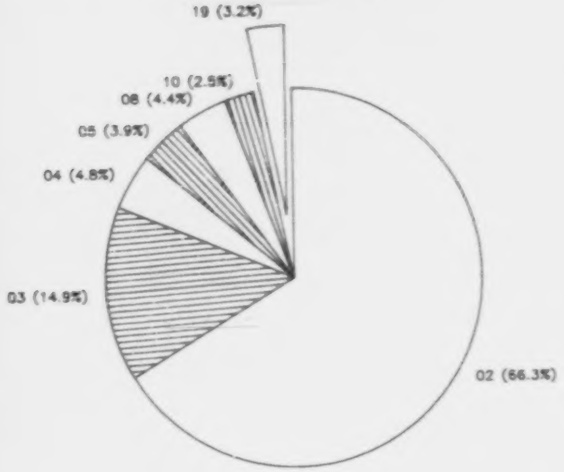
1994 Projected Employment: 671

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	701	585	617	623	628	605
Number of Firms	12	14	17	17	20	22
Average Weekly Wages	$283.78	$287.41	$293.74	$302.08	$316.91	$326.02

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**33**	**5.23**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	13	2.06	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**36**	**5.71**	*
SALES	**91**	**14.42**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	18	2.85	
Salespersons-Retail	71	11.25	**
CLERICAL	**46**	**7.29**	*
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	13	2.06	
SERVICE	**14**	**2.22**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.16**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**410**	**64.98**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	58	9.19	*
Production Inspectors & Testers	11	1.74	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Maintenance Mechanics	33	5.23	*
Machinery Maintenance Workers	11	1.74	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	11	1.74	
Food Batchmakers	26	4.12	
Food Cooking Machine Operators	17	2.69	
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	14	2.22	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	16	2.54	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	11	1.74	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	37	5.86	*
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	11	1.74	
Hand Packers & Packagers	11	1.74	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	32	5.07	*

207 FATS & OILS 207


Geographic Distribution of Employment

Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	26.3	11	2.5	$224.18
5-9	4	21.1	21	4.8	294.47
10-19	4	21.1	58	13.2	295.48
20-49	3	15.8	75	17.0	621.20
50-249	3	15.8	276	62.6	508.54

1994 Projected Employment: 371

Historical Trends

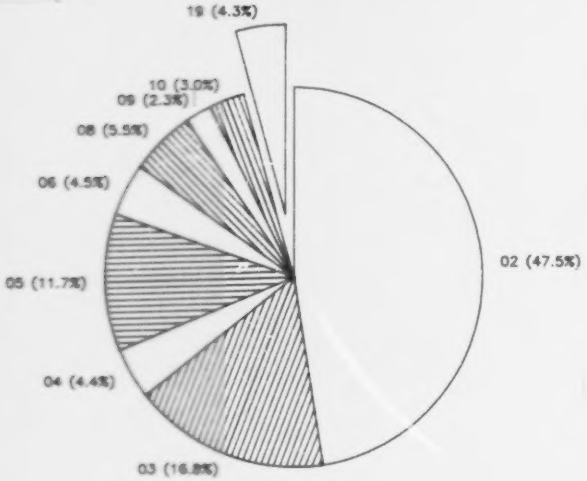
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	324	332	331	353	348	610
Number of Firms	15	18	15	16	14	14
Average Weekly Wages	$392.29	$407.46	$426.77	$437.04	$456.86	$533.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**31**	**9.14**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	13	3.83	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**5**	**1.47**	
SALES	**14**	**4.13**	
CLERICAL	**33**	**9.73**	*
SERVICE	**9**	**2.65**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**7**	**2.06**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**240**	**70.80**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	24	7.08	*
Maintenance Mechanics	16	4.72	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Other Precision Food/Tobacco Wrkrs	22	6.49	*
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	18	5.31	*
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	11	3.24	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	13	3.83	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	20	5.90	*
Driver/Sales Workers	14	4.13	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	26	7.67	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	12	3.54	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	21	6.19	*

208 BEVERAGES 208

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	16	32.0	33	2.1	$192.70
5-9	5	10.0	35	2.2	195.52
10-19	8	16.0	104	6.6	247.14
20-49	10	20.0	288	18.2	423.56
50-99	6	12.0	377	23.8	446.07
100-249	5	10.0	744	47.1	504.71

1994 Projected Employment: 1,626

Historical Trends

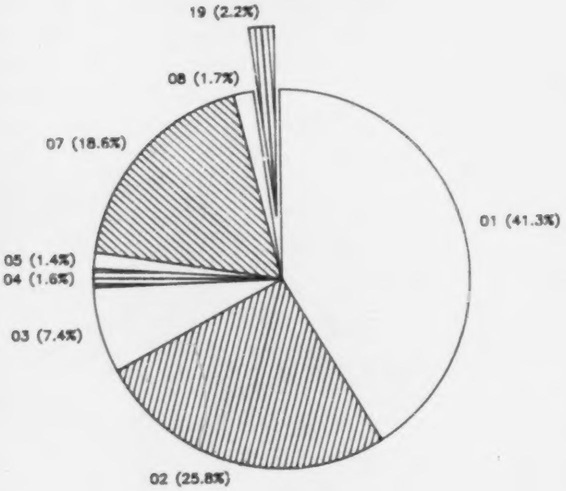
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,495	1,492	1,507	1,623	1,523	1,580
Number of Firms	42	36	37	44	45	50
Average Weekly Wages	$429.99	$441.11	$446.15	$443.11	$448.54	$448.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**130**	**8.56**	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	48	3.16	
Industrial Production Managers	23	1.51	
General Managers/Top Executives	32	2.11	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**19**	**1.25**	
SALES	**280**	**18.43**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	46	3.03	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	99	6.52	*
Salespersons-Retail	90	5.92	*
CLERICAL	**160**	**10.53**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	0.79	
Other Secretaries	13	0.86	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	21	1.38	
General Office Clerks	20	1.32	
Data Entry Keyers	21	1.38	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	20	1.32	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**19**	**1.25**	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	0.99	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**16**	**1.05**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**895**	**58.92**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	23	1.51	
Production Inspectors & Testers	18	1.18	
Maintenance Mechanics	44	2.90	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	12	0.79	
Coin & Vend Mach Servicers/Repairers	38	2.50	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	22	1.45	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	201	13.23	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	19	1.25	
Driver/Sales Workers	231	15.21	**
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	46	3.03	
Other Hand Material Movers	49	3.23	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	84	5.53	*

209 MISC FOODS & KINDRED PRODUCTS 209

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	25	31.3	54	2.1	$193.87
5-9	12	15.0	83	3.2	174.13
10-19	13	16.3	175	6.7	199.10
20-49	11	13.8	359	13.8	198.68
50-99	11	13.8	756	29.0	213.94
100-249	8	10.0	1,181	45.3	339.17

1994 Projected Employment: 2,836

Historical Trends

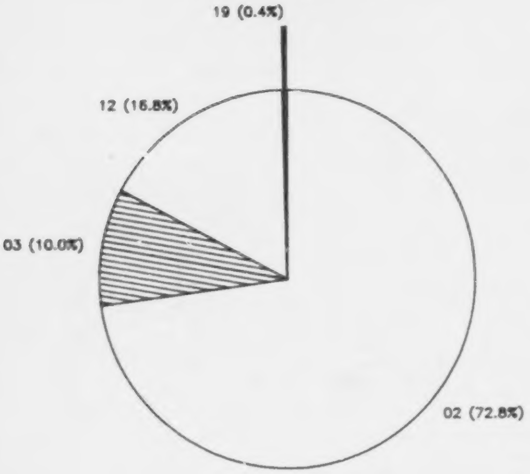
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,742	2,245	2,072	2,262	2,656	2,891
Number of Firms	77	69	70	76	73	75
Average Weekly Wages	$217.49	$226.89	$230.38	$250.50	$260.81	$283.85

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**110**	**4.14**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	22	0.83	
Industrial Production Managers	25	0.94	
General Managers/Top Executives	39	1.47	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**40**	**1.51**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	12	0.45	
SALES	**94**	**3.54**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	0.41	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	54	2.03	
Salespersons-Retail	21	0.79	
CLERICAL	**206**	**7.76**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	13	0.49	
Other Secretaries	13	0.49	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	58	2.18	
General Office Clerks	12	0.45	
Data Entry Keyers	15	0.56	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	28	1.05	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	0.41	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	0.56	
SERVICE	**82**	**3.09**	
Janitors & Cleaners	68	2.56	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**42**	**1.58**	
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	11	0.41	
Crab Pickers	23	0.87	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,081**	**78.38**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	48	1.81	
Production Inspectors & Testers	63	2.37	
Maintenance Mechanics	29	1.09	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	11	0.41	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	22	0.83	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	29	1.09	
Food Batchmakers	30	1.13	
Food Cooking Machine Operators	17	0.64	
Food Roast, Bake, Dry Mach Operators	32	1.21	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	11	0.41	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	140	5.27	*
Other Machine Operators	73	2.75	
Cannery Workers	346	13.03	**
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	377	14.20	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	28	1.05	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	43	1.62	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	33	1.24	
Driver/Sales Workers	90	3.39	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	54	2.03	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	14	0.53	
Other Hand Material Movers	61	2.30	
Hand Packers & Packagers	230	8.66	*
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	11	0.41	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	209	7.87	*

223 WEAVING & FINISHING MILLS, WOOL 223

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	4	40.0	54	10.4	$267.15
50-99	3	30.0	157	30.3	300.07
250+	3	30.0	307	59.3	490.84

1994 Projected Employment: 646

Historical Trends

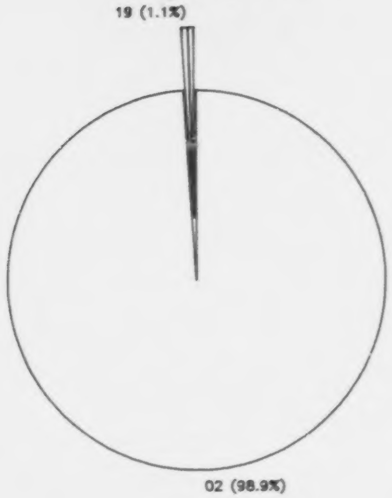
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	586	536	541	516	521	511
Number of Firms	6	6	6	7	5	5
Average Weekly Wages	$309.91	$345.43	$361.96	$397.21	$406.79	$430.51

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**52**	**10.00**	**
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	18	3.46	
General Managers/Top Executives	14	2.69	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**48**	**9.23**	*
Designers	16	3.08	
SALES	**7**	**1.35**	
CLERICAL	**160**	**30.77**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	20	3.85	
Other Secretaries	31	5.96	*
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	19	3.65	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	11	2.12	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	13	2.50	
General Office Clerks	13	2.50	
SERVICE	**9**	**1.73**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**244**	**46.92**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	19	3.65	
Maintenance Mechs-Textile Machine	16	3.08	
Textile Machine Operators	116	22.31	***
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	15	2.88	

225 KNITTING MILLS 225

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	5	41.7	24	2.4	$220.99
50-249	4	33.3	375	36.9	267.67
250+	3	25.0	616	60.7	297.53

1994 Projected Employment: 1,105

Historical Trends

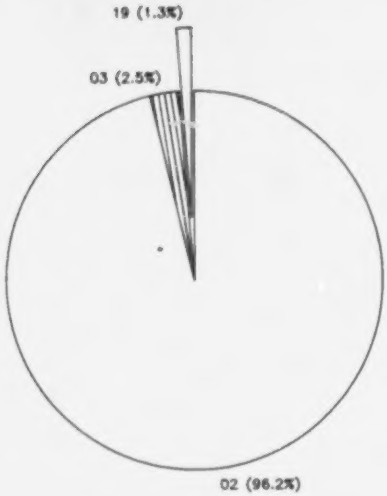
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,007	1,001	1,038	1,014	891	1,129
Number of Firms	5	7	8	9	7	7
Average Weekly Wages	$232.86	$240.24	$246.58	$266.19	$249.94	$331.42

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	10	1.11	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	4	0.45	
SALES	22	2.45	
Salespersons-Retail	17	1.89	
CLERICAL	197	21.94	***
Adjustment Clerks	15	1.67	
Other Secretaries	14	1.56	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	18	2.00	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	18	2.00	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	25	2.78	
General Office Clerks	41	4.57	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	11	1.22	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	12	1.34	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	1	0.11	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	652	72.61	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	31	3.45	
Production Inspectors & Testers	23	2.56	
Fabric & Apparel Pattern Makers	20	2.23	
Other Precision Textile Related Wkrs	20	2.23	
Textile Machine Operators	35	3.90	
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	409	45.55	*****
Textile Pressing Machine Operators	19	2.12	
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	25	2.78	

232 MEN'S & BOY'S FURNISHINGS 232

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	6	35.3	15	2.7	$184.93
10-19	4	23.5	49	8.7	166.63
20-49	4	23.5	113	20.1	388.02
100-249	3	17.6	384	68.4	246.69

1994 Projected Employment: 650

Historical Trends

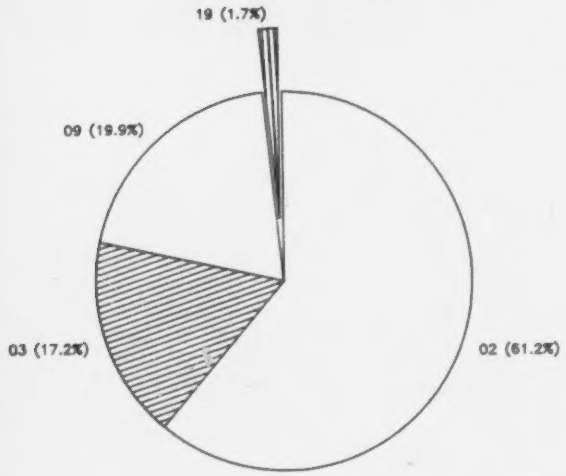
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	503	558	614	610	525	534
Number of Firms	13	14	15	13	15	12
Average Weekly Wages	$210.60	$218.82	$240.75	$252.48	$275.99	$278.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	12	2.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	14	2.63	
SALES	6	1.13	
CLERICAL	42	7.88	*
SERVICE	6	1.13	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	453	84.99	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs ...	19	3.56	
Production Inspectors & Testers	30	5.63	*
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment ..	289	54.22	*****
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment .	18	3.38	
Textile Pressing Machine Operators ..	22	4.13	
Other Hand Material Movers	29	5.44	*

233 MOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR 233

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	7	41.2	21	3.4	$177.23
10-49	5	29.4	74	12.2	257.04
50-249	5	29.4	514	84.4	306.58

1994 Projected Employment: 543

Historical Trends

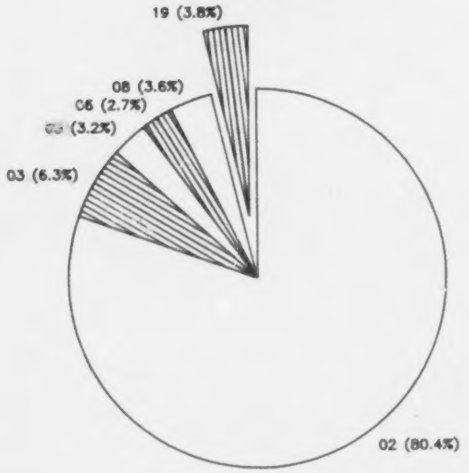
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	900	885	927	675	574	566
Number of Firms	13	11	12	14	13	14
Average Weekly Wages	$247.18	$258.90	$264.76	$267.57	$286.68	$344.96

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**27**	**4.70**	
General Managers/Top Executives	11	1.91	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**20**	**3.48**	
SALES	**61**	**10.61**	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	49	8.52	*
CLERICAL	**87**	**15.13**	**
Other Secretaries	15	2.61	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	12	2.09	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**7**	**1.22**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**373**	**64.87**	*****
Production Inspectors & Testers	25	4.35	
Textile Machine Operators	20	3.48	
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	279	48.52	*****
Portable Machine Cutters	11	1.91	

239 MISC FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS 239

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	40	50.6	95	8.9	$213.29
5-9	12	15.2	80	7.5	392.34
10-19	15	19.0	208	19.4	256.27
20-49	6	7.6	189	17.6	238.78
50-99	3	3.8	135	12.6	214.56
100+	3	3.8	366	34.1	268.47

1994 Projected Employment: 1,257

Historical Trends

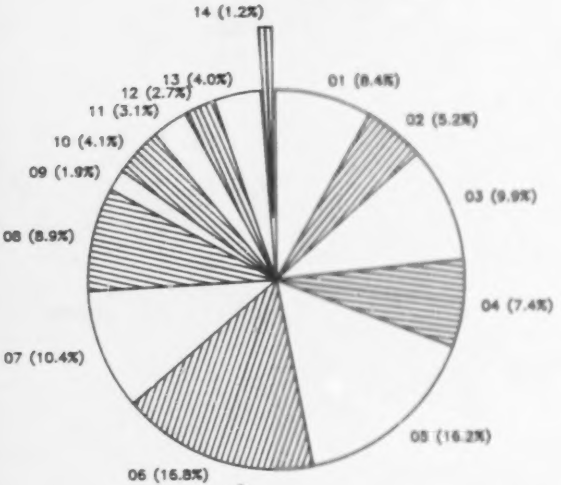
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,087	1,068	1,195	1,042	1,015	1,147
Number of Firms	78	71	71	68	75	78
Average Weekly Wages	$219.78	$233.09	$231.98	$240.21	$284.69	$254.73

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**54**	**5.32**	*
Industrial Production Managers	13	1.28	
General Managers/Top Executives	33	3.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**4**	**0.39**	
SALES	**38**	**3.74**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	18	1.77	
Salespersons-Retail	14	1.38	
CLERICAL	**121**	**11.92**	**
Other Secretaries	23	2.27	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	2.27	
General Office Clerks	17	1.67	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	18	1.77	
SERVICE	**17**	**1.67**	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	1.48	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**781**	**76.95**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	29	2.86	
Production Inspectors & Testers	33	3.25	
Maintenance Mechs-Sewing Machines	14	1.38	
Other Printing Machine Setters	15	1.48	
Printing Press Machine Operators	18	1.77	
Textile Machine Operators	76	7.49	*
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	64	6.31	*
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	350	34.48	****
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier Operators	14	1.38	
Other Machine Operators	12	1.18	
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	16	1.58	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	24	2.36	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	13	1.28	
Other Hand Material Movers	12	1.18	

241 LOGGING CAMPS & LOGGING CONTRACTORS 241

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	752	57.5	1,348	11.0	$307.13
5-9	245	18.7	1,732	14.2	360.75
10-19	167	12.8	2,305	18.8	395.70
20-49	107	8.2	3,205	26.2	443.05
50-99	22	1.7	1,402	11.5	459.27
100-249	11	0.8	1,486	12.1	563.82
250+	3	0.2	756	6.2	604.31

1994 Projected Employment: 11,548

Historical Trends

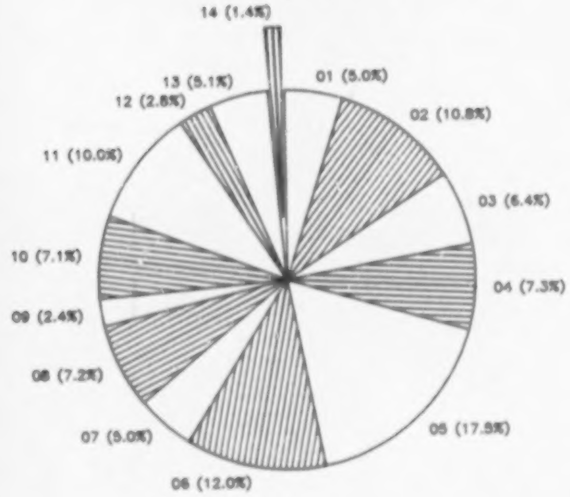
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	10,090	11,823	12,841	12,065	12,180	12,455
Number of Firms	1,262	1,242	1,287	1,292	1,284	1,329
Average Weekly Wages	$408.55	$426.76	$426.59	$439.31	$434.11	$428.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**402**	**3.30**	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	13	0.11	
General Managers/Top Executives	354	2.91	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**91**	**0.75**	
Accountant & Auditors	36	0.30	
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	26	0.21	
SALES	**5**	**0.04**	
CLERICAL	**530**	**4.35**	
Other Secretaries	139	1.14	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	234	1.92	
General Office Clerks	115	0.94	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	15	0.12	
SERVICE	**164**	**1.35**	
Guards & Watch Guards	149	1.22	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	0.12	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**7,407**	**60.81**	*****
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	597	4.90	
Fallers & Buckers	2,353	19.32	**
Choke Setters	1,838	15.09	**
Log Handling Equipment Operators	493	4.05	
Log Tractor Operators	1,256	10.31	**
Other Logging Related Workers	678	5.57	*
Forest & Conservation Workers	106	0.87	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)			
Nursery Workers	34	0.28	
Log Graders & Scalers	36	0.30	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,582**	**29.41**	***
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	92	0.76	
Production Inspectors & Testers	59	0.48	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	16	0.13	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	208	1.71	
Automotive Mechanics	64	0.53	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	154	1.26	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	240	1.97	
Aircraft Mechanics	32	0.26	
Riggers	155	1.27	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	61	0.50	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	80	0.66	
Welders & Cutters	13	0.11	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	1,116	9.16	*
Other Transport Related Workers	32	0.26	
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	188	1.54	
Hoist & Winch Operators	716	5.88	*
Operating Engineers	78	0.64	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	11	0.09	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	56	0.46	
Other Hand Material Movers	48	0.39	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	30	0.25	

242 SAWMILLS & PLANING MILLS 242

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	76	23.4	162	0.7	$314.34
5-9	35	10.8	247	1.1	309.40
10-19	39	12.0	549	2.5	316.76
20-49	55	16.9	1,802	8.2	377.31
50-99	49	15.1	3,481	15.8	466.15
100-249	54	16.6	8,446	38.2	504.08
250+	17	5.2	7,400	33.5	510.10

1994 Projected Employment: 21,122

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	19,147	21,042	22,659	21,387	21,916	22,943
Number of Firms	323	304	315	320	318	324
Average Weekly Wages	$423.15	$456.76	$466.82	$475.72	$478.76	$489.93

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**717**	**3.18**
Financial Managers	77	0.34
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	36	0.16
Purchasing Managers	18	0.08
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	48	0.21
Administrative Services Managers	38	0.17
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	20	0.09
Industrial Production Managers	196	0.87
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	16	0.07
General Managers/Top Executives	249	1.11
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**437**	**1.94**
Accountant & Auditors	86	0.38
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	66	0.29
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	23	0.10
Other Management Support Workers	18	0.08
Other Engineering Technicians	13	0.06
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	123	0.55
Computer Systems Analysts	17	0.08
Computer Programmers	14	0.06
SALES	**195**	**0.87**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	43	0.19
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	147	0.65
CLERICAL	**1,161**	**5.15** *
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	107	0.47
Other Secretaries	139	0.62
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Receptionists/Information Clerks	22	0.10
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	14	0.06
Personnel Clerks	14	0.06
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	11	0.05
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	187	0.83
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	50	0.22
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	47	0.21
General Office Clerks	164	0.73
Computer Operators	17	0.08
Data Entry Keyers	25	0.11
Switchboard Operators	11	0.05
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	21	0.09
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	165	0.73
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	33	0.15
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	88	0.39
SERVICE	**553**	**2.45**
Other Service Supervisors	24	0.11
Guards & Watch Guards	191	0.85
Janitors & Cleaners	314	1.39
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	15	0.07
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1,783**	**7.91** *
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	123	0.55
Fallers & Buckers	81	0.36
Choke Setters	33	0.15

(cont. on next page)

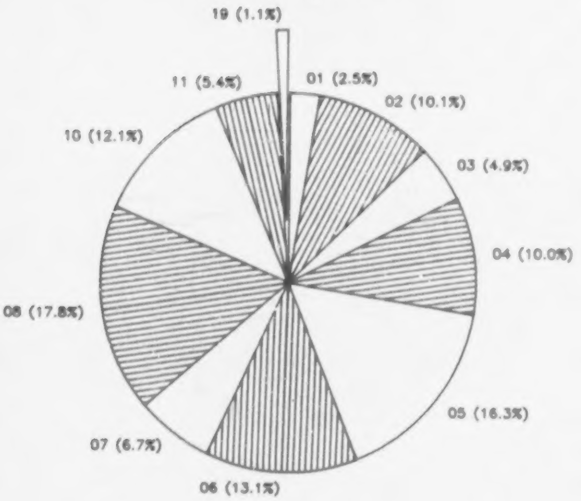
242 SAWMILLS & PLANING MILLS 242

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)			
Log Handling Equipment Operators	487	2.16	
Log Tractor Operators	64	0.28	
Other Logging Related Workers	833	3.70	
Forest & Conservation Workers	18	0.08	
Log Graders & Scalers	119	0.53	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**17,682**	**78.49**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	150	0.67	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	516	2.29	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	70	0.31	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	50	0.22	
Line Supv-Other	22	0.10	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	42	0.19	
Production Inspectors & Testers	1,156	5.13	*
Maintenance Mechanics	806	3.58	
Millwrights	195	0.87	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	223	0.99	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	243	1.08	
Automotive Mechanics	20	0.09	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	177	0.79	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	93	0.41	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	29	0.13	
Carpenters	65	0.29	
Electricians	270	1.20	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	38	0.17	
Machinists	103	0.46	
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	487	2.16	
Wood Machinists	51	0.23	
Wood Sawing Machine Setters	57	0.25	
Head Sawyers	290	1.29	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	2,157	9.57	*
Woodworking Machine Setters	278	1.23	
Woodworking Machine Operators	381	1.69	
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier Operators	136	0.60	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	147	0.65	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Setters	18	0.08	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	17	0.08	
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	81	0.36	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	133	0.59	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	38	0.17	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	145	0.64	
Other Machine Setters	16	0.07	
Other Machine Operators	288	1.28	
Welders & Cutters	49	0.22	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	33	0.15	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	26	0.12	
Other Hand Workers	102	0.45	
Power Plant Operators	20	0.09	
Other Plant & System Operators	83	0.37	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	390	1.73	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	25	0.11	
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	44	0.20	
Other Transport Related Workers	11	0.05	
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	53	0.24	
Hoist & Winch Operators	96	0.43	
Crane & Tower Operators	25	0.11	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	1,298	5.76	*
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	193	0.86	
Operating Engineers	43	0.19	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	355	1.58	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	65	0.29	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	24	0.11	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	3,315	14.72	**
Other Hand Material Movers	509	2.26	
Hand Packers & Packagers	187	0.83	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	1,640	7.28	*

243 MILLWORK/PLYWOOD/STRUCTURAL MEMBERS 243

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	91	28.1	195	0.7	$243.54
5-9	41	12.7	282	1.1	296.64
10-19	42	13.0	584	2.2	327.72
20-49	45	13.9	1,479	5.7	372.56
50-99	34	10.5	2,353	9.0	400.24
100-249	43	13.3	7,383	28.4	425.55
250+	28	8.6	13,760	52.8	464.09

1994 Projected Employment: 27,180

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	21,890	24,775	25,615	25,005	25,674	27,407
Number of Firms	309	292	319	324	311	321
Average Weekly Wages	$404.33	$424.62	$436.77	$442.57	$432.10	$432.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**831**	**3.23**
Financial Managers	75	0.29
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	64	0.25
Purchasing Managers	30	0.12
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	73	0.28
Administrative Services Managers	26	0.10
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	22	0.09
Industrial Production Managers	245	0.95
General Managers/Top Executives	251	0.98
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**509**	**1.98**
Accountant & Auditors	102	0.40
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	99	0.39
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	24	0.09
Cost Estimators	39	0.15
Other Management Support Workers	15	0.06
Industrial Engineers	11	0.04
Mechanical Engineers	23	0.09
Other Engineers	13	0.05
Drafters	39	0.15
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	43	0.17
Computer Systems Analysts	17	0.07
Computer Programmers	19	0.07
Computer Programmer Aides	11	0.04
Other Health Professional & Techs	14	0.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SALES	**303**	**1.18**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	36	0.14
Sales Reps-Technical	57	0.22
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	199	0.77
CLERICAL	**1,496**	**5.82** *
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	100	0.39
Adjustment Clerks	16	0.06
Other Secretaries	210	0.82
Receptionists/Information Clerks	44	0.17
Personnel Clerks	27	0.11
File Clerks	19	0.07
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	45	0.18
Procurement Clerks	17	0.07
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	240	0.93
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	46	0.18
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	32	0.12
General Office Clerks	198	0.77
Computer Operators	23	0.09
Data Entry Keyers	84	0.33
Switchboard Operators	19	0.07
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	55	0.21
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	75	0.29
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	65	0.25
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	102	0.40
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	51	0.20

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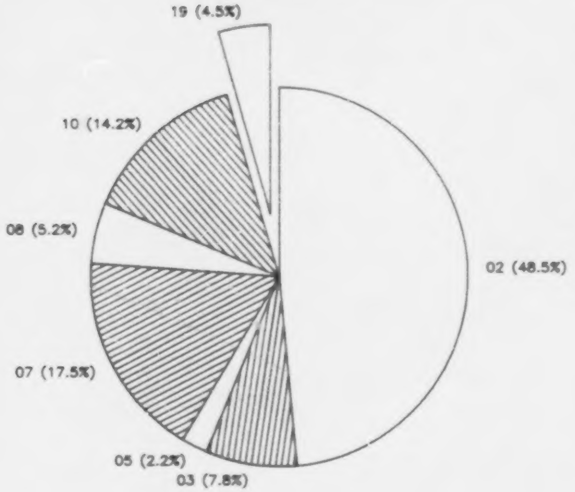
243 MILLWORK/PLYWOOD/STRUCTURAL MEMBERS 243

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**200**	**0.78**	
Other Service Supervisors	11	0.04	
Guards & Watch Guards	55	0.21	
Janitors & Cleaners	133	0.52	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**263**	**1.02**	
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	32	0.12	
Log Handling Equipment Operators	148	0.58	
Log Tractor Operators	12	0.05	
Other Logging Related Workers	26	0.10	
Log Graders & Scalers	18	0.07	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**22,098**	**85.98**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	101	0.39	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	776	3.02	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	52	0.20	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	12	0.05	
Line Supv-Other	14	0.05	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	48	0.19	
Production Inspectors & Testers	1,487	5.79	*
Maintenance Mechanics	575	2.24	
Millwrights	185	0.72	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	98	0.38	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	222	0.86	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	46	0.18	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	30	0.12	
Carpenters	224	0.87	
Electricians	197	0.77	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	14	0.05	
Machinists	34	0.13	
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	85	0.33	
Wood Machinists	544	2.12	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	486	1.89	
Furniture Finishers	16	0.06	
Other Precision Woodworkers	16	0.06	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	28	0.11	
Machine Forming Operators	14	0.05	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Welding Machine Setters	11	0.04	
Wood Sawing Machine Setters	46	0.18	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	1,155	4.49	
Woodworking Machine Setters	360	1.40	
Woodworking Machine Operators	1,105	4.30	
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier Operators	535	2.08	
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	113	0.44	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Setters	16	0.06	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	39	0.15	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	109	0.42	
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	1,066	4.15	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	140	0.54	
Extrude/Form/Compact Mach Setters	166	0.65	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	289	1.12	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	89	0.35	
Other Machine Operators	1,307	5.09	*
Glaziers-Manufacturing	129	0.50	
Welders & Cutters	29	0.11	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	62	0.24	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	1,879	7.31	*
Other Hand Workers	90	0.35	
Other Plant & System Operators	29	0.11	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	231	0.90	
Hoist & Winch Operators	45	0.18	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	1,452	5.65	*
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	58	0.23	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	119	0.46	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	22	0.09	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	25	0.10	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	4,154	16.16	**
Other Hand Material Movers	214	0.83	
Hand Packers & Packagers	84	0.33	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	1,524	5.93	*

244 WOOD CONTAINERS 244

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	11	44.0	27	9.9	$188.35
5-9	4	16.0	24	8.8	159.14
10-19	3	12.0	28	10.3	162.51
20-49	4	16.0	104	38.2	229.63
50-99	3	12.0	89	32.7	353.82

1994 Projected Employment: 297

Historical Trends

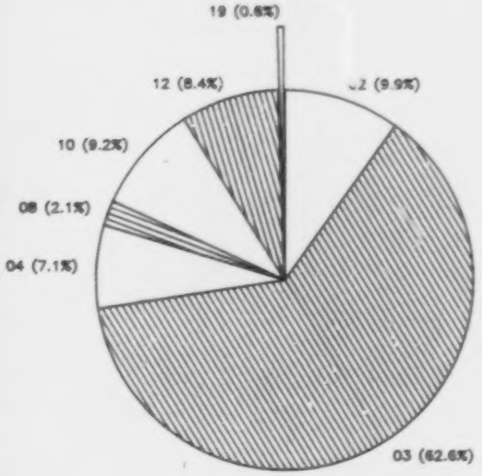
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	207	282	269	246	269	293
Number of Firms	19	22	22	20	20	21
Average Weekly Wages	$239.41	$227.82	$232.22	$261.81	$260.33	$246.48

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	6	2.22	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	2	0.74	
SALES	4	1.48	
CLERICAL	17	6.30	*
SERVICE	1	0.37	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	240	88.89	*****
Production Inspectors & Testers	53	19.63	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	27	10.00	**
Woodworking Machine Setters	21	7.78	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	25	9.26	*
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	16	5.93	*
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	35	12.96	**
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	13	4.81	

245 WOOD BUILDINGS & MOBILE HOMES 245

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	20.6	14	0.9	$232.87
5-9	6	17.6	39	2.4	389.18
10-19	5	14.7	65	4.1	319.25
20-49	3	8.8	97	6.1	314.94
50-99	5	14.7	333	20.9	325.16
100-249	8	23.5	1,048	65.7	340.64

1994 Projected Employment: 1,781

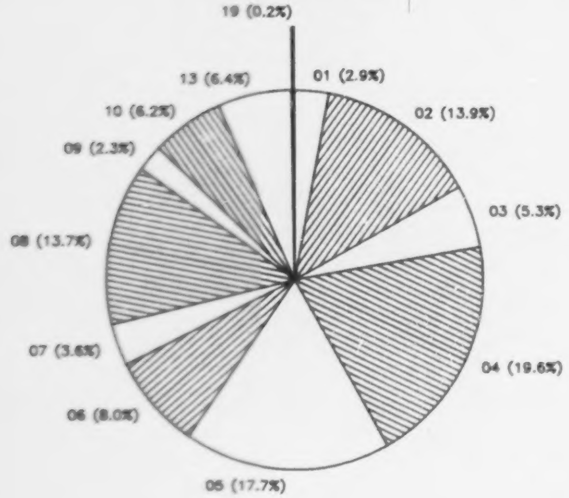
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,460	1,638	1,793	1,546	1,595	1,640
Number of Firms	31	25	25	26	30	32
Average Weekly Wages	$312.86	$341.73	$323.57	$324.34	$331.60	$351.07

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**90**	**5.66**	*
Industrial Production Managers	25	1.57	
General Managers/Top Executives	34	2.14	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**36**	**2.27**	
SALES	**37**	**2.33**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	25	1.57	
CLERICAL	**92**	**5.79**	*
Other Secretaries	21	1.32	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	11	0.69	
General Office Clerks	11	0.69	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	14	0.88	
SERVICE	**35**	**2.20**	
Janitors & Cleaners	26	1.64	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,299**	**81.75**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	58	3.65	
Production Inspectors & Testers	16	1.01	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	11	0.69	
Carpenters	145	9.13	*
Electricians	25	1.57	
Painters & Paperers	31	1.95	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	16	1.01	
Other Construction/Mining Workers	38	2.39	
Wood Machinists	24	1.51	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	49	3.08	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	18	1.13	
Welders & Cutters	24	1.51	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	697	43.86	*****
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	23	1.45	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	15	0.94	
Other Hand Material Movers	12	0.76	

249 MISC WOOD PRODUCTS 249

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	57	41.6	105	3.2	$199.66
5-9	19	13.9	126	3.9	259.64
10-19	16	11.7	212	6.5	262.83
20-49	24	17.5	805	24.6	318.73
50-99	14	10.2	979	30.0	464.53
100+	7	5.1	1,039	31.8	551.76

1994 Projected Employment: 3,524

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,922	3,049	3,386	3,369	3,117	3,299
Number of Firms	136	132	138	131	127	131
Average Weekly Wages	$378.60	$423.27	$438.25	$445.61	$427.01	$408.98

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**151**	**4.62**	
Industrial Production Managers	37	1.13	
General Managers/Top Executives	79	2.42	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**56**	**1.71**	
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	12	0.37	
SALES	**89**	**2.72**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	66	2.02	
Salespersons-Retail	16	0.49	
CLERICAL	**253**	**7.74**	*
Other Secretaries	42	1.28	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	44	1.35	
General Office Clerks	41	1.25	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	39	1.19	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	35	1.07	
SERVICE	**58**	**1.77**	
Guards & Watch Guards	11	0.34	
Janitors & Cleaners	47	1.44	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**16**	**0.49**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,646**	**80.94**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	15	0.46	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	157	4.80	
Production Inspectors & Testers	117	3.58	
Maintenance Mechanics	131	4.01	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	18	0.55	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	74	2.26	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Carpenters	16	0.49	
Electricians	52	1.59	
Machinists	11	0.34	
Wood Machinists	19	0.58	
Wood Sawing Machine Setters	46	1.41	
Head Sawyers	13	0.40	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	171	5.23	*
Woodworking Machine Setters	54	1.65	
Woodworking Machine Operators	158	4.83	
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier Operators	64	1.96	
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	34	1.04	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	22	0.67	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	21	0.64	
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	15	0.46	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	25	0.76	
Extrude/Form/Compact Mach Setters	14	0.43	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	65	1.99	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	37	1.13	
Other Machine Operators	99	3.03	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	131	4.01	
Other Plant & System Operators	21	0.64	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	36	1.10	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	297	9.09	*
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	185	5.66	*

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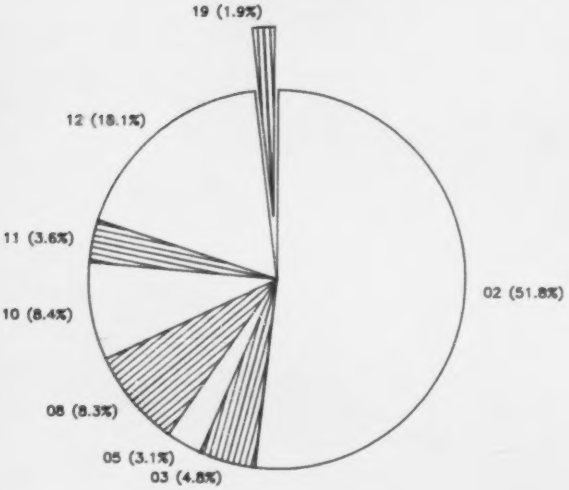
249 MISC WOOD PRODUCTS 249

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Hand Material Movers	70	2.14
Hand Packers & Packagers	20	0.61

Occupation	1966 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	339	10.37 **

251 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 251

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	32	42.7	76	4.6	$197.95
5-9	12	16.0	81	4.9	219.75
10-19	14	18.7	196	11.9	241.69
20-49	9	12.0	279	16.9	239.98
50-99	5	6.7	311	18.8	335.48
100+	3	4.0	708	42.9	295.25

1994 Projected Employment: 1,587

Historical Trends

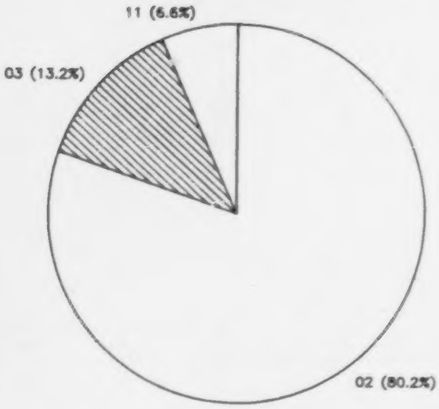
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,507	1,701	1,837	1,834	1,678	1,429
Number of Firms	67	62	69	68	70	77
Average Weekly Wages	$246.12	$250.94	$257.56	$260.35	$281.10	$302.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**99**	**5.92**	*
Industrial Production Managers	24	1.44	
General Managers/Top Executives	53	3.17	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**28**	**1.68**	
SALES	**75**	**4.49**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	41	2.45	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	24	1.44	
CLERICAL	**111**	**6.64**	*
Other Secretaries	23	1.38	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	21	1.26	
General Office Clerks	14	0.84	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	14	0.84	
SERVICE	**15**	**0.90**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**8**	**0.48**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,335**	**79.89**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	80	4.79	
Production Inspectors & Testers	22	1.32	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	1.02	
Wood Machinists	27	1.62	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	98	5.86	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Furniture Finishers	33	1.97	
Fabric & Apparel Pattern Makers	21	1.26	
Upholsterers	123	7.36	*
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	112	6.70	*
Woodworking Machine Setters	46	2.75	
Woodworking Machine Operators	78	4.67	
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	97	5.80	*
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	24	1.44	
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	11	0.66	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	154	9.22	*
Other Hand Workers	15	0.90	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	37	2.21	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	16	0.96	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	24	1.44	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	83	4.97	
Other Hand Material Movers	22	1.32	
Hand Packers & Packagers	42	2.51	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	21	1.26	

253 PUBLIC BUILDING & RELATED FURNITURE 253

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	4	50.0	12	13.0	$318.95
10-99	4	50.0	80	87.0	363.75

1994 Projected Employment: 89

Historical Trends

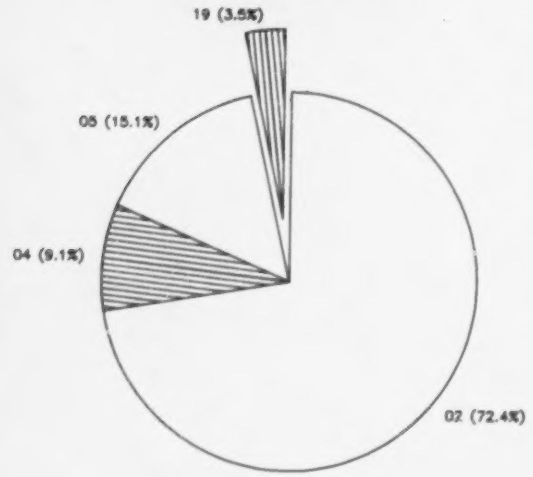
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	82	80	92	77	87	104
Number of Firms	7	6	6	6	5	5
Average Weekly Wages	$442.53	$380.36	$412.83	$394.94	$372.36	$338.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	9	10.11	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	7	7.87	*
SALES	4	4.49	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	9	10.11	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	60	67.42	*****

254 PARTITIONS & FIXTURES 254

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	40.6	24	5.2	$295.60
5-9	5	15.6	33	7.1	284.59
10-19	5	15.6	66	14.2	338.21
20-49	6	18.8	155	33.3	400.97
50-249	3	9.4	187	40.2	493.47

1994 Projected Employment: 502

Historical Trends

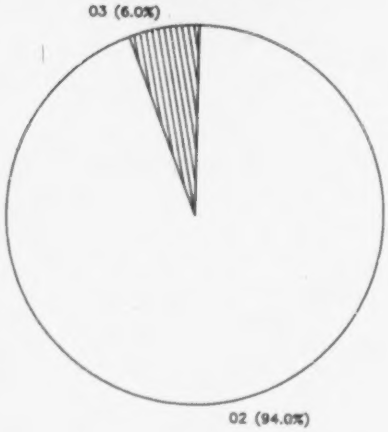
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	401	354	366	369	496	519
Number of Firms	34	21	20	26	29	28
Average Weekly Wages	$375.94	$353.23	$382.16	$415.21	$414.11	$424.61

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**34**	**6.94**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	21	4.29	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**34**	**6.94**	*
SALES	**13**	**2.65**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	13	2.65	
CLERICAL	**42**	**8.57**	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**5**	**1.02**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**362**	**73.88**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	20	4.08	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	178	36.33	****
Woodworking Machine Setters	21	4.29	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	15	3.06	

259 MISC FURNITURE & FIXTURES 259

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	20.0	3	0.9	$336.52
5-9	3	20.0	16	4.7	271.38
10-49	5	33.3	89	26.4	334.74
50-249	4	26.7	229	68.0	442.73

1994 Projected Employment: 348

Historical Trends

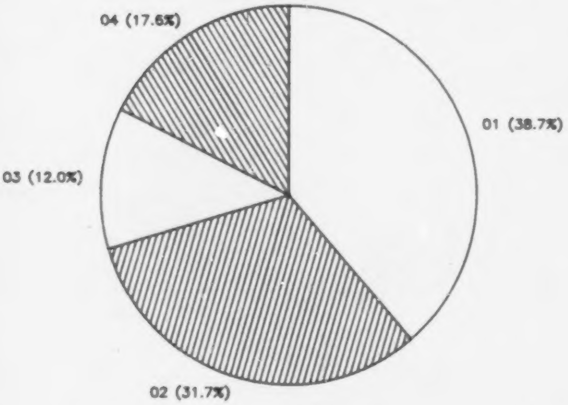
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	227	268	307	324	342	330
Number of Firms	10	9	10	10	10	11
Average Weekly Wages	$405.56	$394.49	$410.83	$380.68	$410.60	$435.73

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**23**	**6.67**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	18	5.22	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**14**	**4.06**	
SALES	**15**	**4.35**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	11	3.19	
CLERICAL	**54**	**15.65**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	17	4.93	
SERVICE	**8**	**2.32**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**231**	**66.96**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	12	3.48	
Wood Machinists	14	4.06	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	45	13.04	**
Upholsterers	17	4.93	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	50	14.49	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	57	16.52	**

262 PAPER MILLS, EXCEPT BUILDING PAPER 262

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	4	26.7	50	1.2	$572.56
100-249	3	20.0	274	6.7	743.05
250+	8	53.3	3,767	92.1	777.34

1994 Projected Employment: 4,431

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,740	4,395	4,144	4,159	4,114	3,989
Number of Firms	13	12	12	11	12	10
Average Weekly Wages	$602.30	$624.01	$725.21	$736.93	$773.55	$810.23

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**242**	**5.90**	*
Financial Managers	20	0.49	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	16	0.39	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	35	0.85	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	56	1.37	
Industrial Production Managers	46	1.12	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	15	0.37	
General Managers/Top Executives	15	0.37	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**301**	**7.34**	*
Accountant & Auditors	49	1.19	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	22	0.54	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	0.29	
Management Analysts	11	0.27	
Other Management Support Workers	13	0.32	
Chemical Engineers	18	0.44	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	11	0.27	
Industrial Engineers	26	0.63	
Mechanical Engineers	12	0.29	
Other Engineers	11	0.27	
Chemical Technicians	17	0.41	
Computer Systems Analysts	43	1.05	
Computer Programmers	17	0.41	
SALES	**12**	**0.29**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**309**	**7.53**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	25	0.61	
Other Secretaries	55	1.34	
File Clerks	12	0.29	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	36	0.88	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	14	0.34	
General Office Clerks	17	0.41	
Data Entry Keyers	14	0.34	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	24	0.59	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	29	0.71	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	18	0.44	
SERVICE	**16**	**0.39**	
Janitors & Cleaners	14	0.34	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**23**	**0.56**	
Log Handling Equipment Operators	19	0.46	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,198**	**77.98**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	83	2.02	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	140	3.41	
Production Inspectors & Testers	86	2.10	
Maintenance Mechanics	86	2.10	
Millwrights	71	1.73	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	227	5.54	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	27	0.66	

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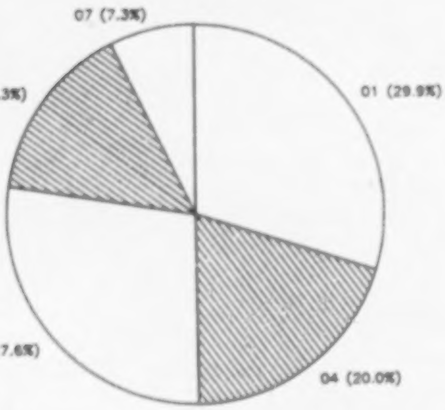
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Precision Instrument Repairers	43	1.05
Electricians	81	1.98
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	79	1.93
Machinists	20	0.49
Other Precision Workers	15	0.37
Paper Goods Machine Setters	184	4.49
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	15	0.37
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	28	0.68
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	35	0.85
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	153	3.73
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	35	0.85
Clean/Wash/Pickling Equip Operators	35	0.85
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	52	1.27
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	219	5.34 *
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	86	2.10
Other Machine Operators	438	10.68 **
Welders & Cutters	18	0.44
Stationary Engineers	38	0.93
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	20	0.49
Other Transport Related Workers	13	0.32
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	195	4.75
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	30	0.73
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	34	0.83
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	490	11.95 **

263 PAPERBOARD MILLS 263

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
50-249	3	37.5	322	16.1	$780.16
250+	5	62.5	1,682	83.9	717.03

1994 Projected Employment: 2,046

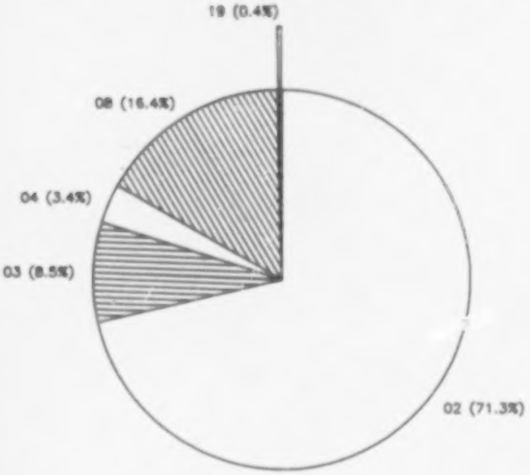
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,957	1,924	1,938	2,093	1,958	1,956
Number of Firms	6	6	6	7	6	6
Average Weekly Wages	$591.36	$610.10	$672.74	$693.17	$715.36	$777.28

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**88**	**4.52**	
Industrial Production Managers	47	2.41	
General Managers/Top Executives	15	0.77	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**136**	**6.98**	*
Accountant & Auditors	18	0.92	
Chemical Engineers	19	0.98	
Mechanical Engineers	22	1.13	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	11	0.56	
Chemical Technicians	20	1.03	
SALES	**1**	**0.05**	
CLERICAL	**130**	**6.67**	*
Other Secretaries	19	0.98	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	0.72	
General Office Clerks	11	0.56	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	15	0.77	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	18	0.92	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	17	0.87	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.05**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.05**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,591**	**81.67**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	53	2.72	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	61	3.13	
Production Inspectors & Testers	58	2.98	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	75	3.85	
Maintenance Mechanics	38	1.95	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Millwrights	17	0.87	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	30	1.54	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	39	2.00	
Precision Instrument Repairers	55	2.82	
Carpenters	11	0.56	
Electricians	70	3.59	
Painters & Paperers	18	0.92	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	75	3.85	
Boiler Operators, Low Pressure	20	1.03	
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	21	1.08	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	25	1.28	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	50	2.57	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	11	0.56	
Other Machine Operators	207	10.63	**
Welders & Cutters	16	0.82	
Stationary Engineers	14	0.72	
Other Plant & System Operators	60	3.08	
Crane & Tower Operators	11	0.56	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	69	3.54	
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	25	1.28	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	32	1.64	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	26	1.33	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	340	17.45	**

264 MISC CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS 264

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	14.8	8	0.4	$299.36
5-9	3	11.1	21	1.0	282.14
10-19	4	14.8	38	1.8	293.01
20-49	6	22.2	155	7.2	395.77
50-99	3	11.1	180	8.3	502.02
100-249	4	14.8	493	22.9	512.37
250+	3	11.1	1,261	58.5	560.93

1994 Projected Employment: 2,300

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,995	2,018	2,073	2,074	2,103	2,277
Number of Firms	20	21	23	21	24	24
Average Weekly Wages	$414.90	$454.96	$489.07	$511.26	$520.00	$543.85

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**114**	**5.46**	•
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	13	0.62	
Industrial Production Managers	30	1.44	
General Managers/Top Executives	32	1.53	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**94**	**4.50**	
Accountant & Auditors	12	0.57	
Chemists	13	0.62	
Designers	18	0.86	
SALES	**72**	**3.45**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	58	2.78	
CLERICAL	**206**	**9.87**	•
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	16	0.77	
Adjustment Clerks	14	0.67	
Other Secretaries	24	1.15	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	1.10	
General Office Clerks	20	0.96	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	19	0.91	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	18	0.86	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	21	1.01	
SERVICE	**12**	**0.57**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.05**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,589**	**76.10**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	100	4.79	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	12	0.57	
Production Inspectors & Testers	67	3.21	
Maintenance Mechanics	20	0.96	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	41	1.96	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	25	1.20	
Machinists	12	0.57	
Special Material Printing Mach Setters	58	2.78	
Printing Press Machine Operators	78	3.74	
Bindery Machine Operators	43	2.06	
Other Printing/Binding Mach Operators	18	0.86	
Paper Goods Machine Setters	137	6.56	•
Cutting & Slicing Machine Setters	35	1.68	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	96	4.60	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	13	0.62	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	68	3.26	
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	16	0.77	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	14	0.67	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	21	1.01	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	66	3.16	

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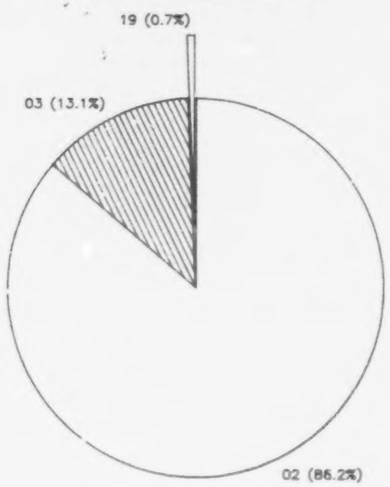
MISC CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Other Machine Setters	12	0.57	
Other Machine Operators	108	5.17	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	101	4.84	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	13	0.62	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	58	2.78	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	15	0.72	
Hand Packers & Packagers	45	2.16	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	174	8.33	*

265 PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS & BOXES 265

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	5	26.3	15	2.0	$537.06
10-19	4	21.1	65	8.6	454.57
20-49	3	15.8	71	9.4	394.07
50-99	4	21.1	312	41.2	558.18
100-249	3	15.8	295	38.9	544.57

1994 Projected Employment: 744

Historical Trends

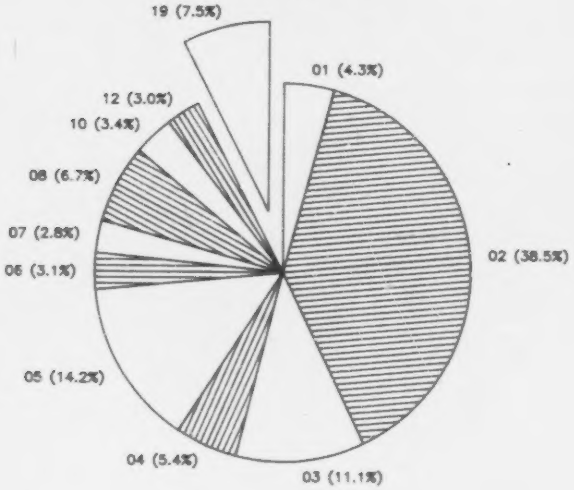
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	739	721	689	706	720	838
Number of Firms	17	17	16	16	15	15
Average Weekly Wages	$463.93	$461.78	$501.99	$513.46	$534.30	$541.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**51**	**7.26** *
Industrial Production Managers	15	2.14
General Managers/Top Executives	24	3.42
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**20**	**2.85**
SALES	**51**	**7.26** *
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	38	5.41 *
CLERICAL	**75**	**10.68** **
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	15	2.14
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	11	1.57
SERVICE	**3**	**0.43**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**502**	**71.51** *****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	38	5.41 *
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	2.42
Other Printing Press Setters	36	5.13 *

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Printing Press Machine Operators	16	2.28
Paper Goods Machine Setters	23	3.28
Cutting & Slicing Machine Setters	33	4.70
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	23	3.28
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	53	7.55 *
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	27	3.85
Other Machine Setters	15	2.14
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	18	2.56
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	38	5.41 *
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	31	4.42
Other Hand Material Movers	14	1.99
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	34	4.84

NEWSPAPERS

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	32	29.6	73	1.5	$219.52
5-9	15	13.9	98	2.0	278.80
10-19	15	13.9	201	4.1	188.50
20-49	22	20.4	741	15.1	223.59
50-99	13	12.0	976	19.9	256.33
100-249	7	6.5	905	18.5	314.82
250+	4	3.7	1,909	38.9	509.94

1994 Projected Employment: 4,900

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,976	4,654	4,871	4,955	4,872	4,834
Number of Firms	121	111	110	107	101	100
Average Weekly Wages	$296.86	$318.00	$334.41	$345.72	$361.71	$370.55

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**249**	**5.13**	*
Financial Managers	15	0.31	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	62	1.28	
Industrial Production Managers	44	0.91	
General Managers/Top Executives	88	1.81	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,161**	**23.90**	***
Computer Programmers	13	0.27	
Writers & Editors	383	7.89	*
Public Relations Specialists	15	0.31	
Reporters & Correspondents	495	10.19	**
Photographers	89	1.83	
Artists & Related Workers	56	1.15	
Designers	57	1.17	
SALES	**687**	**14.14**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	108	2.22	
Sales Agents-Advertising	330	6.79	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	116	2.39	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	106	2.18	
CLERICAL	**1,198**	**24.67**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	58	1.19	
Adjustment Clerks	20	0.41	
Advertising Clerks	173	3.56	
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	53	1.09	
Other Secretaries	55	1.13	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	44	0.91	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	43	0.89	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	33	0.68	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	23	0.47	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	101	2.08	
General Office Clerks	100	2.06	
Mailing Machine Operators	94	1.94	
Computer Operators	14	0.29	
Data Entry Keyers	17	0.35	
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	71	1.46	
Switchboard Operators	22	0.45	
Mail Clerks	37	0.76	
Messengers	86	1.77	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	15	0.31	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	56	1.15	
SERVICE	**24**	**0.49**	
Janitors & Cleaners	22	0.45	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,538**	**31.67**	****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	82	1.69	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.27	
Electricians	12	0.25	
Machinists	12	0.25	
Precision Compositors & Typesetters	76	1.56	
Job Printers	11	0.23	
Precision Litho & Photoengraving Wkrs	87	1.79	

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Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Precision Design Decorators/Painters	45	0.93
Offset Litho Press Setters	97	2.00
Letterpress Setters	31	0.64
Photoengraving & Litho Photographers	32	0.66
Bindery Machine Setters	14	0.29
Typeset/Composing Mach Opers	157	3.23
Printing Press Machine Operators	191	3.93
Bindery Machine Operators	20	0.41
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	33	0.68
Driver/Sales Workers	74	1.52
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	24	0.49
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	35	0.72
Hand Packers & Packagers	351	7.23
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	64	1.32

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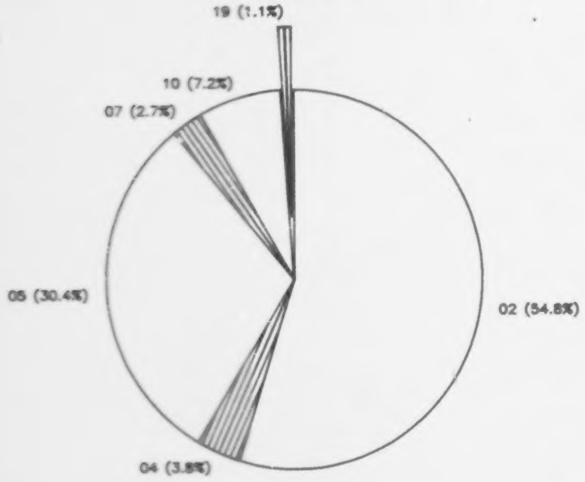
Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	26	52.0	47	10.4	$266.15
5-9	7	14.0	46	10.2	277.40
10-19	11	22.0	151	33.5	419.82
20-49	3	6.0	80	17.7	359.28
50-99	3	6.0	127	28.2	446.65

1994 Projected Employment: 726

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	192	373	376	403	457	481
Number of Firms	40	43	40	42	49	48
Average Weekly Wages	$319.59	$311.44	$365.33	$385.90	$384.96	$394.48

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**44**	**9.71**	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	17	3.75	
General Managers/Top Executives	19	4.19	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**131**	**28.92**	***
Writers & Editors	63	13.91	**
Reporters & Correspondents	11	2.43	
Artists & Related Workers	20	4.42	
Designers	14	3.09	
SALES	**69**	**15.23**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	12	2.65	
Sales Agents-Advertising	37	8.17	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	13	2.87	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**158**	**34.88**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	2.65	
Other Secretaries	31	6.84	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	5.30	*
General Office Clerks	18	3.97	
Mail Clerks	12	2.65	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.44**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**49**	**10.82**	**

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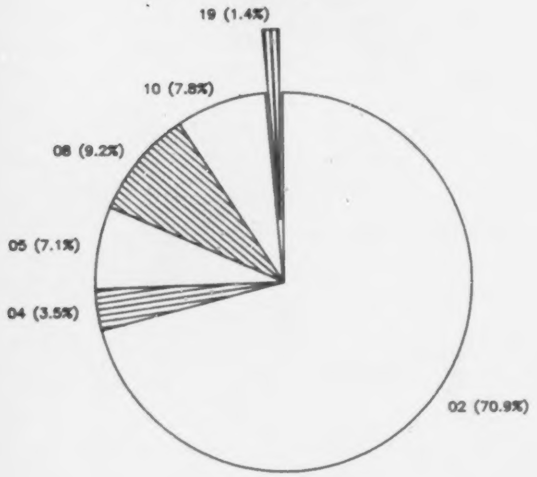
Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	31	75.6	53	37.3	$293.31
5-9	5	12.2	34	23.9	264.55
10-19	5	12.2	55	38.7	377.37

1994 Projected Employment: 231

Historical Trends

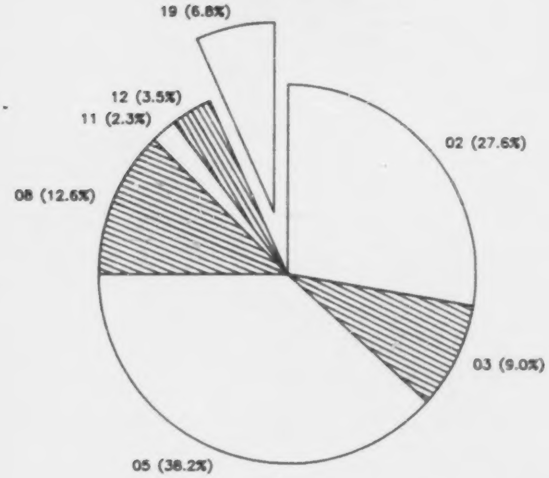
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	125	138	157	123	145	146
Number of Firms	28	28	33	37	39	41
Average Weekly Wages	$343.52	$331.32	$333.57	$327.49	$301.32	$344.62

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	27	18.24	**
General Managers/Top Executives	17	11.49	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	26	17.57	**
Writers & Editors	14	9.46	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	11	7.43	*
CLERICAL	41	27.70	***
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	43	29.05	***
Printing Press Machine Operators	20	13.51	**

274 MISC PUBLISHING 274

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	25	53.2	48	12.0	$273.27
5-9	12	25.5	74	18.5	328.69
10-19	4	8.5	49	12.3	217.20
20-49	3	6.4	75	18.8	178.29
50-99	3	6.4	154	38.5	330.79

1994 Projected Employment: 574

Historical Trends

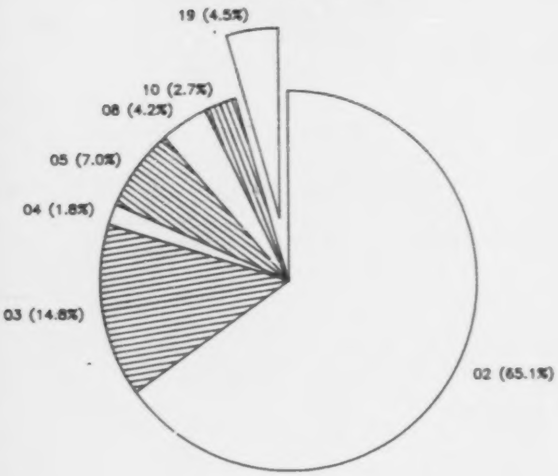
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	211	215	272	337	362	492
Number of Firms	28	32	34	39	40	47
Average Weekly Wages	$250.43	$247.81	$252.33	$267.40	$265.03	$307.30

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**39**	**10.48**	**
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	3.23	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**32**	**8.60**	*
Artists & Related Workers	14	3.76	
SALES	**135**	**36.29**	****
Sales Agents-Advertising	71	19.09	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	37	9.95	*
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	20	5.38	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**90**	**24.19**	***
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	3.49	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.54**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**74**	**19.89**	**
Typeset/Composing Mach Opers	12	3.23	
Other Hand Workers	13	3.49	
Hand Packers & Packagers	15	4.03	

275 COMMERCIAL PRINTING 275

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	220	54.6	520	11.2	$222.72
5-9	89	22.1	614	13.2	284.07
10-19	43	10.7	603	12.9	339.52
20-49	36	8.9	1,098	23.6	435.19
50-99	9	2.2	564	12.1	452.35
100-249	3	0.7	298	6.4	433.64
250+	3	0.7	960	20.6	491.80

1994 Projected Employment: 6,928

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,371	3,688	4,056	4,278	4,489	5,191
Number of Firms	353	347	365	374	390	424
Average Weekly Wages	$354.11	$345.47	$369.22	$382.43	$389.69	$404.97

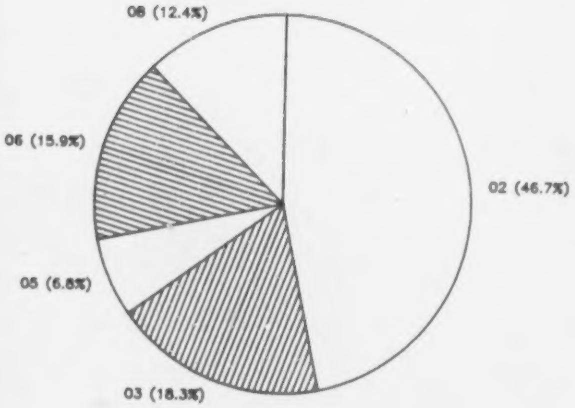
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**355**	**7.92**	*
Financial Managers	20	0.45	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	32	0.71	
Industrial Production Managers	60	1.34	
General Managers/Top Executives	179	3.99	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**267**	**5.95**	*
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	20	0.45	
Cost Estimators	75	1.67	
Other Management Support Workers	15	0.33	
Computer Programmers	17	0.38	
Artists & Related Workers	37	0.82	
Designers	31	0.69	
SALES	**281**	**6.27**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	30	0.67	
Sales Agents-Advertising	25	0.56	
Sales Reps-Technical	18	0.40	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	173	3.86	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	14	0.31	
CLERICAL	**808**	**18.02**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	68	1.52	
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	13	0.29	
Other Secretaries	60	1.34	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	51	1.14	
Typists	15	0.33	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	15	0.33	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	45	1.00	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	136	3.03	
General Office Clerks	118	2.63	
Mailing Machine Operators	24	0.54	
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	52	1.16	
Mail Clerks	26	0.58	
Messengers	12	0.27	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	60	1.34	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	17	0.38	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	49	1.09	
SERVICE	**86**	**1.92**	
Janitors & Cleaners	72	1.61	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**8**	**0.18**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,680**	**59.75**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	16	0.36	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	143	3.19	
Production Inspectors & Testers	20	0.45	
Maintenance Mechanics	12	0.27	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	0.31	
Precision Compositors & Typesetters	66	1.47	
Job Printers	35	0.78	
Precision Litho & Photoengraving Wkrs	272	6.06	*
Bookbinders	34	0.76	
Precision Design Decorators/Painters	36	0.80	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Offset Litho Press Setters	435	9.70 *
Letterpress Setters	98	2.19
Photoengraving & Litho Photographers	89	1.98
Screen Printing Machine Setters	41	0.91
Bindery Machine Setters	111	2.47
Typesetting/Composing Mach Operators	116	2.59
Printing Press Machine Operators	404	9.01 *
Bindery Machine Operators	228	5.08 *
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	27	0.60
Other Hand Workers	91	2.03
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	54	1.20
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	15	0.33
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	107	2.39
Other Hand Material Movers	33	0.74
Hand Packers & Packagers	17	0.38
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	70	1.56

276 MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS 276

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	4	21.1	18	2.0	$273.51
10-19	3	15.8	46	5.2	658.48
20-49	4	21.1	114	12.8	465.36
50-99	4	21.1	269	30.2	470.11
100-249	4	21.1	443	49.8	421.28

1994 Projected Employment: 1,394

Historical Trends

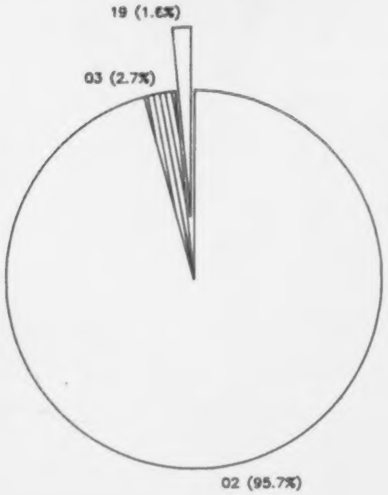
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	775	809	823	866	879	918
Number of Firms	11	17	16	15	16	16
Average Weekly Wages	$387.96	$428.59	$437.80	$432.20	$458.15	$466.46

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**46**	**5.34**	*
Industrial Production Managers	14	1.63	
General Managers/Top Executives	16	1.86	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**17**	**1.97**	
SALES	**49**	**5.69**	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	37	4.30	
CLERICAL	**187**	**21.72**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	1.28	
Adjustment Clerks	13	1.51	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	22	2.56	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	20	2.32	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	14	1.63	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	25	2.90	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	20	2.32	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.23**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**560**	**65.04**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	24	2.79	
Production Inspectors & Testers	24	2.79	
Maintenance Mechanics	17	1.97	
Precision Compositors & Typesetters	56	6.50	*
Precision Litho & Photoengraving Wkrs	31	3.60	
Offset Litho Press Setters	107	12.43	**
Bindery Machine Setters	38	4.41	
Typeset/Composing Mach Opers	23	2.67	
Printing Press Machine Operators	58	6.74	*
Bindery Machine Operators	45	5.23	*
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	15	1.74	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	31	3.60	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	23	2.67	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	11	1.28	

278 BLANKBOOKS & BOOKBINDING 278

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	34.5	19	3.0	$223.71
5-9	6	20.7	37	5.9	187.68
10-19	4	13.8	49	7.8	272.17
20-49	4	13.8	101	16.2	400.21
50-249	5	17.2	419	67.0	402.74

1994 Projected Employment: 953

Historical Trends

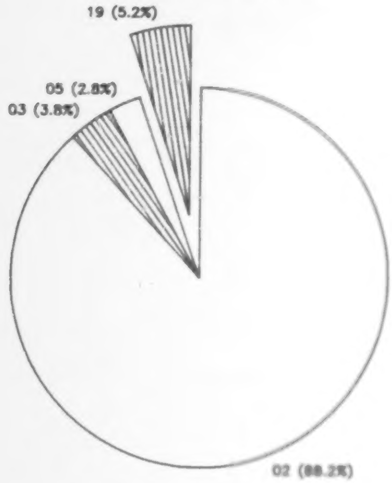
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	551	547	558	621	600	643
Number of Firms	21	19	19	23	22	26
Average Weekly Wages	$316.55	$350.62	$356.50	$362.11	$379.61	$385.88

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	24	4.10	
General Managers/Top Executives	13	2.22	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	16	2.73	
SALES	18	3.07	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	16	2.73	
CLERICAL	88	15.02	**
General Office Clerks	20	3.41	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	19	3.24	
SERVICE	1	0.17	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	439	74.91	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	25	4.27	
Bookbinders	28	4.78	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	34	5.80	*
Letterpress Setters	25	4.27	
Screen Printing Machine Setters	20	3.41	
Bindery Machine Setters	38	6.48	*
Bindery Machine Operators	72	12.29	**
Other Machine Operators	12	2.05	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	22	3.75	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	33	5.63	*
Other Hand Material Movers	17	2.90	
Hand Packers & Packagers	31	5.29	*

279 PRINTING TRADE SERVICES 279

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	33	62.3	82	28.3	$324.22
5-9	13	24.5	81	27.9	343.12
10-19	4	7.5	46	15.9	405.54
20-49	3	5.7	81	27.9	672.54

1994 Projected Employment: 475

Historical Trends

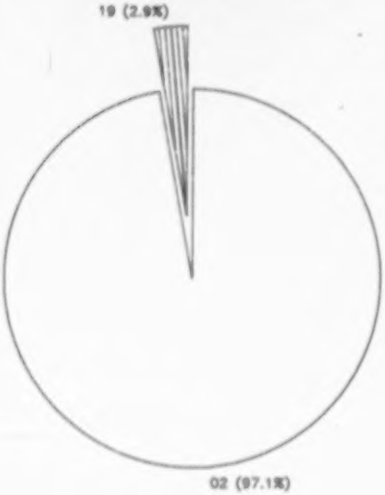
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	228	254	261	265	299	294
Number of Firms	42	51	52	52	49	50
Average Weekly Wages	$377.48	$390.39	$403.02	$439.26	$425.23	$465.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**26**	**8.70**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	18	6.02	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**13**	**4.35**	
SALES	**19**	**6.35**	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	16	5.35	*
CLERICAL	**85**	**28.43**	***
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	15	5.02	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	18	6.02	*
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	26	8.70	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.33**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**155**	**51.84**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	11	3.68	
Precision Litho & Photoengraving Wkrs	52	17.39	**
Photoengraving & Litho Photographers	24	8.03	*
Typeset/Composing Mach Opers	43	14.38	**

281 INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS 281

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	5	45.5	18	6.5	$376.99
20-49	3	27.3	71	25.6	603.25
100-249	3	27.3	188	67.9	583.73

1994 Projected Employment: 279

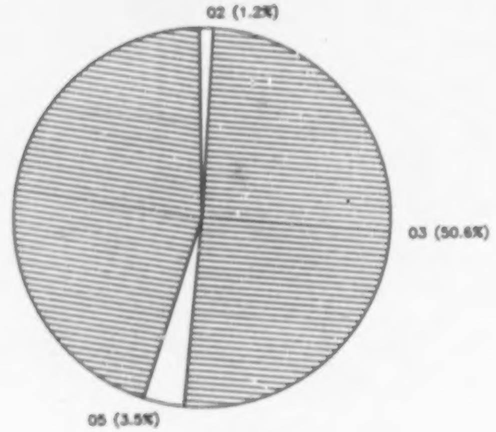
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	303	296	295	285	266	272
Number of Firms	8	8	8	7	6	7
Average Weekly Wages	$469.65	$492.46	$510.61	$559.28	$569.58	$611.38

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	14	5.26	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	19	7.14	*
SALES	6	2.26	
CLERICAL	22	8.27	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	205	77.07	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	13	4.89	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	18	6.77	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	17	6.39	*
Machinists	12	4.51	
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	59	22.18	***
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	21	7.89	*

282 PLASTICS MATERIALS & SYNTHETICS 282

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	3	33.3	9	5.2	$671.70
10-49	3	33.3	29	16.7	858.53
50-99	3	33.3	136	78.2	363.11

1994 Projected Employment: 183

Historical Trends

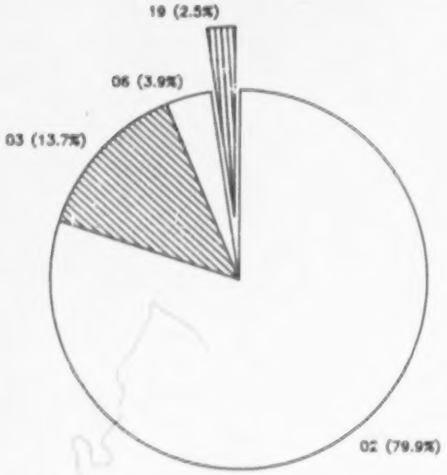
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	105	130	165	184	150	178
Number of Firms	5	6	6	5	5	5
Average Weekly Wages	$429.36	$433.50	$486.67	$382.08	$508.49	$523.45

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	7	4.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	15	9.93	*
SALES	4	2.65	
CLERICAL	16	10.60	**
SERVICE	1	0.66	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	108	71.52	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	11	7.28	*
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	23	15.23	**
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	32	21.19	***
Other Hand Workers	12	7.95	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	13	8.61	*

283 DRUGS 283

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	9	47.4	21	10.2	$237.94
5-9	3	15.8	12	5.8	503.26
10-19	3	15.8	37	18.0	337.40
20-49	4	21.1	136	66.0	352.69

1994 Projected Employment: 221

Historical Trends

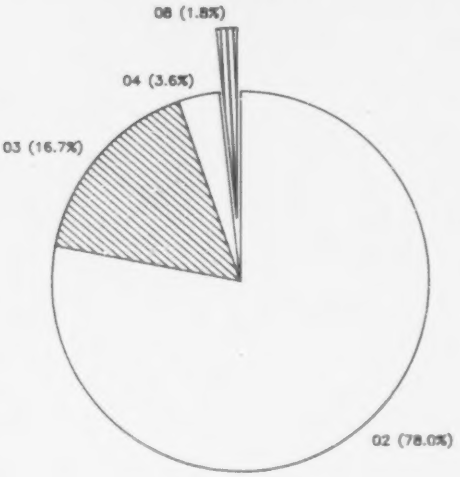
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	262	260	222	213	211	183
Number of Firms	14	13	14	14	14	14
Average Weekly Wages	$292.51	$352.71	$450.60	$365.16	$345.53	$344.65

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	20	9.17	*
General Managers/Top Executives ...	16	7.34	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	18	8.26	*
SALES	9	4.13	
CLERICAL	44	20.18	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	17	7.80	*
Other Health Service Workers	13	5.96	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	110	50.46	*****
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers ..	18	8.26	*
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	18	8.26	*
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators .	43	19.72	**

284 SOAP, CLEANERS & TOILET GOODS 284

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	47.6	25	14.5	$300.28
5-19	7	33.3	52	30.1	346.74
20-49	4	19.0	96	55.5	399.72

1994 Projected Employment: 169

Historical Trends

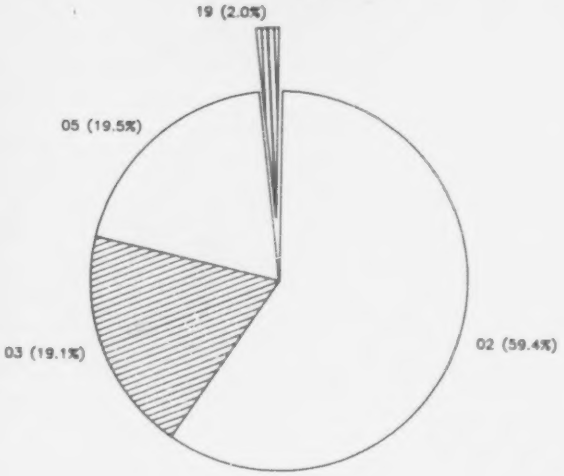
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	199	198	209	154	161	196
Number of Firms	19	16	19	17	17	21
Average Weekly Wages	$359.45	$373.25	$399.44	$362.70	$370.12	$388.11

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	17	10.30	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	7	4.24	
SALES	43	26.06	***
Sales Reps-Technical	26	15.76	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	8.48	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	46	27.88	***
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	52	31.52	****
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	15	9.09	*
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	11	6.67	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	13	7.88	*

285 PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS 285

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	16.0	10	2.0	$295.86
5-9	5	20.0	35	6.9	430.79
10-19	4	16.0	43	8.5	297.02
20-49	9	36.0	247	48.6	530.20
50-249	3	12.0	173	34.1	456.36

1994 Projected Employment: 504

Historical Trends

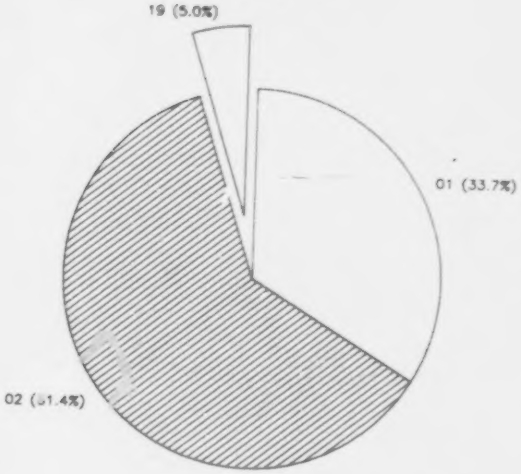
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	396	450	502	540	483	494
Number of Firms	22	21	21	21	21	21
Average Weekly Wages	$387.02	$388.33	$423.28	$442.99	$484.99	$504.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**46**	**9.48**	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	2.27	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	4.74	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**39**	**8.04**	*
Chemists	20	4.12	
SALES	**91**	**18.76**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	17	3.51	
Sales Reps-Technical	14	2.89	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	21	4.33	
CLERICAL	**109**	**22.47**	***
Other Secretaries	13	2.68	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	16	3.30	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	16	3.30	
General Office Clerks	18	3.71	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	18	3.71	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.21**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**199**	**41.03**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	17	3.51	
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	23	4.74	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	64	13.20	**
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	24	4.95	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	18	3.71	
Hand Packers & Packagers	13	2.68	

287 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS 287

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	46.7	17	8.3	$230.98
5-9	3	20.0	13	6.4	217.96
20-49	5	33.3	174	85.3	576.38

1994 Projected Employment: 212

Historical Trends

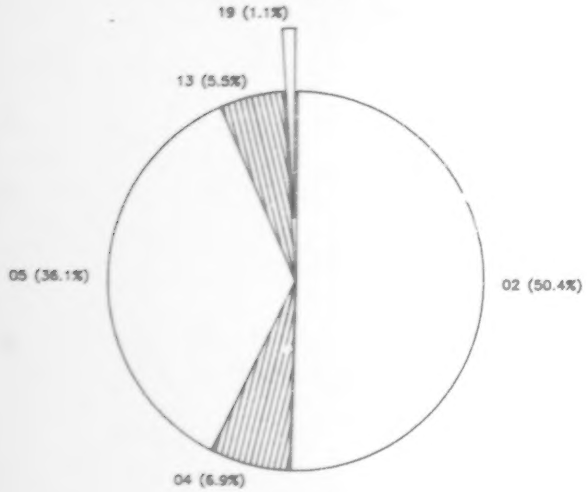
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	290	258	201	217	203	186
Number of Firms	13	11	11	12	11	12
Average Weekly Wages	$490.82	$489.42	$478.17	$520.36	$533.21	$535.73

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	16	8.16	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	16	8.16	*
SALES	7	3.57	
CLERICAL	18	9.18	*
SERVICE	5	2.55	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	134	68.37	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	17	8.67	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	7.14	*
Chemical Equipment Tenders	14	7.14	*
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	13	6.63	*
Chemical Plant Operators	25	12.76	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	22	11.22	**

289 MISC CHEMICAL PRODUCTS 289

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	9	30.0	18	3.4	$415.58
5-9	6	20.0	37	7.0	420.07
10-19	5	16.7	54	10.2	564.69
20-49	5	16.7	124	23.5	579.54
50-99	5	16.7	295	55.9	665.54

1994 Projected Employment: 542

Historical Trends

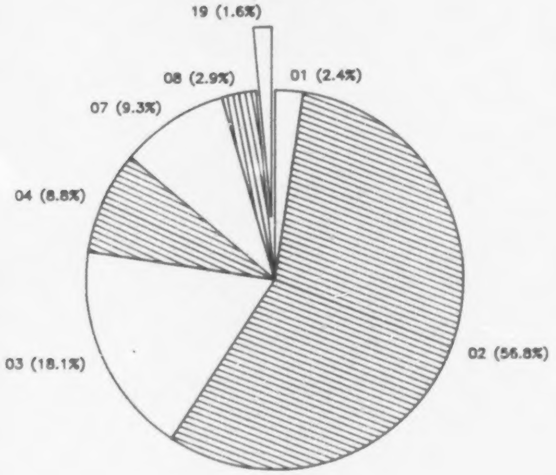
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	514	510	479	507	518	547
Number of Firms	26	26	25	25	24	26
Average Weekly Wages	$479.24	$517.01	$551.35	$577.22	$601.05	$657.20

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**54**	**10.40**	**
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	2.12	
Industrial Production Managers	14	2.70	
General Managers/Top Executives	21	4.05	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**80**	**15.41**	**
Chemists	29	5.59	*
Chemical Technicians	39	7.51	*
SALES	**63**	**12.14**	**
Sales Engineers	13	2.50	
Sales Reps-Technical	26	5.01	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	23	4.43	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**69**	**13.29**	**
Other Secretaries	13	2.50	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.19**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**252**	**48.55**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	18	3.47	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	27	5.20	*
Chemical Equip Controllers & Opers	50	9.63	*
Chemical Equipment Tenders	40	7.71	*
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	47	9.06	*
Chemical Plant Operators	25	4.82	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	15	2.89	

295 PAVING & ROOFING MATERIALS 295

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	35.0	12	3.2	$426.20
5-9	3	15.0	17	4.5	450.19
10-19	3	15.0	39	10.3	359.62
20-49	4	20.0	101	26.6	450.57
50-99	3	15.0	210	55.4	513.30

1994 Projected Employment: 465

Historical Trends

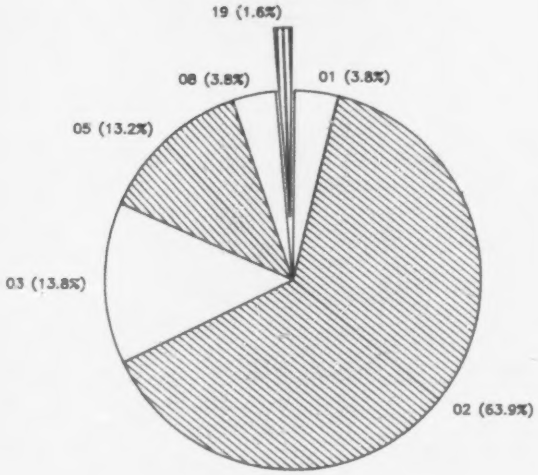
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	445	497	472	339	417	373
Number of Firms	10	9	13	15	18	16
Average Weekly Wages	$433.53	$443.72	$429.88	$440.18	$496.99	$493.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**37**	**8.79**	*
Industrial Production Managers	12	2.85	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	4.04	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**12**	**2.85**	
SALES	**15**	**3.56**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	3.33	
CLERICAL	**67**	**15.91**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	11	2.61	
General Office Clerks	24	5.70	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	13	3.09	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.48**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**288**	**68.41**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	18	4.28	
Maintenance Mechanics	20	4.75	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	3.33	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	19	4.51	
Other Hand Workers	32	7.60	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	67	15.91	**
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	39	9.26	*

306 FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, NEC 306

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	21.1	9	2.8	$186.07
5-9	4	21.1	25	7.8	280.09
10-19	4	21.1	42	13.0	258.42
20-49	7	36.8	246	76.4	396.94

1994 Projected Employment: 337

Historical Trends

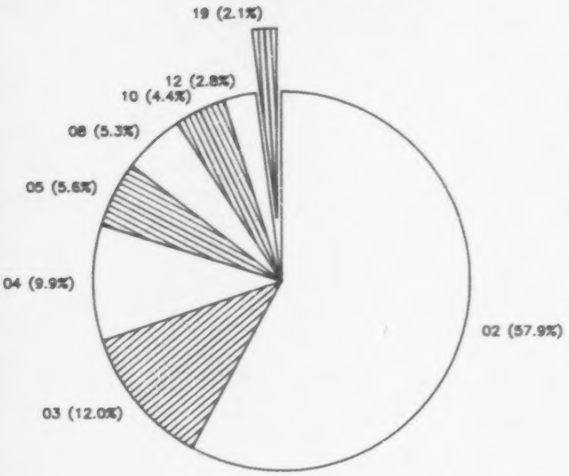
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	242	237	309	328	295	330
Number of Firms	16	16	16	17	14	18
Average Weekly Wages	$339.26	$351.83	$358.00	$348.13	$373.56	$380.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	19	6.64	*
General Managers/Top Executives	11	3.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	5	1.75	
SALES	13	4.55	
CLERICAL	36	12.59	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	213	74.48	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	15	5.24	*
Maintenance Mechanics	11	3.85	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	13	4.55	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	46	16.08	**
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	25	8.74	*
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	11	3.85	

307 MISC PLASTICS PRODUCTS 307

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	50	37.0	103	3.4	$246.48
5-9	22	16.3	157	5.2	291.64
10-19	21	15.6	286	9.5	320.28
20-49	25	18.5	748	24.7	331.47
50-99	9	6.7	596	19.7	382.15
100-249	8	5.9	1,133	37.5	446.85

1994 Projected Employment: 4,475

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,955	2,210	2,445	2,649	2,983	3,430
Number of Firms	100	98	110	127	132	138
Average Weekly Wages	$314.46	$327.38	$352.78	$356.48	$387.03	$389.43

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**242**	**8.08**	*
Financial Managers	18	0.60	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	17	0.57	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	19	0.63	
Industrial Production Managers	63	2.10	
General Managers/Top Executives	109	3.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**133**	**4.44**	
Accountant & Auditors	16	0.53	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	25	0.84	
Mechanical Engineers	19	0.63	
Drafters	12	0.40	
Chemical Technicians	16	0.53	
SALES	**127**	**4.24**	
Sales Engineers	12	0.40	
Sales Reps-Technical	29	0.97	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	70	2.34	
CLERICAL	**352**	**11.76**	**
Adjustment Clerks	13	0.43	
Other Secretaries	58	1.94	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	25	0.84	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	56	1.87	
General Office Clerks	33	1.10	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	33	1.10	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	0.37	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	62	2.07	

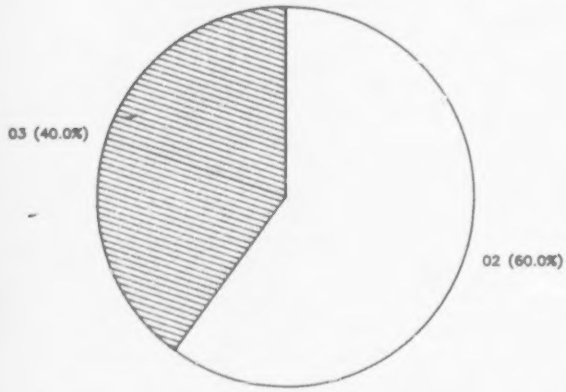
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**26**	**0.87**	
Janitors & Cleaners	17	0.57	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,114**	**70.61**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	152	5.08	*
Precision Inspectors & Testers	16	0.53	
Production Inspectors & Testers	76	2.54	
Maintenance Mechanics	28	0.94	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	11	0.37	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	55	1.84	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	19	0.63	
Tool & Die Makers	26	0.87	
Punch Machine Setters	11	0.37	
Extrude/Drawing Machine Setters	116	3.87	
Machine Forming Operators	43	1.44	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	18	0.60	
Plastic Mold/Cast Machine Setters	243	8.12	*
Plastic Mold/Cast Machine Operators	137	4.58	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	118	3.94	
Printing Press Machine Operators	11	0.37	
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	29	0.97	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	21	0.70	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	13	0.43	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	56	1.87	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	63	2.10	
Other Machine Setters	19	0.63	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	39	1.30
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	15	0.50
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	268	8.95 *
Other Hand Workers	25	0.84
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	24	0.80
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	26	0.87
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	60	2.00
Other Hand Material Movers	20	0.67
Hand Packers & Packagers	198	6.61 *
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	31	1.04

311 LEATHER TANNING & FINISHING 311

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
5-19	3	50.0	19	26.0	$232.79
20-49	3	50.0	54	74.0	348.57

1994 Projected Employment: 48

Historical Trends

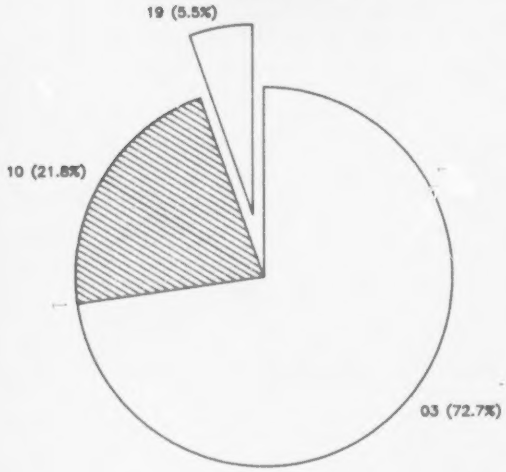
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	78	126	114	107	48	54
Number of Firms	5	4	4	4	3	3
Average Weekly Wages	$284.26	$281.54	$309.28	$317.20	$357.84	$323.27

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	4	8.00	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	1	2.00	
SALES	1	2.00	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	9	18.00	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	35	70.00	*****

315 LEATHER GLOVES & MITTENS 315

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	6	100.0	58	100.0	$255.92

1994 Projected Employment: 72

Historical Trends

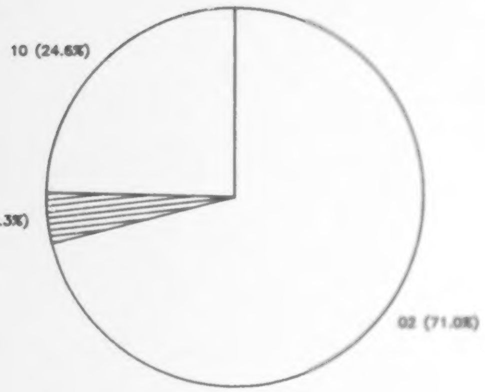
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	31	28	28	26	73	67
Number of Firms	3	3	3	4	4	3
Average Weekly Wages	$150.93	$160.79	$167.58	$222.04	$271.53	$281.78

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	8	10.81	**
CLERICAL	5	6.76	*
SERVICE	1	1.35	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	60	81.08	*****
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment . .	36	48.65	*****

317 HANDBAGS & PERSONAL LEATHER GOODS 317

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	6	75.0	23	31.9	$119.54
20-49	2	25.0	49	68.1	169.20

1994 Projected Employment: 62

Historical Trends

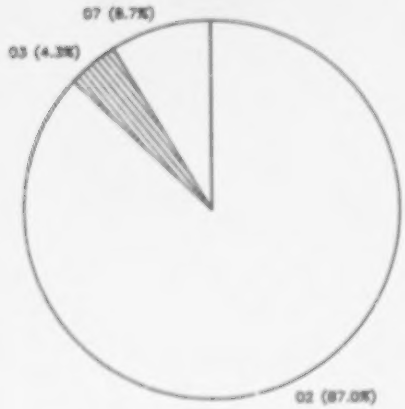
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	56	76	73	69	63	76
Number of Firms	4	6	6	5	5	4
Average Weekly Wages	$168.03	$174.34	$169.34	$158.87	$150.72	$165.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	6	9.84	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	2	3.28	
CLERICAL	4	6.56	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	49	80.33	*****
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment . .	30	49.18	*****

321 FLAT GLASS 321

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	2	40.0	8	16.3	$133.51
10-19	3	60.0	41	83.7	291.22

1994 Projected Employment: 55

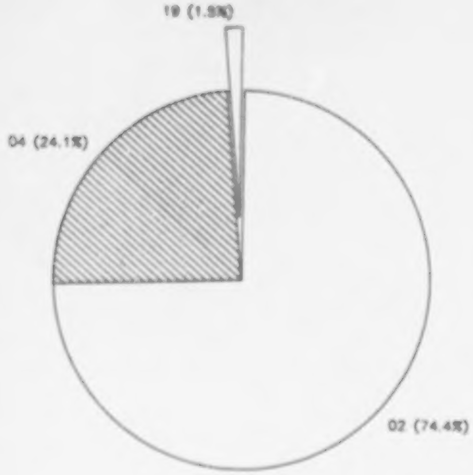
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	18	29	40	47	45	46
Number of Firms	1	3	3	4	3	3
Average Weekly Wages	$336.87	$276.90	$299.20	$269.64	$277.63	$288.47

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	5	11.90	**
SALES	3	7.14	*
CLERICAL	5	11.90	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	29	69.05	*****

322 GLASS & GLASSWARE, PRESSED OR BLOWN 322

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	4	57.1	10	1.9	$230.24
100+	3	42.9	528	98.1	532.83

1994 Projected Employment: 647

Historical Trends

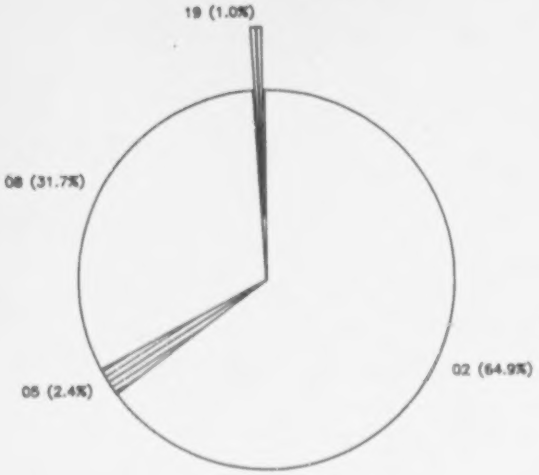
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	428	388	457	489	535	581
Number of Firms	6	4	5	4	4	5
Average Weekly Wages	$431.85	$467.44	$499.65	$519.45	$534.78	$533.04

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	11	2.09
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	36	6.84 *
Chemical Technicians	22	4.18
SALES	6	1.14
CLERICAL	17	3.23
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	456	86.69 *****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	25	4.75
Production Inspectors & Testers	180	34.22 ****
Maintenance Mechanics	40	7.60 *
Precision Molders, Shapers, Carvers	18	3.42

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Fiber Extruding Machine Operators	12	2.28
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	18	3.42
Extrude/Form/Compact Mach Setters	48	9.13 *
Other Machine Operators	11	2.09
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	14	2.66
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	11	2.09
Other Hand Material Movers	24	4.56
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	18	3.42

323 PRODUCTS OF PURCHASED GLASS 323

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	33.3	7	3.3	$172.04
5-9	3	20.0	21	9.9	245.77
10-19	3	20.0	41	19.3	405.95
20-49	4	26.7	143	67.5	355.99

1994 Projected Employment: 264

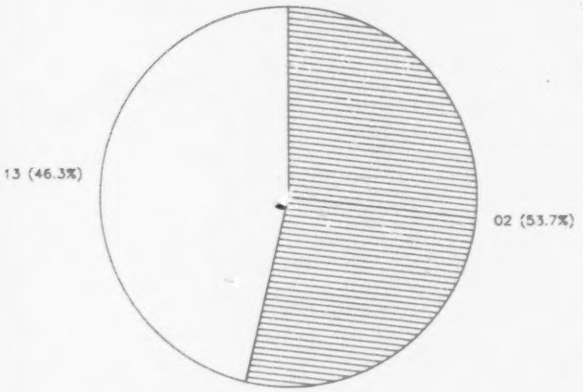
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	105	102	140	183	218	225
Number of Firms	10	10	14	13	12	11
Average Weekly Wages	$328.20	$369.99	$375.41	$363.50	$323.35	$375.15

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	15	6.76	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	1.35	
SALES	9	4.05	
CLERICAL	23	10.36	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	172	77.48	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	13	5.86	*
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	11	4.95	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Glaziers-Manufacturing	14	6.31	*
Welders & Cutters	19	8.56	*
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	23	10.36	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	15	6.76	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	39	17.57	**

324 CEMENT, HYDRAULIC 324

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	3	50.0	48	39.0	$651.98
50-99	3	50.0	75	61.0	667.33

1994 Projected Employment: 140

Historical Trends

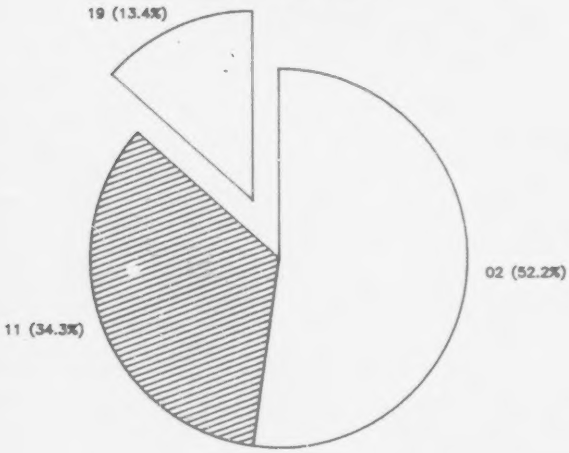
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	168	145	136	136	115	110
Number of Firms	4	3	3	3	3	2
Average Weekly Wages	$569.95	$607.35	$643.42	$630.77	$695.03	$688.08

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	8	6.67	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	2.50	
SALES	2	1.67	
CLERICAL	13	10.83	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	6	5.00	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	88	73.33	*****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	18	15.00	**
Other Plant & System Operators	24	20.00	***

325 STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS 325

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	33.3	4	5.8	$65.64
5-19	3	33.3	16	23.2	157.55
20-49	3	33.3	49	71.0	391.48

1994 Projected Employment: 66

Historical Trends

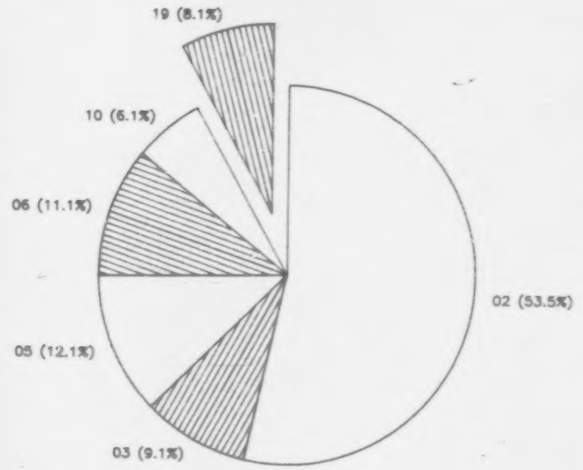
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	101	71	57	76	54	70
Number of Firms	9	8	6	7	6	4
Average Weekly Wages	$300.57	$303.98	$310.97	$300.01	$355.23	$338.85

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	4	7.02	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	1	1.75	
SALES	4	7.02	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	4	7.02	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	44	77.19	*****
Other Hand Material Movers	15	26.32	***

326 POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS 326

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	61.9	22	22.2	$135.92
5-9	3	14.3	13	13.1	102.11
10-19	3	14.3	26	26.3	186.82
20-49	2	9.5	38	38.4	317.54

1994 Projected Employment: 96

Historical Trends

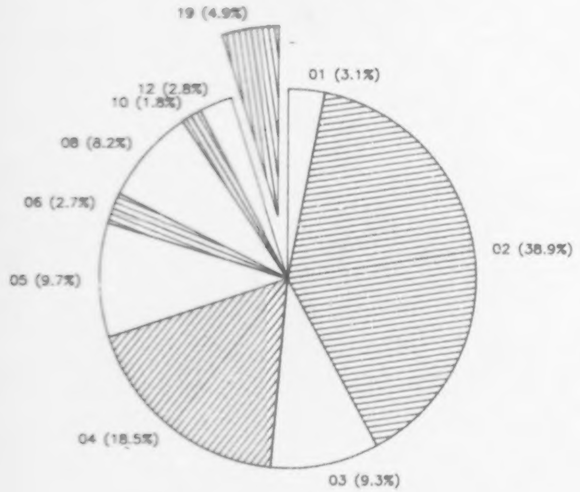
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	110	164	166	100	80	111
Number of Firms	17	14	19	17	13	19
Average Weekly Wages	$183.11	$325.70	$350.23	$270.69	$185.94	$199.90

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	4	4.94	
SALES	3	3.70	
CLERICAL	18	22.22	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	56	69.14	*****
Hand Molders & Casters	17	20.99	***

327 CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS 327

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	38	33.3	95	5.2	$270.99
5-9	31	27.2	224	12.2	323.50
10-19	25	21.9	342	18.6	393.21
20-49	13	11.4	405	22.1	455.63
50-99	3	2.6	170	9.3	484.45
100+	4	3.5	599	32.6	536.89

1994 Projected Employment: 2,180

Historical Trends

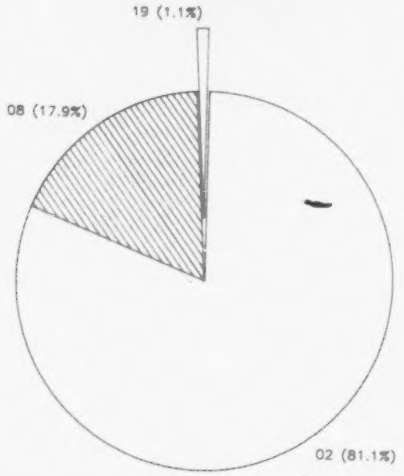
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,112	1,958	1,680	1,703	1,807	1,978
Number of Firms	132	120	109	109	111	109
Average Weekly Wages	$428.25	$433.66	$433.24	$430.87	$445.03	$467.66

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**119**	**6.58**	*
Industrial Production Managers	24	1.33	
General Managers/Top Executives	79	4.37	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**70**	**3.87**	
Cost Estimators	13	0.72	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	11	0.61	
Drafters	23	1.27	
SALES	**61**	**3.37**	
Sales Reps-Technical	15	0.83	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	36	1.99	
CLERICAL	**216**	**11.94**	**
Other Secretaries	25	1.38	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	61	3.37	
General Office Clerks	46	2.54	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	49	2.71	
SERVICE	**18**	**1.00**	
Janitors & Cleaners	11	0.61	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,325**	**73.24**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	57	3.15	
Maintenance Mechanics	28	1.55	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	23	1.27	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	48	2.65	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	14	0.77	
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	12	0.66	
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	13	0.72	
Precision Molders, Shapers, Carvers	13	0.72	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	43	2.38	
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	43	2.38	
Welders & Cutters	26	1.44	
Hand Molders & Casters	38	2.10	
Other Plant & System Operators	30	1.66	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	514	28.41	***
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	37	2.05	
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	17	0.94	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	30	1.66	
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	11	0.61	
Operating Engineers	63	3.48	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	12	0.66	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	27	1.49	
Other Hand Material Movers	41	2.27	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	87	4.81	

328 CUT STONE & STONE PRODUCTS 328

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	40.0	6	6.1	$250.20
5-19	3	30.0	16	16.3	223.59
20-99	3	30.0	76	77.6	635.77

1994 Projected Employment: 151

Historical Trends

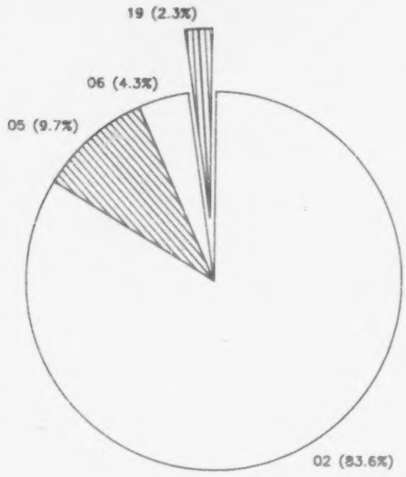
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	45	50	42	59	125	102
Number of Firms	2	3	5	7	6	5
Average Weekly Wages	$648.07	$681.39	$644.42	$597.76	$582.26	$512.22

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	12	9.68	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	37	29.84	***
Drafters	33	26.61	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	14	11.29	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	61	49.19	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	12	9.68	*

329 MISC NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS 329

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	21.1	8	2.6	$230.38
5-9	5	26.3	39	12.9	362.63
10-19	3	15.8	33	10.9	366.52
20-99	7	36.8	223	73.6	466.47

1994 Projected Employment: 364

Historical Trends

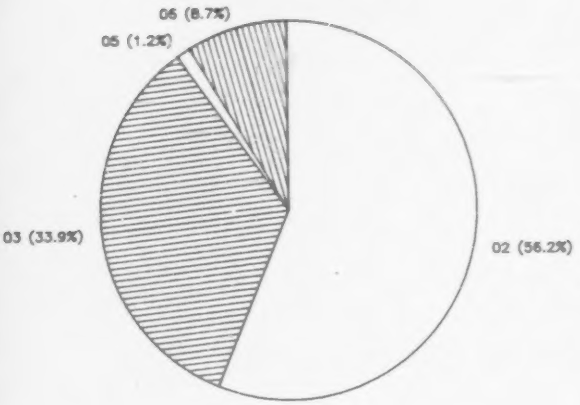
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	293	152	187	268	301	328
Number of Firms	19	12	14	15	16	14
Average Weekly Wages	$364.05	$350.40	$387.93	$391.61	$458.63	$464.67

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	29	9.48	*
General Managers/Top Executives	18	5.88	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	12	3.92	
SALES	23	7.52	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	4.58	
CLERICAL	33	10.78	**
SERVICE	1	0.33	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	208	67.97	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	17	5.56	*
Machinists	29	9.48	*
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	15	4.90	
Precision Molders, Shapers, Carvers	17	5.56	*
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	14	4.58	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	21	6.86	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	11	3.59	
Hand Packers & Packagers	11	3.59	

331 BLAST FURNACE & BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS 331

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	5	33.3	12	1.0	$479.16
10-49	5	33.3	82	6.7	506.08
50+	5	33.3	1,137	92.4	633.79

1994 Projected Employment: 1,085

Historical Trends

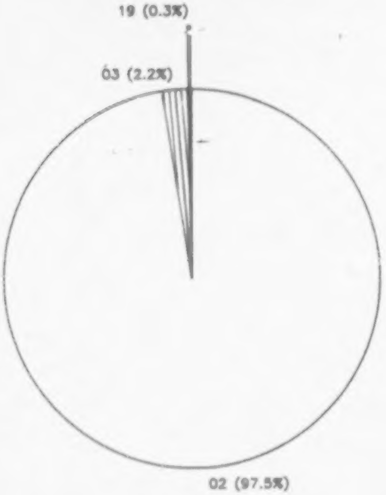
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,276	1,072	1,421	1,360	1,184	1,134
Number of Firms	12	11	10	11	11	11
Average Weekly Wages	$553.06	$548.95	$522.46	$580.85	$581.14	$726.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**76**	**6.33** *
Industrial Production Managers	15	1.25
General Managers/Top Executives	21	1.75
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**86**	**7.16** *
Chemists	12	1.00
SALES	**19**	**1.58**
CLERICAL	**114**	**9.49** *
Other Secretaries	15	1.25
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	11	0.92
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	15	1.25
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	13	1.08
SERVICE	**28**	**2.33**
Guards & Watch Guards	14	1.17
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**878**	**73.11** *****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	18	1.50
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	35	2.91
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	11	0.92
Maintenance Mechanics	55	4.58
Millwrights	36	3.00

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Refractory Material Repairers	11	0.92
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	20	1.67
Electricians	41	3.41
Machinists	17	1.42
Rolling Machine Setters	16	1.33
Machine Forming Operators	15	1.25
Heat Treating Machine Operators	18	1.50
Furnace Operators & Tenders	31	2.58
Heaters	13	1.08
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	11	0.92
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	21	1.75
Other Machine Operators	19	1.58
Welders & Cutters	63	5.25 *
Metal Pourers & Casters	15	1.25
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	22	1.83
Crane & Tower Operators	97	8.08 *
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	24	2.00
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	137	11.41 **

332 IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES 332

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	15.8	6	0.1	$374.06
5-19	3	15.8	17	0.4	367.56
20-49	4	21.1	96	2.3	408.79
50-99	5	26.3	334	8.1	426.07
250+	4	21.1	3,684	89.1	524.41

1994 Projected Employment: 4,597

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,137	2,819	3,641	3,988	4,075	4,339
Number of Firms	17	15	15	14	14	14
Average Weekly Wages	$450.01	$459.99	$475.90	$491.68	$510.54	$535.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**197**	**4.89**	
Financial Managers	19	0.47	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	15	0.37	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	23	0.57	
Administrative Services Managers	19	0.47	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	25	0.62	
Industrial Production Managers	36	0.89	
General Managers/Top Executives	25	0.62	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**613**	**15.22**	**
Accountant & Auditors	35	0.87	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	21	0.52	
Metal, Ceramic, Materials Engineers	57	1.42	
Elactrical/Electronic Engineers	12	0.30	
Industrial Engineers	49	1.22	
Mechanical Engineers	110	2.73	
Other Engineers	53	1.32	
Industrial Engineering Technicians	11	0.27	
Drafters	30	0.74	
Other Engineering Technicians	16	0.40	
Computer Systems Analysts	35	0.87	
Urban & Regional Planners	15	0.37	
SALES	**59**	**1.47**	
Sales Engineers	11	0.27	
Sales Reps-Technical	39	0.97	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**417**	**10.36**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	20	0.50	
Other Secretaries	25	0.62	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	40	0.99	
General Office Clerks	99	2.46	
Computer Operators	12	0.30	
Data Entry Keyers	20	0.50	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	66	1.64	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	54	1.34	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	44	1.09	
SERVICE	**37**	**0.92**	
Janitors & Cleaners	25	0.62	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,704**	**67.15**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	14	0.35	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	164	4.07	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	105	2.61	
Production Inspectors & Testers	199	4.94	
Maintenance Mechanics	185	4.59	
Millwrights	29	0.72	
Refractory Material Repairers	13	0.32	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	0.42	
Precision Instrument Repairers	14	0.35	
Electricians	14	0.35	
Machinists	47	1.17	

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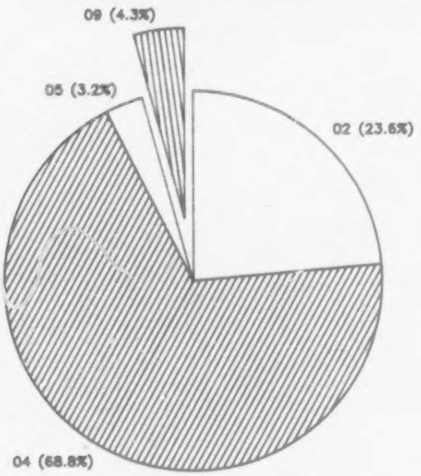
332 IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES 332

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Precision Metal Workers	26	0.65
Pattern & Model Makers-Wood	19	0.47
Precision Foundry Mold & Core Makers	226	5.61 *
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	162	4.02
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	121	3.00
Combination Machine Tool Operators	24	0.60
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Setters	90	2.23
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Operators	115	2.86
Foundry Mold Assembly Workers	121	3.00
Heat Treating Machine Operators	17	0.42
Furnace Operators & Tenders	88	2.19
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	12	0.30
Photo Processing Machine Operators	21	0.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Clean/Wash/Pickling Equip Operators	19	0.47
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	17	0.42
Other Machine Operators	11	0.27
Welders & Cutters	94	2.33
Metal Pourers & Casters	39	0.97
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	28	0.70
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	234	5.81 *
Other Hand Workers	64	1.59
Crane & Tower Operators	52	1.29
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	18	0.45
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	32	0.79
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	23	0.57
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	120	2.98

333 PRIMARY NONFERROUS METALS 333

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	4	36.4	42	1.7	$563.54
50-99	3	27.3	89	3.7	569.39
250+	4	36.4	2,291	94.6	659.70

1994 Projected Employment: 3,078

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,058	2,755	2,946	2,366	2,235	2,656
Number of Firms	8	7	6	6	6	7
Average Weekly Wages	$580.95	$616.80	$615.14	$642.09	$667.41	$657.20

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**108**	**4.49**	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	14	0.58	
Industrial Production Managers	36	1.50	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	0.71	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**331**	**13.76**	**
Cost Estimators	11	0.46	
Metal, Ceramic, Materials Engineers	31	1.29	
Mechanical Engineers	21	0.87	
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	24	1.00	
Drafters	12	0.50	
Other Engineering Technicians	64	2.66	
Chemists	32	1.33	
Chemical Technicians	41	1.70	
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	19	0.79	
SALES	**19**	**0.79**	
CLERICAL	**162**	**6.73**	*
Other Secretaries	32	1.33	
General Office Clerks	22	0.91	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	35	1.45	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	11	0.46	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	15	0.62	
SERVICE	**42**	**1.75**	
Guards & Watch Guards	14	0.58	
Janitors & Cleaners	25	1.04	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,744**	**72.49**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	35	1.45	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	127	5.28	*
Precision Inspectors & Testers	25	1.04	
Production Inspectors & Testers	33	1.37	
Maintenance Mechanics	82	3.41	
Millwrights	38	1.58	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	97	4.03	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	16	0.67	
Precision Instrument Repairers	33	1.37	
Electricians	75	3.12	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	21	0.87	
Machinists	33	1.37	
Lathe Machine Setters	24	1.00	
Forging Machine Setters	15	0.62	
Heat Treating Machine Operators	38	1.58	
Furnace Operators & Tenders	172	7.15	*
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Setters	102	4.24	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	13	0.54	
Other Machine Operators	136	5.65	*
Welders & Cutters	32	1.33	
Metal Pourers & Casters	43	1.79	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	23	0.96	
Crane & Tower Operators	31	1.29	

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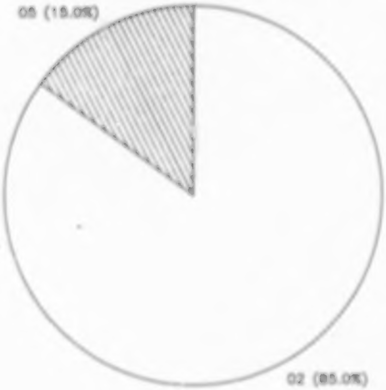
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators . . .	64	2.66
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	251	10.43 **

335 NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING 335

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	4	50.0	37	8.9	$339.94
50+	4	50.0	379	91.1	422.17

1994 Projected Employment: 546

Historical Trends

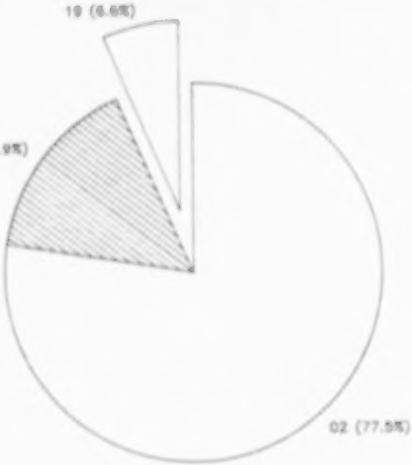
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	42	262	317	335	434	471
Number of Firms	3	5	5	5	6	5
Average Weekly Wages	$352.54	$364.48	$379.36	$411.98	$440.05	$400.44

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	21	4.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	22	5.08	*
SALES	17	3.93	
CLERICAL	34	7.85	*
SERVICE	3	0.69	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	336	77.60	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	14	3.23	
Maintenance Mechanics	13	3.00	
Tool & Die Makers	12	2.77	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Extrude/Drawing Machine Setters	11	2.54	
Structural Metal Fabricators	41	9.47	*
Electrolytic Plating Operators	11	2.54	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	21	4.85	
Other Hand Workers	32	7.39	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	11	2.54	
Other Hand Material Movers	138	31.87	****

336 NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES 336

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	14	45.2	33	5.4	$295.33
5-9	3	9.7	21	3.4	386.08
10-19	5	16.1	62	10.1	325.22
20-49	6	19.4	181	29.4	426.16
50-249	3	9.7	318	51.7	523.29

1994 Projected Employment: 743

Historical Trends

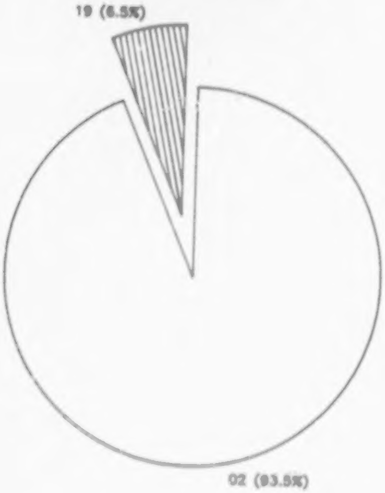
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	579	579	642	625	590	615
Number of Firms	28	29	30	31	26	27
Average Weekly Wages	$431.65	$438.64	$430.69	$462.19	$452.30	$466.18

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**40**	**6.88**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	16	2.75	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**26**	**4.48**	
SALES	**16**	**2.75**	
CLERICAL	**68**	**11.70**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	2.58	
General Office Clerks	14	2.41	
SERVICE	**4**	**0.69**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**427**	**73.49**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	27	4.65	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	12	2.07	
Production Inspectors & Testers	26	4.48	
Maintenance Mechanics	12	2.07	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Machinists	18	3.10	
Precision Foundry Mold & Core Makers	51	8.78	*
Lathe Machine Setters	12	2.07	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	14	2.41	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	13	2.24	
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Setters	28	4.82	
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Operators	40	6.88	*
Furnace Operators & Tenders	15	2.58	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	23	3.96	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	24	4.13	
Other Hand Workers	20	3.44	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	12	2.07	

339 MISC PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS 339

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	30.0	6	7.6	$502.98
5-9	3	30.0	17	21.5	465.10
10-49	4	40.0	56	70.9	389.41

1994 Projected Employment: 100

Historical Trends

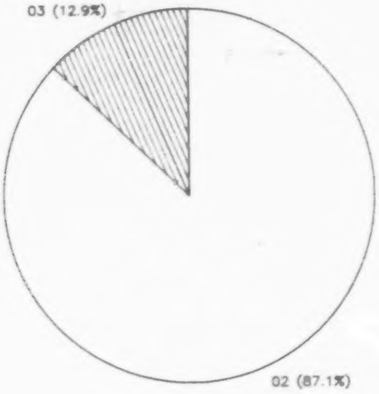
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	46	50	61	67	78	85
Number of Firms	4	5	5	6	7	8
Average Weekly Wages	$350.14	$407.92	$397.23	$428.06	$422.18	$427.38

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	9	12.00	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	4.00	
SALES	2	2.67	
CLERICAL	10	13.33	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	1	1.33	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	50	66.67	*****
Heat Treating Machine Operators	21	28.00	***

341 METAL CANS & SHIPPING CONTAINERS 341

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	3	37.5	67	15.4	$756.72
50-249	5	62.5	69	84.6	576.95

1994 Projected Employment: 500

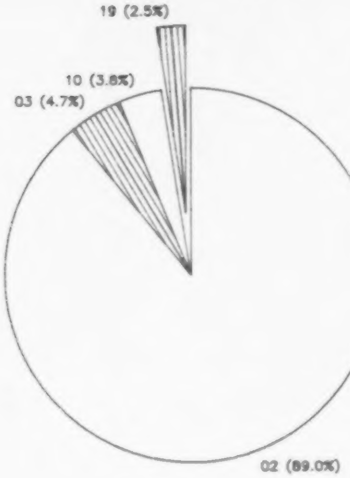
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	536	493	462	430	451	418
Number of Firms	8	7	7	5	5	6
Average Weekly Wages	$552.39	$588.92	$628.28	$631.13	$575.97	$617.09

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	24	5.37	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	15	3.36	
SALES	6	1.34	
CLERICAL	24	5.37	*
SERVICE	6	1.34	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	372	83.22	*****
Production Inspectors & Testers	34	7.61	*
Maintenance Mechanics	62	13.87	**
Machinists	11	2.46	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Machine Forming Operators	13	2.91	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	23	5.15	*
Other Machine Setters	14	3.13	
Other Machine Operators	23	5.15	*
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	22	4.92	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	25	5.59	*
Other Hand Material Movers	31	6.94	*

342 CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS & HARDWARE 342

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	42.9	36	1.6	$309.39
5-9	5	11.9	36	1.6	414.03
10-19	5	11.9	58	2.6	366.55
20-49	3	7.1	86	3.9	527.22
50-99	5	11.9	393	17.8	324.09
100+	6	14.3	1,602	72.5	459.89

1994 Projected Employment: 2,467

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,198	2,031	2,227	2,240	2,204	2,175
Number of Firms	39	34	37	37	35	38
Average Weekly Wages	$381.99	$429.86	$418.81	$425.42	$423.90	$451.73

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**154**	**6.66**	*
Financial Managers	18	0.78	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	37	1.60	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	17	0.74	
Industrial Production Managers	23	1.00	
General Managers/Top Executives	29	1.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**175**	**7.57**	*
Accountant & Auditors	12	0.52	
Industrial Engineers	18	0.78	
Mechanical Engineers	44	1.90	
Drafters	16	0.69	
SALES	**34**	**1.47**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	19	0.82	
CLERICAL	**335**	**14.50**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	14	0.61	
Other Secretaries	52	2.25	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	11	0.48	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	32	1.38	
General Office Clerks	14	0.61	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	53	2.29	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	28	1.21	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	68	2.94	
SERVICE	**35**	**1.51**	
Janitors & Cleaners	28	1.21	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,578**	**68.28**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	56	2.42	
Production Inspectors & Testers	48	2.08	
Maintenance Mechanics	21	0.91	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	26	1.13	
Electricians	12	0.52	
Tool & Die Makers	46	1.99	
Machinists	129	5.58	*
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	78	3.38	
Lathe Machine Setters	11	0.48	
Drilling Machine Setters	14	0.61	
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	46	1.99	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	48	2.08	
Punch Machine Setters	28	1.21	
Extrude/Drawing Machine Setters	22	0.95	
Rolling Machine Setters	16	0.69	
Machine Forming Operators	38	1.64	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	12	0.52	
Welding Machine Setters	33	1.43	
Structural Metal Fabricators	18	0.78	
Electrolytic Plating Setters	12	0.52	
Electrolytic Plating Operators	15	0.65	
Nonelectrolytic Plating Operators	38	1.64	
Heat Treating Machine Operators	21	0.91	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	36	1.56	

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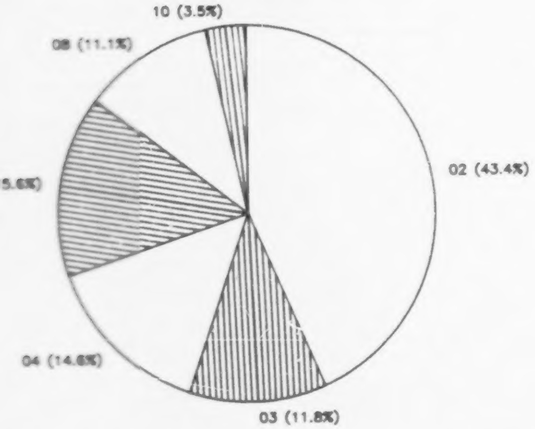
342 CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS & HARDWARE 342

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Machine Operators	87	3.76
Machine Assemblers	22	0.95
Welders & Cutters	14	0.61
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	178	7.70 *
Hand Packers & Packagers	25	1.08
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	291	12.59 **

343 PLUMBING & HEATING, EXCEPT ELECTRIC 343

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	37.0	17	5.8	$324.79
5-9	5	18.5	31	10.7	257.74
10-19	6	22.2	75	25.8	401.09
20-49	6	22.2	168	57.7	322.85

1994 Projected Employment: 325

Historical Trends

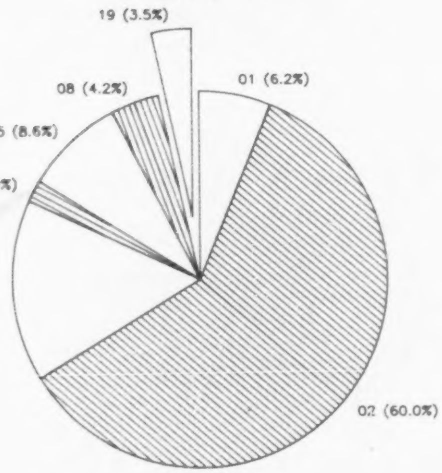
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	587	441	361	334	295	231
Number of Firms	44	38	34	29	21	20
Average Weekly Wages	$280.01	$321.55	$334.68	$331.61	$337.52	$353.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**29**	**9.73**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	14	4.70	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**20**	**6.71**	*
SALES	**11**	**3.69**	
CLERICAL	**40**	**13.42**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	4.70	
General Office Clerks	11	3.69	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**3**	**1.01**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**195**	**65.44**	*****
Welding Machine Operators	14	4.70	
Welders & Cutters	37	12.42	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	60	20.13	***

344 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS 344

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	103	41.4	213	4.4	$270.79
5-9	48	19.3	338	7.0	334.76
10-19	36	14.5	495	10.2	399.51
20-49	39	15.7	1,252	25.8	434.70
50-99	13	5.2	843	17.4	483.14
100-249	7	2.8	830	17.1	482.11
250+	3	1.2	887	18.3	369.70

1994 Projected Employment: 4,873

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,740	4,124	4,838	5,253	4,714	4,589
Number of Firms	242	232	249	249	227	240
Average Weekly Wages	$404.40	$421.62	$421.11	$411.84	$427.71	$427.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**276**	**5.87**	*
Financial Managers	43	0.91	
Purchasing Managers	12	0.26	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	14	0.30	
Industrial Production Managers	55	1.17	
General Managers/Top Executives	124	2.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**279**	**5.93**	*
Accountant & Auditors	25	0.53	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	36	0.77	
Cost Estimators	82	1.74	
Mechanical Engineers	18	0.38	
Drafters	77	1.64	
SALES	**165**	**3.51**	
Sales Reps-Technical	24	0.51	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	129	2.74	
CLERICAL	**459**	**9.76**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	0.26	
Other Secretaries	74	1.57	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	100	2.13	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	13	0.28	
General Office Clerks	91	1.94	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	17	0.36	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	37	0.79	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	57	1.21	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**44**	**0.94**	
Janitors & Cleaners	39	0.83	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,479**	**73.99**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	156	3.32	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	30	0.64	
Production Inspectors & Testers	19	0.40	
Maintenance Mechanics	25	0.53	
Millwrights	18	0.38	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	33	0.70	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	31	0.66	
Carpenters	46	0.98	
Electricians	118	2.51	
Painters & Paperers	28	0.60	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	80	1.70	
Other Construction/Mining Workers	46	0.98	
Machinists	80	1.70	
Precision Layout Worker-Metal	52	1.11	
Sheet Metal Workers	737	15.67	**
Metal Sawing Machine Setters	35	0.74	
Punch Machine Setters	54	1.15	
Press Machine Setters	65	1.38	
Shear Machine Setters	38	0.81	
Machine Forming Operators	42	0.89	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	11	0.23	
Combination Machine Tool Setters	21	0.45	

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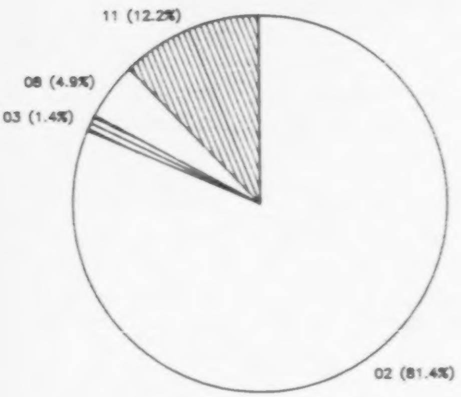
344 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS 344

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont)		
Combination Machine Tool Operators .	30	0.64
Welding Machine Setters	86	1.83
Welding Machine Operators	71	1.51
Structural Metal Fabricators	255	5.42 *
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	30	0.64
Other Machine Operators	25	0.53
Precision Structural Metal Fitters	115	2.45
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	22	0.47
Glaziers-Manufacturing	52	1.11
Welders & Cutters	255	5.42 *

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont)		
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	35	0.74
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	297	6.32 *
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer ..	56	1.19
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	20	0.43
Crane & Tower Operators	15	0.32
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators ...	62	1.32
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	15	0.32
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	24	0.51
Other Hand Material Movers	21	0.45
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	141	3.00

345 SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS, BOLTS, ETC 345

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	6	33.3	22	6.3	$144.38
10-19	5	27.8	68	19.5	429.07
20-49	3	16.7	51	14.6	380.02
50-99	4	22.2	208	59.6	464.55

1994 Projected Employment: 372

Historical Trends

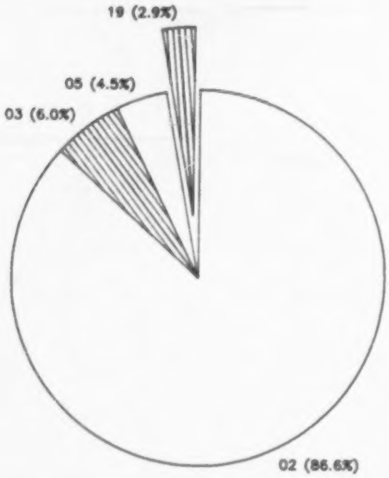
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	179	252	328	357	337	340
Number of Firms	5	8	13	16	13	13
Average Weekly Wages	$415.60	$413.12	$404.20	$421.04	$435.76	$429.07

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	22	6.63	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	6	1.81	
SALES	9	2.71	
CLERICAL	47	14.16	**
Data Entry Keyers	12	3.61	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	12	3.61	
SERVICE	1	0.30	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	247	74.40	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	14	4.22	
Machinists	18	5.42	*
Other Precision Metal Workers	25	7.53	*
Lathe Machine Setters	36	10.84	**
Drilling Machine Setters	14	4.22	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	67	20.18	***
Combination Machine Tool Operators	17	5.12	*

346 METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS 346

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	21.7	9	2.3	$157.50
5-9	5	21.7	34	8.8	406.16
10-19	6	26.1	77	19.9	355.90
20-49	4	17.4	116	30.1	471.41
50-99	3	13.0	150	38.9	475.52

1994 Projected Employment: 458

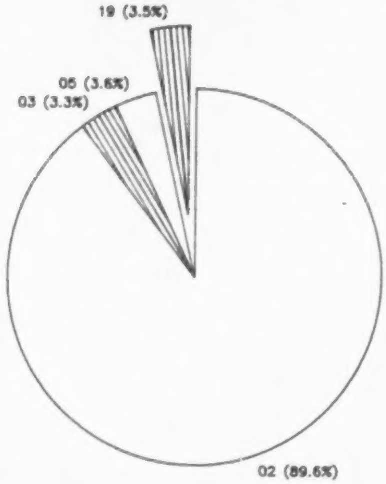
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	358	225	260	253	415	477
Number of Firms	12	15	18	16	21	22
Average Weekly Wages	$440.61	$443.42	$452.21	$482.32	$414.50	$440.26

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**38**	**9.18**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	19	4.59	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**22**	**5.31**	*
SALES	**11**	**2.66**	
CLERICAL	**44**	**10.63**	**
SERVICE	**2**	**0.48**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**297**	**71.74**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	28	6.76	*
Tool & Die Makers	14	3.38	
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	13	3.14	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Sheet Metal Workers	14	3.38	
Precision Molders, Shapers, Carvers	14	3.38	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	14	3.38	
Punch Machine Setters	18	4.35	
Press Machine Setters	21	5.07	*
Machine Forming Operators	28	6.76	*
Structural Metal Fabricators	13	3.14	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	12	2.90	
Hand Packers & Packagers	18	4.35	

347 METAL SERVICES, NEC 347

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	17	34.7	42	5.8	$290.88
5-9	9	18.4	59	8.2	306.45
10-19	10	20.4	121	16.8	287.56
20-49	9	18.4	243	33.7	382.87
50-99	4	8.2	257	35.6	258.30

1994 Projected Employment: 759

Historical Trends

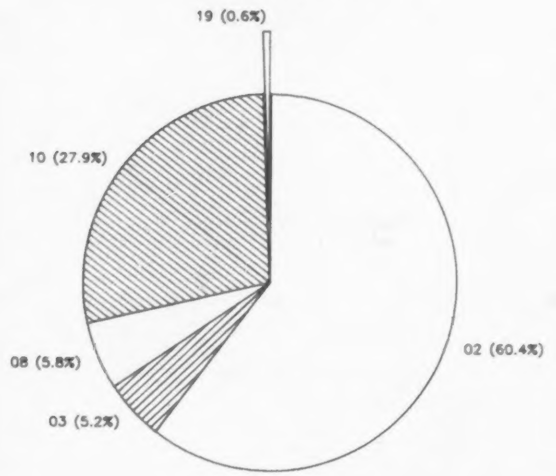
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	761	614	701	725	688	743
Number of Firms	41	37	42	45	43	45
Average Weekly Wages	$331.28	$286.92	$289.03	$305.12	$316.27	$316.01

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**59**	**8.49**	*
Industrial Production Managers	14	2.01	
General Managers/Top Executives	36	5.18	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3**	**0.43**	
SALES	**8**	**1.15**	
CLERICAL	**64**	**9.21**	*
Other Secretaries	12	1.73	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	13	1.87	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	2.16	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**561**	**80.72**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	22	3.17	
Production Inspectors & Testers	11	1.58	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	2.01	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Electrolytic Plating Setters	18	2.59	
Electrolytic Plating Operators	106	15.25	**
Nonelectrolytic Plating Setters	22	3.17	
Nonelectrolytic Plating Operators	40	5.76	*
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	36	5.18	*
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	26	3.74	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	61	8.78	*
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	17	2.45	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	60	8.63	*
Other Hand Material Movers	12	1.73	
Hand Packers & Packagers	27	3.88	

348 ORDNANCE & ACCESSORIES, NEC 348

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	30.0	4	2.5	$227.61
5-19	3	30.0	19	12.0	249.16
20-49	4	40.0	135	85.4	497.73

1994 Projected Employment: 155

Historical Trends

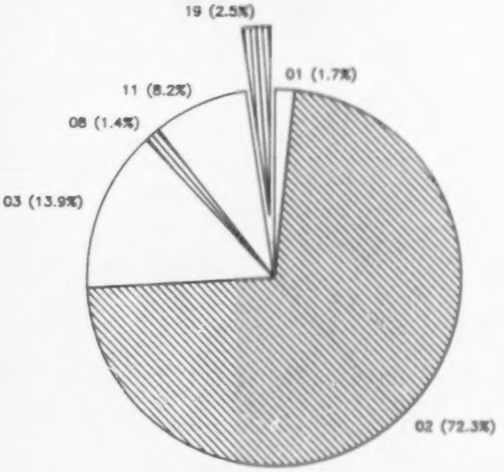
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	114	125	131	162	140	161
Number of Firms	7	6	6	6	7	7
Average Weekly Wages	$343.04	$373.94	$389.86	$435.27	$494.26	$483.17

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	17	11.97	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	7	4.93	
SALES	4	2.82	
CLERICAL	30	21.13	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	1	0.70	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	83	58.45	*****
Machinists	16	11.27	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	13	9.15	*

349 MISC FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS 349

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	19	32.2	44	3.5	$260.26
5-9	11	18.6	76	6.0	334.53
10-19	7	11.9	91	7.2	441.29
20-49	12	20.3	314	24.8	377.93
50-99	6	10.2	358	28.3	404.28
100-249	4	6.8	381	30.1	398.71

1994 Projected Employment: 1,438

Historical Trends

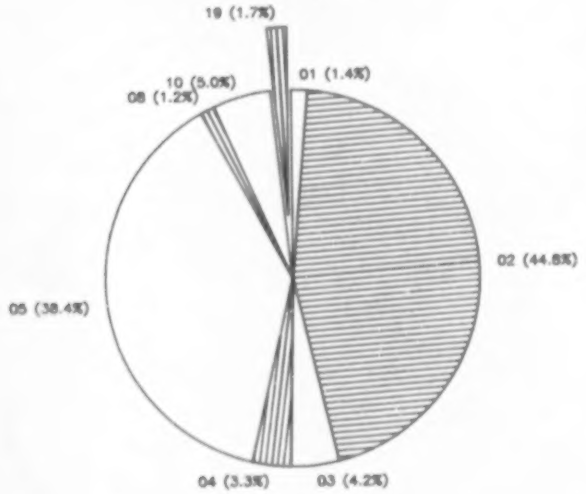
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,265	1,100	1,139	1,259	1,305	1,216
Number of Firms	48	46	53	51	56	51
Average Weekly Wages	$423.33	$413.77	$373.11	$374.02	$385.71	$413.27

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**85**	**6.55**	*
Financial Managers	14	1.08	
Industrial Production Managers	16	1.23	
General Managers/Top Executives	38	2.93	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**62**	**4.78**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	12	0.92	
Drafters	18	1.39	
SALES	**44**	**3.39**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	36	2.77	
CLERICAL	**154**	**11.86**	**
Other Secretaries	14	1.08	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	1.85	
General Office Clerks	39	3.00	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	0.85	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	25	1.93	
SERVICE	**9**	**0.69**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**944**	**72.73**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	48	3.70	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	15	1.16	
Production Inspectors & Testers	11	0.85	
Tool & Die Makers	25	1.93	
Machinists	50	3.85	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Sheet Metal Workers	30	2.31	
Lathe Machine Setters	24	1.85	
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	15	1.16	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	39	3.00	
Punch Machine Setters	28	2.16	
Press Machine Setters	25	1.93	
Machine Forming Operators	45	3.47	
Combination Machine Tool Setters	11	0.85	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	12	0.92	
Welding Machine Setters	29	2.23	
Structural Metal Fabricators	31	2.39	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Setters	93	7.16	*
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	37	2.85	
Other Machine Operators	19	1.46	
Welders & Cutters	55	4.24	
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	13	1.00	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	116	8.94	*
Other Hand Workers	12	0.92	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	31	2.39	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	23	1.77	

352 FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY 352

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	48.8	38	6.6	$264.49
5-9	5	11.6	29	5.0	289.56
10-19	7	16.3	93	16.1	368.29
20-49	5	11.6	145	25.0	420.79
50-99	5	11.6	274	47.3	440.35

1994 Projected Employment: 752

Historical Trends

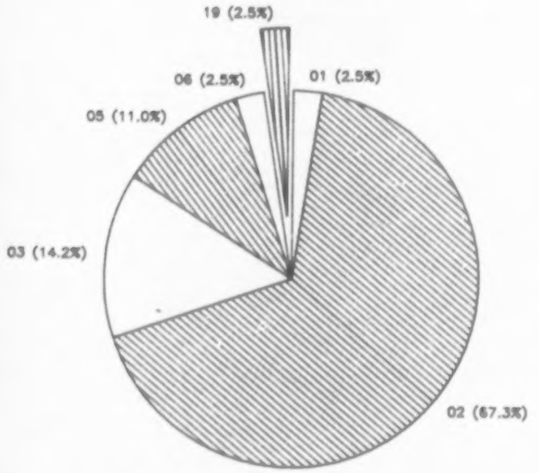
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	586	475	617	576	553	598
Number of Firms	34	34	37	39	36	37
Average Weekly Wages	$420.10	$405.17	$384.13	$398.09	$406.15	$416.83

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**45**	**7.95**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	21	3.71	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**31**	**5.48**	*
SALES	**20**	**3.53**	
CLERICAL	**73**	**12.90**	**
Other Secretaries	16	2.83	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	2.30	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.35**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**395**	**69.79**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	19	3.36	
Tool & Die Makers	11	1.94	
Machinists	16	2.83	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Punch Machine Setters	12	2.12	
Machine Forming Operators	16	2.83	
Welding Machine Setters	44	7.77	*
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	11	1.94	
Precision Machine Assemblers	13	2.30	
Machine Assemblers	26	4.59	
Welders & Cutters	65	11.48	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	20	3.53	
Hand Packers & Packagers	12	2.12	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	20	3.53	

353 CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACHINERY 353

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	17	27.0	40	1.4	$308.60
5-9	13	20.6	94	3.3	398.19
10-19	13	20.6	186	6.4	440.00
20-49	8	12.7	261	9.0	433.15
50-99	4	6.3	299	10.4	491.04
100-249	3	4.8	355	12.3	591.90
250+	5	7.9	1,650	57.2	598.50

1994 Projected Employment: 2,800

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,066	2,613	2,887	3,062	2,729	2,850
Number of Firms	71	67	68	67	58	53
Average Weekly Wages	$478.02	$509.56	$569.19	$541.13	$545.77	$568.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**196**	**7.18**	*
Financial Managers	21	0.77	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	22	0.81	
Administrative Services Managers	13	0.48	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	21	0.77	
Industrial Production Managers	32	1.17	
General Managers/Top Executives	61	2.23	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**464**	**17.00**	**
Accountant & Auditors	24	0.88	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	52	1.90	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	0.44	
Industrial Engineers	39	1.43	
Mechanical Engineers	141	5.16	*
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	25	0.92	
Drafters	63	2.31	
Other Engineering Technicians	11	0.40	
Computer Systems Analysts	13	0.48	
SALES	**91**	**3.33**	
Sales Engineers	15	0.55	
Sales Reps-Technical	26	0.95	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	40	1.47	
CLERICAL	**400**	**14.65**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	38	1.39	
Other Secretaries	66	2.42	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	13	0.48	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	37	1.36	
General Office Clerks	40	1.47	
Computer Operators	14	0.51	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	40	1.47	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	60	2.20	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	26	0.95	
SERVICE	**23**	**0.84**	
Janitors & Cleaners	21	0.77	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,556**	**57.00**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	20	0.73	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	67	2.45	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	31	1.14	
Production Inspectors & Testers	22	0.81	
Maintenance Mechanics	43	1.58	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	22	0.81	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	52	1.90	
Electricians	12	0.44	
Painters & Paperers	23	0.84	
Tool & Die Makers	23	0.84	
Machinists	156	5.71	*
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	17	0.62	
Lathe Machine Setters	32	1.17	
Drilling Machine Setters	49	1.79	
Milling Machine Setters	23	0.84	

(cont. on next page)

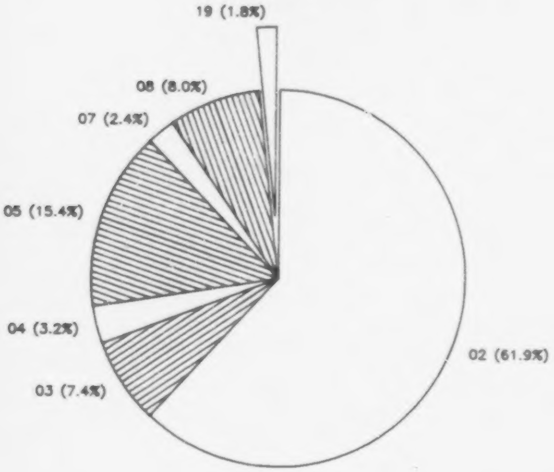
353 CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACHINERY 353

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	13	0.48
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	46	1.68
Press Machine Setters	20	0.73
Machine Forming Operators	15	0.55
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	21	0.77
Combination Machine Tool Setters	36	1.32
Welding Machine Setters	50	1.83

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Welding Machine Operators	46	1.68
Precision Machine Assemblers	135	4.95
Machine Assemblers	34	1.25
Welders & Cutters	207	7.58 *
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	115	4.21
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	49	1.79
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	13	0.48
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	24	0.88

354 METALWORKING MACHINERY 354

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	46	58.2	94	12.6	$313.61
5-9	14	17.7	104	13.9	422.20
10-19	10	12.7	120	16.1	460.67
20-49	5	6.3	163	21.8	479.21
50-99	4	5.1	266	35.6	498.14

1994 Projected Employment: 1,008

Historical Trends

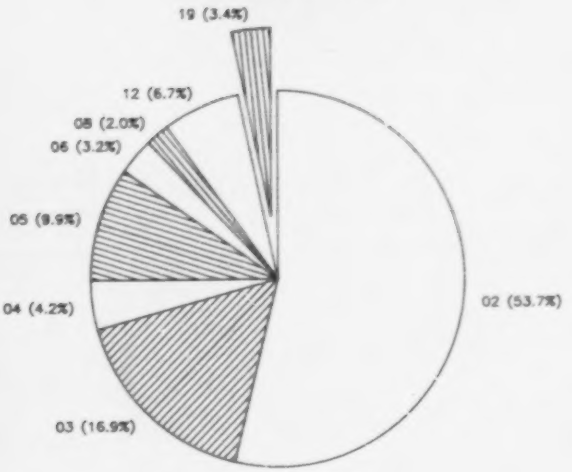
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	580	606	758	733	737	757
Number of Firms	75	75	78	74	77	75
Average Weekly Wages	$387.28	$402.85	$419.38	$458.46	$448.41	$462.75

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**55**	**7.51**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	34	4.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**77**	**10.52**	**
Mechanical Engineers	13	1.78	
Drafters	14	1.91	
SALES	**31**	**4.23**	
Sales Reps-Technical	19	2.60	
CLERICAL	**92**	**12.57**	**
Other Secretaries	17	2.32	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	17	2.32	
General Office Clerks	18	2.46	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**7**	**0.96**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**470**	**64.21**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	36	4.92	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	14	1.91	
Tool & Die Makers	99	13.52	**
Machinists	141	19.26	**
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	17	2.32	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	26	3.55	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	14	1.91	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	16	2.19	
Precision Machine Assemblers	25	3.42	

355 SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY 355

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	24	27.3	49	2.2	$460.68
5-9	16	18.2	106	4.8	359.13
10-19	15	17.0	190	8.6	422.37
20-49	18	20.5	568	25.7	461.65
50-99	9	10.2	582	26.3	472.43
100-249	6	6.8	719	32.5	498.92

1994 Projected Employment: 3,017

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,785	1,716	1,934	2,007	2,124	2,494
Number of Firms	88	70	75	76	86	84
Average Weekly Wages	$413.18	$438.31	$444.25	$450.15	$463.32	$489.74

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**145**	**6.83**	*
Financial Managers	17	0.80	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers ...	24	1.13	
Industrial Production Managers	17	0.80	
General Managers/Top Executives ...	69	3.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**289**	**13.61**	**
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.52	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other ...	32	1.51	
Cost Estimators	11	0.52	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	32	1.51	
Mechanical Engineers	71	3.34	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs ...	12	0.57	
Drafters	89	4.19	
SALES	**110**	**5.18**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	12	0.57	
Sales Engineers	13	0.61	
Sales Reps-Technical	28	1.32	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	52	2.45	
CLERICAL	**236**	**11.12**	**
Other Secretaries	43	2.03	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	11	0.52	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks ...	68	3.20	
General Office Clerks	22	1.04	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse .	17	0.80	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	22	1.04	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**20**	**0.94**	
Janitors & Cleaners	17	0.80	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**1,323**	**62.32**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	13	0.61	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs ...	47	2.21	
Millwrights	48	2.26	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility ...	13	0.61	
Tool & Die Makers	22	1.04	
Machinists	216	10.17	**
Sheet Metal Workers	25	1.18	
Metal Sawing Machine Setters	17	0.80	
Drilling Machine Setters	21	0.99	
Milling Machine Setters	16	0.75	
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	20	0.94	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	60	2.83	
Combination Machine Tool Setters ...	13	0.61	
Combination Machine Tool Operators .	18	0.85	
Welding Machine Setters	66	3.11	
Welding Machine Operators	64	3.01	
Precision Machine Assemblers	87	4.10	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	12	0.57	
Machine Assemblers	61	2.87	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	26	1.22	
Welders & Cutters	188	8.86	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	73	3.44	

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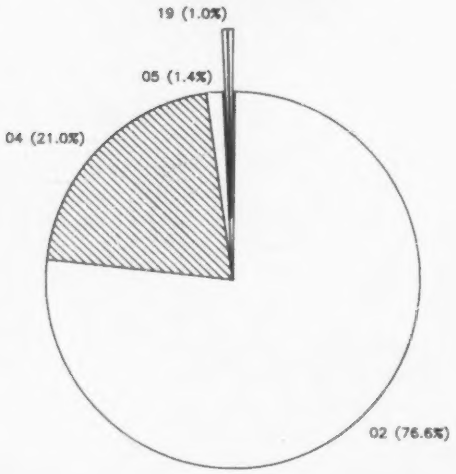
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Hand Workers	40	1.88
Hand Packers & Packagers	13	0.61
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	26	1.22

356 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY 356

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	40.4	45	3.4	$368.99
5-9	9	17.3	61	4.6	498.54
10-19	10	19.2	133	10.0	491.40
20-49	5	9.6	129	9.7	544.20
50+	7	13.5	957	72.2	549.41

1994 Projected Employment: 1,729

Historical Trends

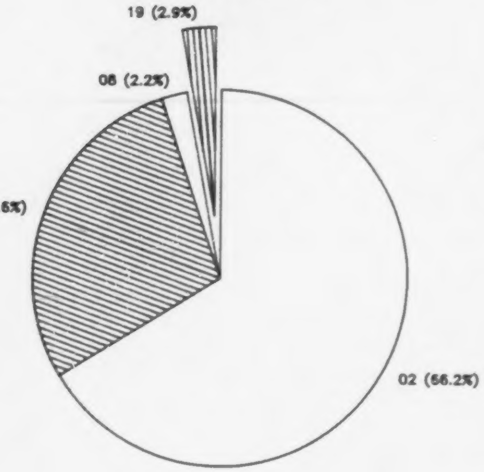
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,752	1,043	1,070	1,193	1,267	1,500
Number of Firms	42	43	46	47	47	49
Average Weekly Wages	$483.45	$485.87	$499.86	$535.15	$528.27	$544.13

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**120**	**9.42**	*
Financial Managers	16	1.26	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	15	1.18	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	19	1.49	
General Managers/Top Executives	36	2.83	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**214**	**16.80**	**
Accountant & Auditors	26	2.04	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	20	1.57	
Industrial Engineers	18	1.41	
Mechanical Engineers	47	3.69	
Other Engineers	16	1.26	
Drafters	23	1.81	
SALES	**53**	**4.16**	
Sales Reps-Technical	22	1.73	
CLERICAL	**166**	**13.19**	**
Other Secretaries	27	2.12	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	33	2.59	
General Office Clerks	26	2.04	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	18	1.41	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	12	0.94	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**19**	**1.49**	
Janitors & Cleaners	11	0.86	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**700**	**54.95**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	29	2.28	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	11	0.86	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	11	0.86	
Machinists	216	16.95	**
Sheet Metal Workers	12	0.94	
Pattern & Model Makers-Wood	54	4.24	
Other Precision Workers	36	2.83	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	19	1.49	
Welding Machine Setters	20	1.57	
Precision Machine Assemblers	15	1.18	
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	15	1.18	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	66	5.18	*
Welders & Cutters	45	3.53	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	27	2.12	
Other Hand Material Movers	11	0.86	

357 OFFICE & COMPUTING MACHINES 357

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	28.6	17	0.4	$401.29
5-9	5	14.3	31	0.7	341.30
10-19	6	17.1	66	1.5	536.16
20-49	4	11.4	115	2.5	458.52
50-99	3	8.6	187	4.1	514.38
100-249	3	8.6	231	5.1	345.70
250+	4	11.4	3,864	85.7	588.93

1994 Projected Employment: 4,000

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,206	6,256	5,490	4,928	4,417	4,172
Number of Firms	15	16	26	26	25	31
Average Weekly Wages	$442.98	$479.93	$497.36	$529.24	$597.25	$580.82

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**561**	**12.74**	**
Financial Managers	42	0.95	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	80	1.82	
Administrative Services Managers	21	0.48	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	197	4.47	
Industrial Production Managers	100	2.27	
General Managers/Top Executives	37	0.84	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,857**	**42.18**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	33	0.75	
Other Financial Specialists	11	0.25	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	63	1.43	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	39	0.89	
Other Management Support Workers	13	0.30	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	595	13.51	**
Industrial Engineers	184	4.18	
Mechanical Engineers	40	0.91	
Other Engineers	194	4.41	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	233	5.29	*
Drafters	58	1.32	
Computer Systems Analysts	66	1.50	
Computer Programmers	70	1.59	
Operations Systems Researchers	16	0.36	
Writers & Editors	13	0.30	
Technical Writers	54	1.23	
Designers	18	0.41	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**103**	**2.34**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	18	0.41	
Sales Reps-Technical	76	1.73	
CLERICAL	**836**	**18.99**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	32	0.73	
Other Secretaries	167	3.79	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	11	0.25	
Personnel Clerks	18	0.41	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	40	0.91	
Procurement Clerks	24	0.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	66	1.50	
General Office Clerks	98	2.23	
Computer Operators	40	0.91	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	122	2.77	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	113	2.57	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	21	0.48	
SERVICE	**70**	**1.59**	
Janitors & Cleaners	58	1.32	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**4**	**0.09**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**972**	**22.08**	***
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	68	1.54	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	40	0.91	
Production Inspectors & Testers	140	3.18	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	26	0.59	
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	23	0.52	

(cont. on next page)

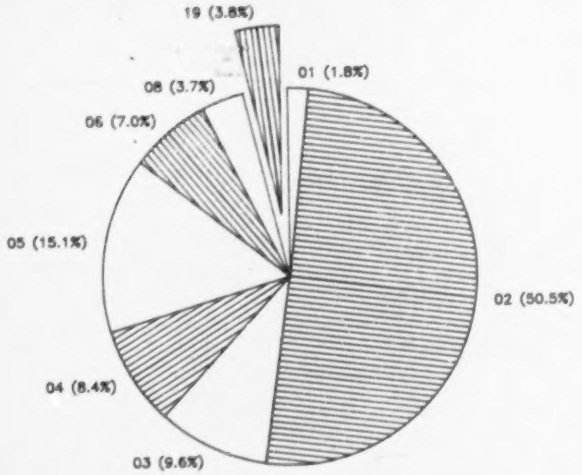
357 OFFICE & COMPUTING MACHINES 357

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Tool & Die Makers	16	0.36
Precision Instrument Makers	12	0.27
Other Precision Workers	15	0.34
Welding Machine Setters	12	0.27
Other Machine Operators	12	0.27

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	227	5.16 *
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	72	1.64
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	129	2.93
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	14	0.32
Other Hand Material Movers	68	1.54

359 MISC MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 359

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	142	54.8	301	12.9	$289.81
5-9	42	16.2	287	12.3	332.60
10-19	44	17.0	613	26.2	438.78
20-49	26	10.0	795	34.0	463.78
50-249	5	1.9	341	14.6	519.94

1994 Projected Employment: 3,031

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,047	1,924	2,341	2,250	2,211	2,535
Number of Firms	231	216	229	241	251	269
Average Weekly Wages	$398.15	$391.63	$395.99	$420.06	$429.53	$432.39

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**162**	**7.41**	*
Financial Managers	15	0.69	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	12	0.55	
Industrial Production Managers	36	1.65	
General Managers/Top Executives	94	4.30	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**94**	**4.30**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	21	0.96	
Cost Estimators	17	0.78	
Mechanical Engineers	24	1.10	
Drafters	16	0.73	
SALES	**82**	**3.75**	
Sales Engineers	16	0.73	
Sales Reps-Technical	16	0.73	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	40	1.83	
CLERICAL	**271**	**12.40**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	22	1.01	
Other Secretaries	27	1.24	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	61	2.79	
General Office Clerks	66	3.02	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	25	1.14	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	17	0.78	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	25	1.14	
SERVICE	**35**	**1.60**	
Janitors & Cleaners	35	1.60	

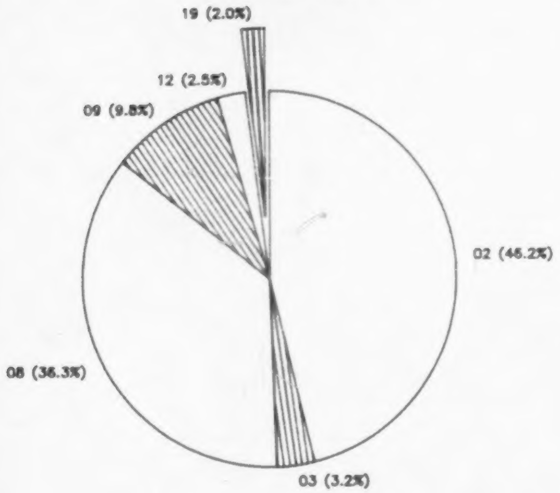
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,542**	**70.54**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	90	4.12	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	13	0.59	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	15	0.69	
Tool & Die Makers	21	0.96	
Machinists	631	28.87	***
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	23	1.05	
Sheet Metal Workers	24	1.10	
Other Precision Metal Workers	18	0.82	
Lathe Machine Setters	37	1.69	
Drilling Machine Setters	20	0.91	
Milling Machine Setters	14	0.64	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	40	1.83	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	133	6.08	*
Combination Machine Tool Setters	15	0.69	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	53	2.42	
Welding Machine Setters	16	0.73	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	11	0.50	
Precision Machine Assemblers	22	1.01	
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	41	1.88	
Machine Assemblers	13	0.59	
Welders & Cutters	116	5.31	*
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	12	0.55	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	27	1.24	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	11	0.50
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Hand Material Movers	13	0.59

361 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING EQUIPMENT 361

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	19.0	9	1.4	$401.19
5-9	3	14.3	19	2.9	500.91
10-19	4	19.0	52	8.0	377.27
20-49	3	14.3	63	9.6	463.43
50-99	4	19.0	250	38.3	418.71
100-249	3	14.3	260	39.8	403.20

1994 Projected Employment: 822

Historical Trends

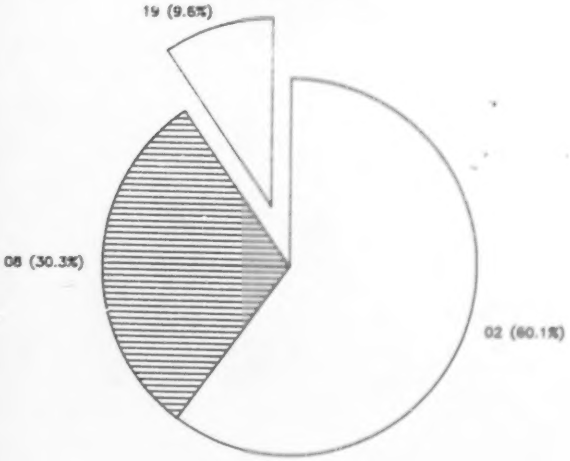
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	724	628	652	666	655	628
Number of Firms	15	10	12	15	17	16
Average Weekly Wages	$337.94	$354.60	$372.51	$392.10	$418.12	$445.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**56**	**8.51**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	21	3.19	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**80**	**12.16**	**
Accountant & Auditors	11	1.67	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	14	2.13	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	19	2.89	
Drafters	11	1.67	
SALES	**23**	**3.50**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	13	1.98	
CLERICAL	**77**	**11.70**	**
Other Secretaries	11	1.67	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	2.13	
General Office Clerks	12	1.82	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	1.67	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	12	1.82	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.15**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**421**	**63.98**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	24	3.65	
Production Inspectors & Testers	12	1.82	
Machinists	27	4.10	
Sheet Metal Workers	11	1.67	
Punch Machine Setters	18	2.74	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Setters	17	2.58	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	14	2.13	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	171	25.99	***
Coil Winders, Tapers, Finishers	21	3.19	
Welders & Cutters	14	2.13	
Other Hand Material Movers	16	2.43	

362 ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS 362

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	36.8	15	7.9	$430.95
5-9	5	26.3	32	16.8	398.74
10-19	4	21.1	53	27.9	454.21
20-49	3	15.8	90	47.4	483.96

1994 Projected Employment: 247

Historical Trends

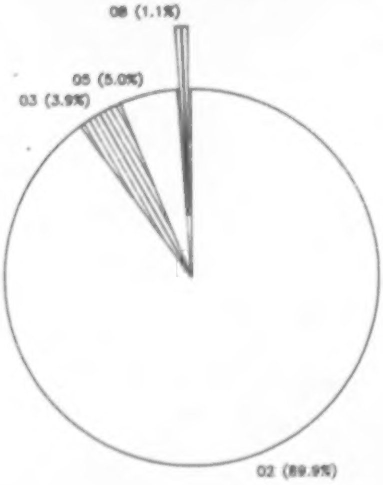
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	136	155	205	200	197	165
Number of Firms	14	16	14	15	18	16
Average Weekly Wages	$388.67	$416.59	$431.45	$443.72	$432.47	$525.25

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**21**	**10.71**	**
General Managers/Top Executives ...	13	6.63	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**74**	**37.76**	****
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	25	12.76	**
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs ...	19	9.69	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**8**	**4.08**	
CLERICAL	**22**	**11.22**	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**71**	**36.22**	****
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	25	12.76	**

364 ELECTRIC LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIPMENT 364

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	35.7	9	5.0	$260.56
5-19	6	42.9	51	28.2	422.45
50-99	3	21.4	121	66.9	370.18

1994 Projected Employment: 225

Historical Trends

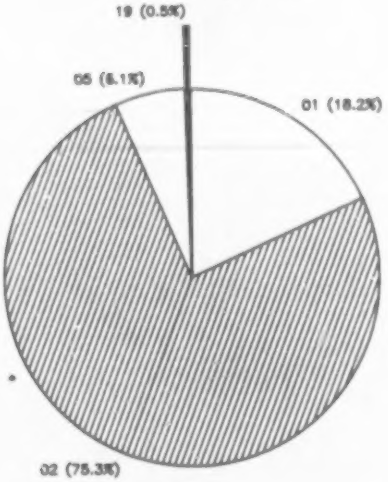
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	175	157	177	161	179	197
Number of Firms	10	9	10	9	10	12
Average Weekly Wages	$324.00	$370.69	$345.17	$370.44	$374.35	$407.30

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	13	7.18 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	16	8.84 *
SALES	12	6.63 *
CLERICAL	26	14.36 **

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	2	1.10
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	112	61.88 *****
Sheet Metal Workers	23	12.71 **
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	41	22.65 ***

365 RADIO & TV RECEIVING EQUIPMENT 365

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	35.7	13	6.6	$354.38
5-19	4	28.6	27	13.6	365.55
20-49	5	35.7	158	79.8	315.19

1994 Projected Employment: 226

Historical Trends

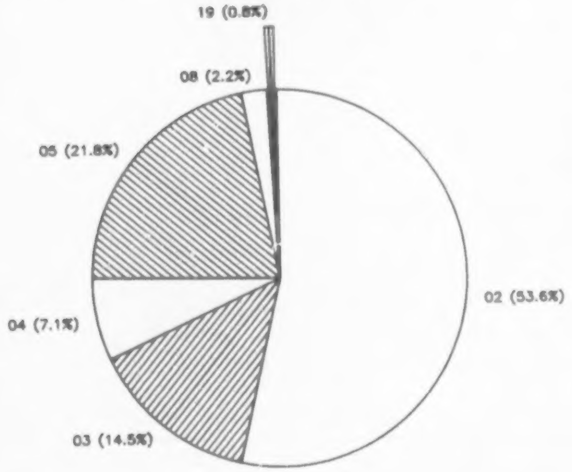
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	318	290	223	227	179	180
Number of Firms	13	11	10	11	9	10
Average Weekly Wages	$269.09	$288.02	$287.50	$319.74	$325.45	$345.32

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	22	11.89	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	32	17.30	**
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	15	8.11	*
SALES	9	4.86	
CLERICAL	24	12.97	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	98	52.97	*****
Precision Inspectors & Testers	14	7.57	*
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	31	16.76	**
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	34	18.38	**

366 COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT 366

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	14	28.6	30	1.4	$243.66
5-9	7	14.3	51	2.4	398.58
10-19	9	18.4	120	5.6	332.06
20-49	7	14.3	196	9.2	508.27
50-99	4	8.2	215	10.1	462.95
100+	8	16.3	1,525	71.4	408.88

1994 Projected Employment: 2,739

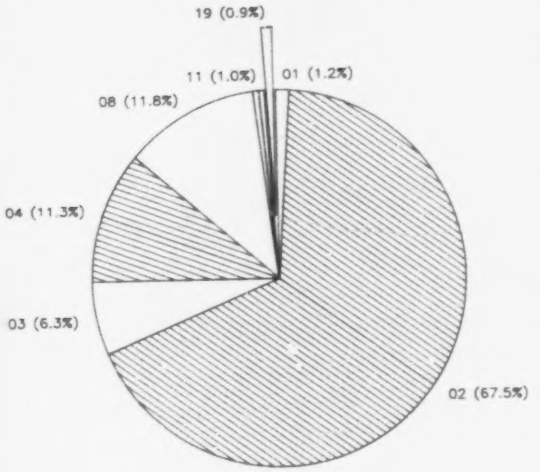
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,752	1,832	2,232	2,299	1,947	2,151
Number of Firms	40	44	53	51	44	40
Average Weekly Wages	$358.67	$385.47	$386.32	$398.18	$413.84	$441.08

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**193**	**9.87**	*
Financial Managers	19	0.97	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	35	1.79	
Administrative Services Managers	13	0.66	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	34	1.74	
Industrial Production Managers	27	1.38	
General Managers/Top Executives	47	2.40	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**420**	**21.48**	***
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.56	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	15	0.77	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	88	4.50	
Mechanical Engineers	14	0.72	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	187	9.57	*
Drafters	36	1.84	
SALES	**99**	**5.06**	*
Sales Reps-Technical	76	3.89	
CLERICAL	**319**	**16.32**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	20	1.02	
Other Secretaries	40	2.05	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	23	1.18	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	38	1.94	
General Office Clerks	33	1.69	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	28	1.43	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	29	1.48	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	33	1.69	
SERVICE	**16**	**0.82**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.05**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**907**	**46.39**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	41	2.10	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	28	1.43	
Production Inspectors & Testers	33	1.69	
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	30	1.53	
Sheet Metal Workers	12	0.61	
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	204	10.43	**
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	304	15.55	**
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	152	7.77	*
Solderers & Brazers	14	0.72	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	16	0.82	

367 ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES 367

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	30	29.4	69	0.8	$334.81
5-9	18	17.6	127	1.4	295.50
10-19	16	15.7	234	2.6	360.79
20-49	15	14.7	451	5.0	363.96
50-99	10	9.8	741	8.2	455.82
100-249	7	6.9	840	9.3	327.90
250+	6	5.9	6,553	72.7	535.62

1994 Projected Employment: 11,157

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,853	6,467	9,263	9,340	8,757	8,934
Number of Firms	60	66	79	95	95	101
Average Weekly Wages	$387.25	$419.84	$426.17	$436.82	$491.92	$549.44

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**743**	**8.46**	*
Financial Managers	64	0.73	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	20	0.23	
Purchasing Managers	19	0.22	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	86	0.98	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	221	2.52	
Industrial Production Managers	149	1.70	
General Managers/Top Executives	100	1.14	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,681**	**30.54**	****
Accountant & Auditors	35	0.40	
Other Financial Specialists	21	0.24	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	87	0.99	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	54	0.62	
Other Management Support Workers	26	0.30	
Chemical Engineers	27	0.31	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	1,244	14.17	**
Industrial Engineers	138	1.57	
Mechanical Engineers	55	0.63	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	355	4.04	
Industrial Engineering Technicians	12	0.14	
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	141	1.61	
Drafters	72	0.82	
Chemists	13	0.15	
Chemical Technicians	23	0.26	
Computer Systems Analysts	70	0.80	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Computer Programmers	15	0.17	
Technical Writers	85	0.97	
Designers	41	0.47	
SALES	**76**	**0.87**	
Sales Engineers	11	0.13	
Sales Reps-Technical	41	0.47	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	0.16	
CLERICAL	**967**	**11.01**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	31	0.35	
Other Secretaries	232	2.64	
Personnel Clerks	29	0.33	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	16	0.18	
Procurement Clerks	15	0.17	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	87	0.99	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	15	0.17	
General Office Clerks	144	1.64	
Computer Operators	39	0.44	
Data Entry Keyers	11	0.13	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	92	1.05	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	90	1.03	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	122	1.39	
SERVICE	**57**	**0.65**	
Janitors & Cleaners	53	0.60	

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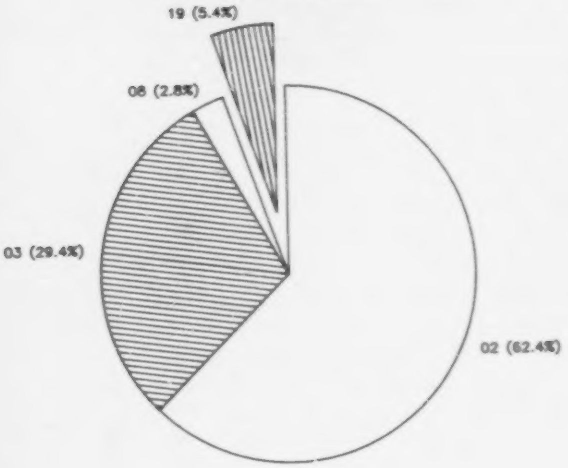
367 ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES 367

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,256**	**48.47**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	26	0.30	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	247	2.81	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	302	3.44	
Production Inspectors & Testers	246	2.80	
Maintenance Mechanics	99	1.13	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	101	1.15	
Precision Instrument Repairers	23	0.26	
Tool & Die Makers	12	0.14	
Machinists	11	0.13	
Sheet Metal Workers	40	0.46	
Other Precision Workers	11	0.13	
Drilling Machine Setters	20	0.23	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	35	0.40	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	22	0.25	
Welding Machine Setters	15	0.17	
Electrolytic Plating Setters	22	0.25	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Electrolytic Plating Operators	76	0.87	
Other Printing Press Setters	17	0.19	
Screen Printing Machine Setters	84	0.96	
Semiconductor Processors	680	7.74	*
Photo Processing Machine Operators	21	0.24	
Cutting & Slicing Machine Operators	25	0.28	
Other Machine Operators	298	3.39	
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	461	5.25	*
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	303	3.45	
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	198	2.26	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	295	3.36	
Coil Winders, Tapers, Finishers	48	0.55	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	334	3.80	
Other Hand Workers	36	0.41	
Other Hand Material Movers	20	0.23	

369 MISC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES 369

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	17.9	10	0.9	$366.21
5-9	5	17.9	36	3.2	438.85
10-19	4	14.3	59	5.2	319.20
20-49	5	17.9	142	12.5	360.95
50-99	5	17.9	296	26.0	384.77
100-249	4	14.3	595	52.3	568.44

1994 Projected Employment: 1,406

Historical Trends

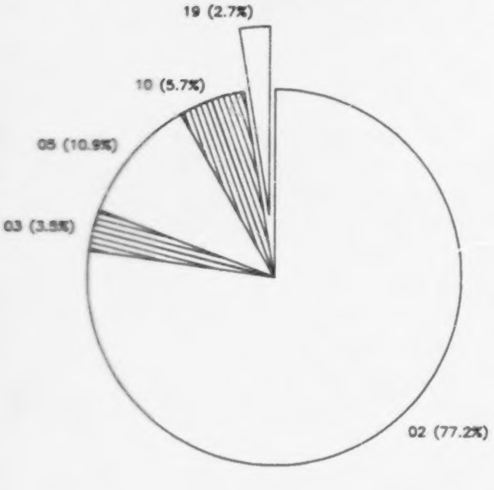
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,122	1,083	1,068	1,099	1,121	1,179
Number of Firms	31	24	23	23	24	25
Average Weekly Wages	$385.59	$420.40	$437.97	$450.86	$480.25	$500.46

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**81**	**7.30**	*
Financial Managers	12	1.08	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	16	1.44	
Industrial Production Managers	14	1.26	
General Managers/Top Executives	30	2.71	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**149**	**13.44**	**
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	17	1.53	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	69	6.22	*
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	26	2.34	
SALES	**33**	**2.98**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	13	1.17	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	11	0.99	
CLERICAL	**116**	**10.46**	**
Other Secretaries	17	1.53	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	17	1.53	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	21	1.89	
General Office Clerks	13	1.17	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**13**	**1.17**	
Janitors & Cleaners	13	1.17	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.09**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**716**	**64.56**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	32	2.89	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	1.26	
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	15	1.35	
Precision Instrument Repairers	13	1.17	
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Operators	15	1.35	
Electrolytic Plating Operators	13	1.17	
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	44	3.97	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	22	1.98	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	303	27.32	***
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	52	4.69	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	26	2.34	
Other Hand Material Movers	34	3.07	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	45	4.06	

371 MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT 371

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	38	45.8	84	1.9	$300.31
5-9	14	16.9	95	2.2	302.72
10-19	8	9.6	104	2.4	299.09
20-49	10	12.0	296	6.8	435.64
50-99	5	6.0	296	6.8	470.64
100+	8	9.6	3,463	79.8	575.00

1994 Projected Employment: 5,204

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,932	3,314	4,286	4,229	4,100	4,669
Number of Firms	75	71	82	77	75	77
Average Weekly Wages	$492.42	$515.11	$505.36	$538.79	$540.66	$543.51

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**299**	**7.31**	*
Financial Managers	31	0.76	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	13	0.32	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	37	0.90	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	43	1.05	
Industrial Production Managers	57	1.39	
General Managers/Top Executives	67	1.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**545**	**13.32**	**
Accountant & Auditors	33	0.81	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	54	1.32	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	21	0.51	
Cost Estimators	13	0.32	
Other Management Support Workers	41	1.00	
Industrial Engineers	39	0.95	
Mechanical Engineers	94	2.30	
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	20	0.49	
Drafters	30	0.73	
Computer Systems Analysts	44	1.08	
Computer Programmers	33	0.81	
Technical Writers	38	0.93	
Designers	16	0.39	
SALES	**87**	**2.13**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	0.27	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	55	1.34	
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	44	1.08	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**499**	**12.19**	**
Other Secretaries	82	2.00	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	23	0.56	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	51	1.25	
General Office Clerks	59	1.44	
Computer Operators	20	0.49	
Data Entry Keyers	11	0.27	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	42	1.03	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	18	0.44	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	34	0.83	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	36	0.88	
SERVICE	**46**	**1.12**	
Janitors & Cleaners	36	0.88	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,617**	**63.94**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	19	0.46	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	77	1.88	
Production Inspectors & Testers	73	1.78	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	50	1.22	
Automotive Mechanics	34	0.83	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	90	2.20	
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	34	0.83	
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	29	0.71	
Electricians	15	0.37	
Other Construction/Mining Workers	37	0.90	
Tool & Die Makers	15	0.37	

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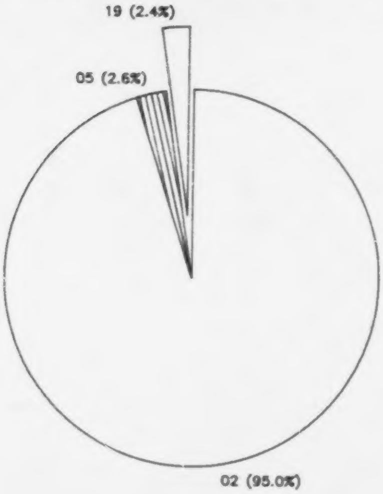
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Machinists	98	2.39
Sheet Metal Workers	164	4.01
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	114	2.79
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	39	0.95
Combination Machine Tool Setters	20	0.49
Combination Machine Tool Operators	25	0.61
Welding Machine Setters	25	0.61
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	12	0.29
Painters-Transportation Equipment	132	3.23
Machine Assemblers	11	0.27
Welders & Cutters	187	4.57
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	17	0.42
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	882	21.55 ***
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	31	0.76
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	11	0.27
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	23	0.56
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	19	0.46
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	171	4.18

372 AIRCRAFT & PARTS 372

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	31.8	14	0.8	$339.08
5-9	5	22.7	32	1.8	287.07
10-19	4	18.2	42	2.4	343.95
20-49	3	13.6	45	2.5	335.63
100+	3	13.6	1,633	92.5	663.73

1994 Projected Employment: 2,241

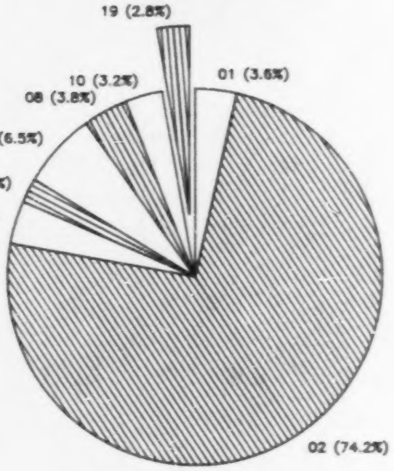
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,202	964	1,132	1,562	1,765	1,959
Number of Firms	10	12	15	15	18	17
Average Weekly Wages	$518.23	$541.48	$567.87	$572.48	$666.32	$669.33

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**28**	**1.57**	
General Managers/Top Executives	12	0.67	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**182**	**10.23**	**
Industrial Engineers	34	1.91	
Mechanical Engineers	20	1.12	
Other Engineers	18	1.01	
Programmers-Num/Tool/Proc Ctrl	20	1.12	
SALES	**14**	**0.79**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	14	0.79	
CLERICAL	**203**	**11.41**	**
Other Secretaries	13	0.73	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	12	0.67	
General Office Clerks	14	0.79	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	80	4.50	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	35	1.97	
SERVICE	**9**	**0.51**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,343**	**75.49**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	54	3.04	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	77	4.33	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	34	1.91	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Aircraft Mechanics	25	1.41	
Aircraft Engine Specialists	44	2.47	
Tool & Die Makers	45	2.53	
Machinists	28	1.57	
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	24	1.35	
Precision Layout Worker-Metal	11	0.62	
Lathe Machine Setters	48	2.70	
Drilling Machine Setters	122	6.86	*
Milling Machine Setters	236	13.27	**
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	134	7.53	*
Machine Forming Operators	13	0.73	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	170	9.56	*
Heat Treating Machine Operators	11	0.62	
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	99	5.56	*
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	20	1.12	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	15	0.84	
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	13	0.73	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	13	0.73	

373 SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPAIRING 373

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	38	50.0	75	2.8	$257.24
5-9	13	17.1	89	3.3	331.33
10-19	7	9.2	91	3.4	383.03
20-49	7	9.2	209	7.7	408.33
50-99	8	10.5	551	20.3	457.68
250+	3	3.9	1,697	62.6	497.96

1994 Projected Employment: 4,217

Historical Trends

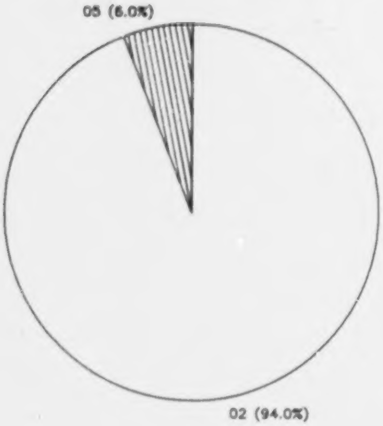
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,576	1,675	1,902	2,322	3,132	2,667
Number of Firms	69	58	63	68	70	75
Average Weekly Wages	$545.91	$465.81	$517.04	$420.47	$520.69	$446.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**134**	**4.27**	
Administrative Services Managers	12	0.38	
Industrial Production Managers	28	0.89	
General Managers/Top Executives	51	1.62	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**49**	**1.56**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	15	0.48	
SALES	**11**	**0.35**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	11	0.35	
CLERICAL	**134**	**4.27**	
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	20	0.64	
Other Secretaries	18	0.57	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	26	0.83	
General Office Clerks	29	0.92	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	22	0.70	
SERVICE	**14**	**0.45**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,797**	**89.10**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	27	0.86	
Maintenance Mechs-Marine Equipment	188	5.99	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.41	
Riggers	126	4.01	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	15	0.48	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Carpenters	176	5.61	*
Electricians	182	5.80	*
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	288	9.17	*
Tool & Die Makers	24	0.76	
Machinists	105	3.35	
Shipfitters	68	2.17	
Sheet Metal Workers	50	1.59	
Boilermakers	183	5.83	*
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	27	0.86	
Painters-Transportation Equipment	219	6.98	*
Other Machine Operators	14	0.45	
Welders & Cutters	384	12.23	**
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	16	0.51	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	85	2.71	
Other Hand Workers	24	0.76	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	26	0.83	
Crane & Tower Operators	36	1.15	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	24	0.76	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	382	12.17	**

374 RAILROAD EQUIPMENT 374

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
10-49	3	50.0	50	10.0	$501.78
100+	3	50.0	452	90.0	427.17

1994 Projected Employment: 725

Historical Trends

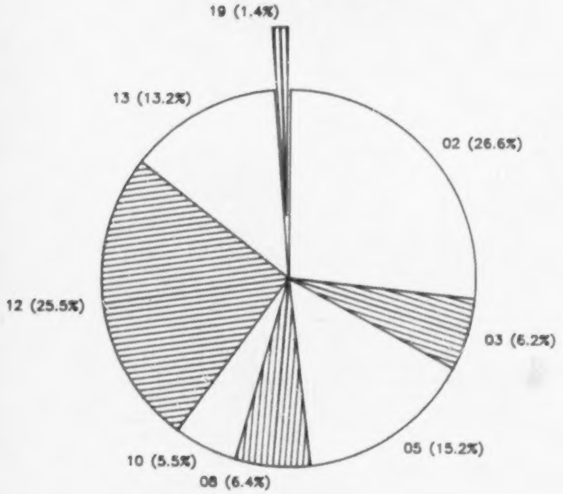
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	608	394	440	368	490	640
Number of Firms	2	2	2	3	3	2
Average Weekly Wages	$558.27	$548.48	$483.87	$515.32	$427.68	$396.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**12**	**2.46**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**37**	**7.60**	*
Other Health Professional & Techs	12	2.46	
SALES	**1**	**0.21**	
CLERICAL	**19**	**3.90**	
SERVICE	**13**	**2.67**	
Guards & Watch Guards	13	2.67	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**405**	**83.16**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	11	2.26	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	26	5.34	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	2.46	
Rail Car Repairers	17	3.49	
Riggers	16	3.29	
Machine Forming Operators	34	6.98	*
Painters-Transportation Equipment	11	2.26	
Welders & Cutters	182	37.37	****
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	66	13.55	**

379 MISC TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT 379

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	14	42.4	28	3.8	$165.11
5-9	5	15.2	32	4.4	241.91
10-19	4	12.1	44	6.0	234.91
20-49	4	12.1	122	16.7	355.21
50-99	3	9.1	213	29.1	374.52
100-249	3	9.1	293	40.0	400.22

1994 Projected Employment: 929

Historical Trends

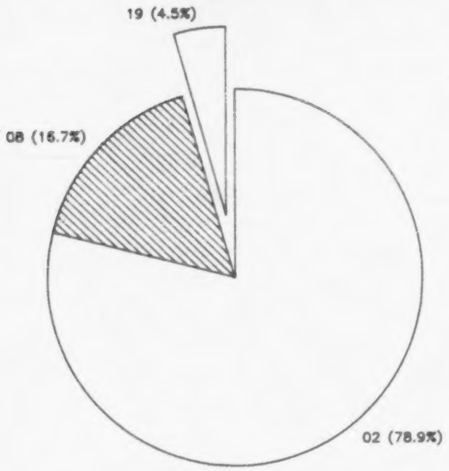
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	590	743	745	695	688	794
Number of Firms	30	27	28	29	28	30
Average Weekly Wages	$336.75	$366.36	$363.98	$358.74	$357.40	$367.03

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**39**	**5.74**	*
Industrial Production Managers	12	1.77	
General Managers/Top Executives	14	2.06	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**16**	**2.36**	
SALES	**42**	**6.19**	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	22	3.24	
CLERICAL	**50**	**7.36**	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	1.91	
General Office Clerks	12	1.77	
SERVICE	**6**	**0.88**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**526**	**77.47**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	11	1.62	
Carpenters	20	2.95	
Machinists	18	2.65	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	21	3.09	
Punch Machine Setters	13	1.91	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	12	1.77	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	13	1.91	
Welders & Cutters	27	3.98	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	272	40.06	*****
Other Hand Material Movers	15	2.21	

381 ENGINEERING & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS 381

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	45.5	18	4.5	$397.04
5-9	4	18.2	24	5.9	299.34
10-49	4	18.2	82	20.3	554.28
50-99	4	18.2	280	69.3	415.73

1994 Projected Employment: 547

Historical Trends

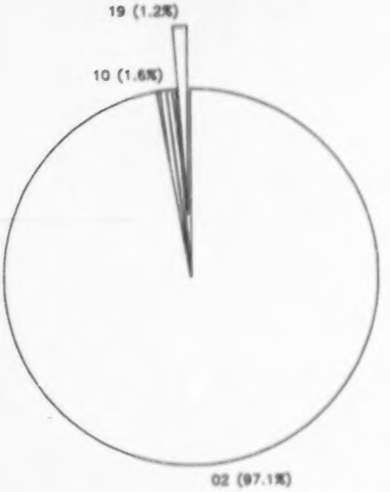
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	180	178	288	311	408	480
Number of Firms	13	13	15	17	19	20
Average Weekly Wages	$304.18	$369.41	$389.22	$383.08	$435.42	$480.61

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**35**	**8.75**	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**68**	**17.00**	**
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	19	4.75	
Other Engineers	12	3.00	
Drafters	14	3.50	
SALES	**22**	**5.50**	*
Sales Reps-Technical	14	3.50	
CLERICAL	**60**	**15.00**	**
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	12	3.00	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**5**	**1.25**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**210**	**52.50**	*****
Precision Inspectors & Testers	19	4.75	
Machinists	11	2.75	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	29	7.25	*
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	11	2.75	
Welders & Cutters	24	6.00	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	62	15.50	**

382 MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEVICES 382

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	12	35.3	30	0.3	$385.55
5-9	4	11.8	30	0.3	353.66
10-19	3	8.8	29	0.3	376.46
20-49	5	14.7	160	1.5	517.43
50-99	4	11.8	260	2.4	704.47
100-249	3	8.8	289	2.7	461.02
250+	3	8.8	9,923	92.6	552.21

1994 Projected Employment: 8,993

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	14,333	12,346	11,881	11,944	10,726	9,483
Number of Firms	21	22	25	29	28	29
Average Weekly Wages	$421.87	$444.22	$498.60	$507.53	$586.11	$568.18

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,436**	**13.40**	**
Financial Managers	112	1.05	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	50	0.47	
Purchasing Managers	25	0.23	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	170	1.59	
Administrative Services Managers	61	0.57	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	383	3.57	
Industrial Production Managers	241	2.25	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	42	0.39	
General Managers/Top Executives	72	0.67	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3,829**	**35.73**	****
Accountant & Auditors	94	0.88	
Other Financial Specialists	73	0.68	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	106	0.99	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	102	0.95	
Cost Estimators	11	0.10	
Other Management Support Workers	52	0.49	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	868	8.10	*
Industrial Engineers	244	2.28	
Mechanical Engineers	148	1.38	
Other Engineers	466	4.35	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	605	5.65	*
Drafters	108	1.01	
Chemists	13	0.12	
Other Physical Scientists	18	0.17	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Computer Systems Analysts	274	2.56	
Computer Programmers	77	0.72	
Operations Systems Researchers	100	0.93	
Lawyers	11	0.10	
Librarians	17	0.16	
Technical Writers	97	0.91	
Designers	24	0.22	
SALES	**102**	**0.95**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	0.10	
Sales Engineers	38	0.35	
Sales Reps-Technical	12	0.11	
CLERICAL	**1,992**	**18.59**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	62	0.58	
Other Secretaries	409	3.82	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	45	0.42	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	31	0.29	
Personnel Clerks	31	0.29	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	82	0.77	
Procurement Clerks	12	0.11	
Statistical Clerks	18	0.17	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	152	1.42	
General Office Clerks	131	1.22	
Computer Operators	73	0.68	
Data Entry Keyers	43	0.40	

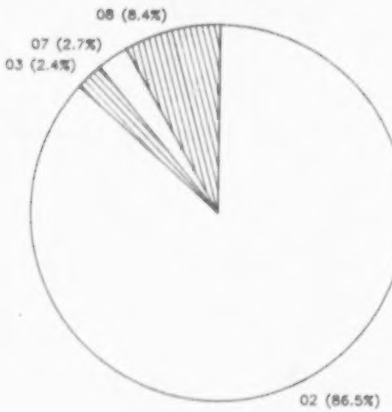
(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	15	0.14	
Other Office Machine Operators	22	0.21	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	17	0.16	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	263	2.45	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	395	3.69	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	63	0.59	
SERVICE	**170**	**1.59**	
Other Service Supervisors	17	0.16	
Guards & Watch Guards	21	0.20	
Janitors & Cleaners	132	1.23	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,187**	**29.74**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	34	0.32	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	39	0.36	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	218	2.03	
Production Inspectors & Testers	63	0.59	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	216	2.02	
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	21	0.20	
Precision Instrument Repairers	20	0.19	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	154	1.44	
Tool & Die Makers	59	0.55	
Precision Instrument Makers	37	0.35	
Machinists	94	0.88	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Sheet Metal Workers	58	0.54	
Other Precision Workers	52	0.49	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	57	0.53	
Machine Forming Operators	11	0.10	
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	50	0.47	
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Operators	25	0.23	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Setters	11	0.10	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	19	0.18	
Offset Litho Press Setters	25	0.23	
Photoengraving & Litho Mach Opers	12	0.11	
Bindery Machine Operators	19	0.18	
Semiconductor Processors	340	3.17	
Coat/Paint/Spraying Mach Opers	18	0.17	
Other Machine Setters	118	1.10	
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	116	1.08	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	145	1.35	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	904	8.44	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	94	0.88	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	21	0.20	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	13	0.12	
Other Transport Related Workers	15	0.14	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	40	0.37	

383 OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS & LENSES 383

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	25.0	8	1.3	$290.98
5-19	3	25.0	22	3.5	387.58
20-49	3	25.0	79	12.7	415.10
50+	3	25.0	515	82.5	500.78

1994 Projected Employment: 718

Historical Trends

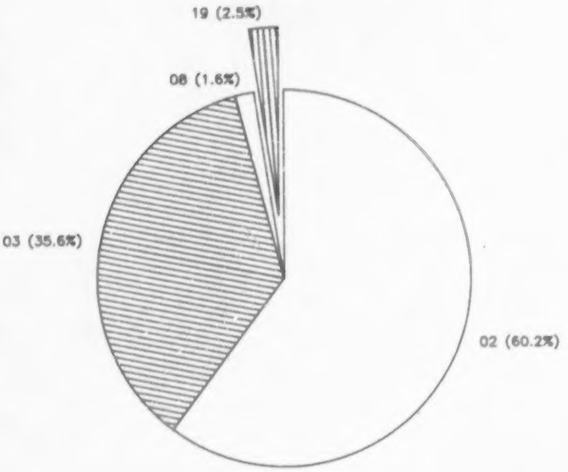
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	490	517	567	633	623	607
Number of Firms	5	9	9	9	9	8
Average Weekly Wages	$374.99	$391.16	$427.90	$441.77	$504.81	$511.62

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**70**	**11.36** **
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	13	2.11
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	13	2.11
Industrial Production Managers	11	1.79
General Managers/Top Executives	22	3.57
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**91**	**14.77** **
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	12	1.95
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	13	2.11
SALES	**15**	**2.44**
CLERICAL	**125**	**20.29** ***
Other Secretaries	23	3.73
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	2.27
General Office Clerks	12	1.95
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	22	3.57

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	**13**	**2.11**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**302**	**49.03** *****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	17	2.76
Production Inspectors & Testers	18	2.92
Precision Instrument Repairers	12	1.95
Machinists	27	4.38
Precision Optical Goods Workers	65	10.55 **
Lathe Machine Setters	37	6.01 *
Drilling Machine Setters	11	1.79
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	15	2.44
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	17	2.76
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	12	1.95

384 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES 384

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	29	49.2	62	4.6	$407.46
5-9	12	20.3	81	6.0	396.19
10-19	5	8.5	62	4.6	505.20
20-49	5	8.5	135	9.9	372.72
50-99	4	6.8	226	16.6	361.77
100+	4	6.8	792	58.3	484.10

1994 Projected Employment: 1,645

Historical Trends

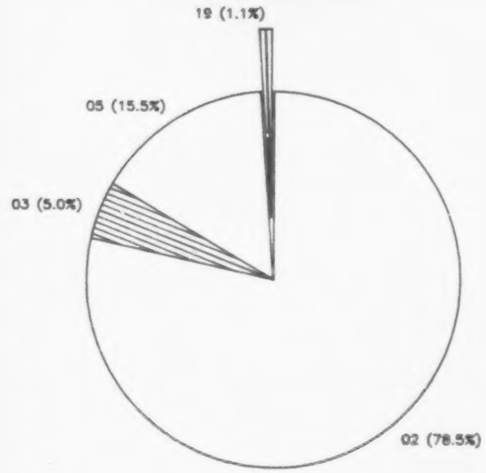
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,574	1,479	1,384	1,515	1,225	1,271
Number of Firms	57	54	60	58	49	55
Average Weekly Wages	$391.66	$406.86	$413.21	$422.89	$456.57	$480.90

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**144**	**9.99**	*
Financial Managers	15	1.04	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	21	1.46	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	25	1.73	
Industrial Production Managers	32	2.22	
General Managers/Top Executives	34	2.36	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**257**	**17.83**	**
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	23	1.60	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	20	1.39	
Mechanical Engineers	26	1.80	
Other Engineers	25	1.73	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	69	4.79	
Drafters	11	0.76	
SALES	**42**	**2.91**	
Sales Reps-Technical	20	1.39	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	12	0.83	
CLERICAL	**249**	**17.28**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	18	1.25	
Adjustment Clerks	17	1.18	
Other Secretaries	48	3.33	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	11	0.76	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	29	2.01	
General Office Clerks	16	1.11	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	30	2.08	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	19	1.32	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	27	1.87	
SERVICE	**10**	**0.69**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.21**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**736**	**51.08**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	45	3.12	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	14	0.97	
Production Inspectors & Testers	13	0.90	
Machinists	26	1.80	
Medical Appliance Makers	66	4.58	
Combination Machine Tool Setters	46	3.19	
Combination Machine Tool Operators	27	1.87	
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	11	0.76	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	14	0.97	
Other Machine Setters	12	0.83	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	74	5.14	*
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	42	2.91	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	214	14.85	**
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	11	0.76	
Hand Packers & Packagers	20	1.39	

385 OPHTHALMIC GOODS 385

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	8	53.3	17	9.4	$301.05
10-19	4	26.7	50	27.6	281.10
20-99	3	20.0	114	63.0	312.69

1994 Projected Employment: 206

Historical Trends

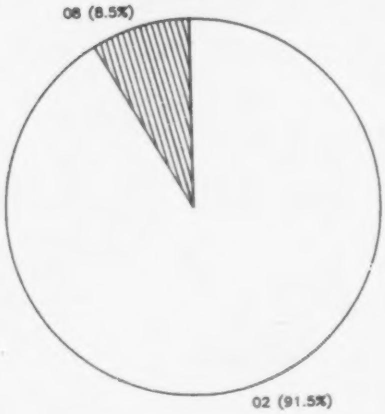
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	153	141	156	165	170	197
Number of Firms	12	10	12	13	11	11
Average Weekly Wages	$290.54	$286.71	$291.78	$285.57	$310.66	$323.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	13	7.56 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	5	2.91
SALES	2	1.16
CLERICAL	44	25.58 ***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	1	0.58
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	107	62.21 *****
Precision Optical Goods Workers	94	54.65 *****

386 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES 386

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	4	57.1	13	13.5	$220.79
20-99	3	42.9	83	86.5	493.91

1994 Projected Employment: 113

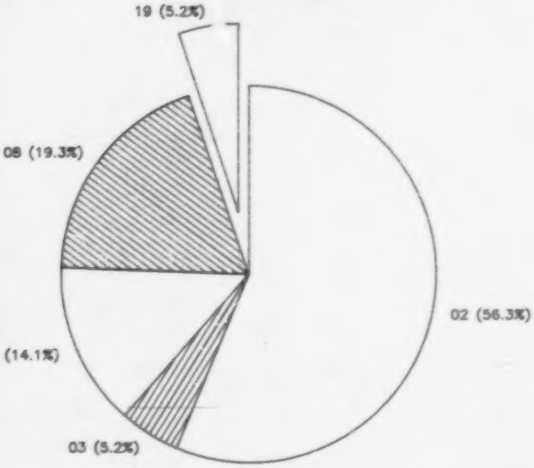
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	81	72	75	90	98	91
Number of Firms	4	4	4	4	4	4
Average Weekly Wages	$404.48	$455.76	$444.65	$461.70	$452.79	$498.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	10	10.64 **	CLERICAL	28	29.79 ***
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	9	9.57 *	SERVICE	1	1.06
SALES	3	3.19	PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	43	45.74 *****

391 JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & PLATED WARE 391

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	64.3	37	26.8	$269.29
5-9	5	17.9	29	21.0	314.71
10-49	5	17.9	72	52.2	359.90

1994 Projected Employment: 200

Historical Trends

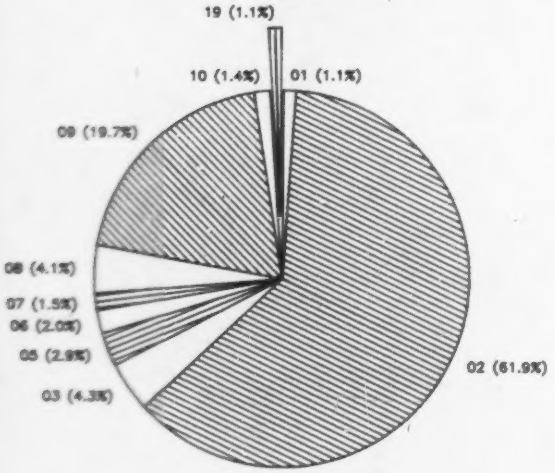
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	121	132	138	143	143	119
Number of Firms	22	23	24	25	23	27
Average Weekly Wages	$289.83	$317.92	$319.37	$321.79	$327.19	$349.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	18	12.33 **
General Managers/Top Executives	13	8.90 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	4	2.74
SALES	4	2.74
CLERICAL	40	27.40 ***
General Office Clerks	17	11.64 **

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	4	2.74
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	76	52.05 *****
Jewelers & Silversmiths	23	15.75 **
Precision Hand Worker-Jewelry	28	19.18 **

394 TOYS & SPORTING GOODS 394

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	32	46.4	69	5.3	$180.00
5-9	17	24.6	110	8.4	221.96
10-19	7	10.1	93	7.1	308.84
20-49	6	8.7	168	12.8	356.94
50-99	4	5.8	230	17.5	365.61
100+	3	4.3	641	48.9	312.96

1994 Projected Employment: 1,634

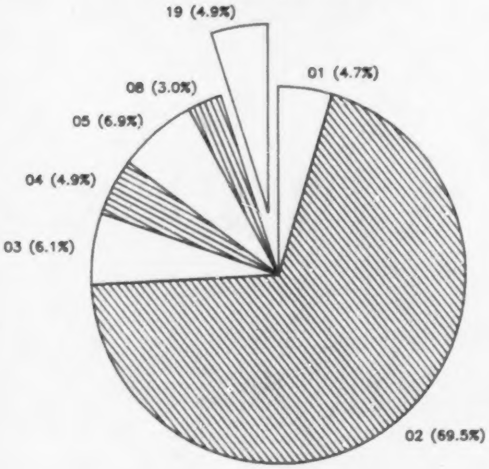
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,061	995	1,177	1,120	1,178	1,621
Number of Firms	51	49	54	55	62	73
Average Weekly Wages	$277.50	$284.94	$287.76	$312.03	$318.48	$311.84

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**73**	**6.23**	*
Industrial Production Managers	20	1.71	
General Managers/Top Executives	36	3.07	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**44**	**3.76**	
Designers	12	1.02	
SALES	**32**	**2.73**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	20	1.71	
CLERICAL	**176**	**15.03**	**
Other Secretaries	25	2.13	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	18	1.54	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	22	1.88	
General Office Clerks	34	2.90	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	34	2.90	
SERVICE	**19**	**1.62**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**827**	**70.62**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	51	4.36	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	1.11	
Carpenters	12	1.02	
Tool & Die Makers	17	1.45	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	27	2.31	
Machine Forming Operators	33	2.82	
Plastic Mold/Cast Machine Operators	50	4.27	
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	35	2.99	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	25	2.13	
Other Machine Operators	20	1.71	
Welders & Cutters	21	1.79	
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	17	1.45	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	283	24.17	***
Other Hand Workers	64	5.47	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	12	1.02	

399 MISC MANUFACTURES 399

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	46	52.3	86	8.8	$203.97
5-9	15	17.0	99	10.1	334.90
10-19	13	14.8	177	18.1	376.68
20-49	11	12.5	321	32.8	398.74
50-249	3	3.4	295	30.2	296.58

1994 Projected Employment: 1,298

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	835	821	868	913	935	1,073
Number of Firms	69	70	76	79	80	91
Average Weekly Wages	$312.12	$336.28	$332.16	$339.91	$337.94	$346.02

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**80**	**8.57**	*
Industrial Production Managers	12	1.29	
General Managers/Top Executives	64	6.86	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**45**	**4.82**	
Designers	23	2.47	
SALES	**78**	**8.36**	*
Sales Reps-Technical	20	2.14	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	54	5.79	*
CLERICAL	**142**	**15.22**	**
Other Secretaries	18	1.93	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	15	1.61	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	38	4.07	
General Office Clerks	25	2.68	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	25	2.68	
SERVICE	**10**	**1.07**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**578**	**61.95**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	33	3.54	
Carpenters	22	2.36	
Electricians	36	3.86	
Sheet Metal Workers	30	3.22	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	15	1.61	
Precision Design Decorators/Painters	11	1.18	
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	16	1.71	
Screen Printing Machine Setters	18	1.93	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	29	3.11	
Other Machine Operators	21	2.25	
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	17	1.82	
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	22	2.36	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	132	14.15	**
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	13	1.39	
Hand Packers & Packagers	54	5.79	*

Industry Description

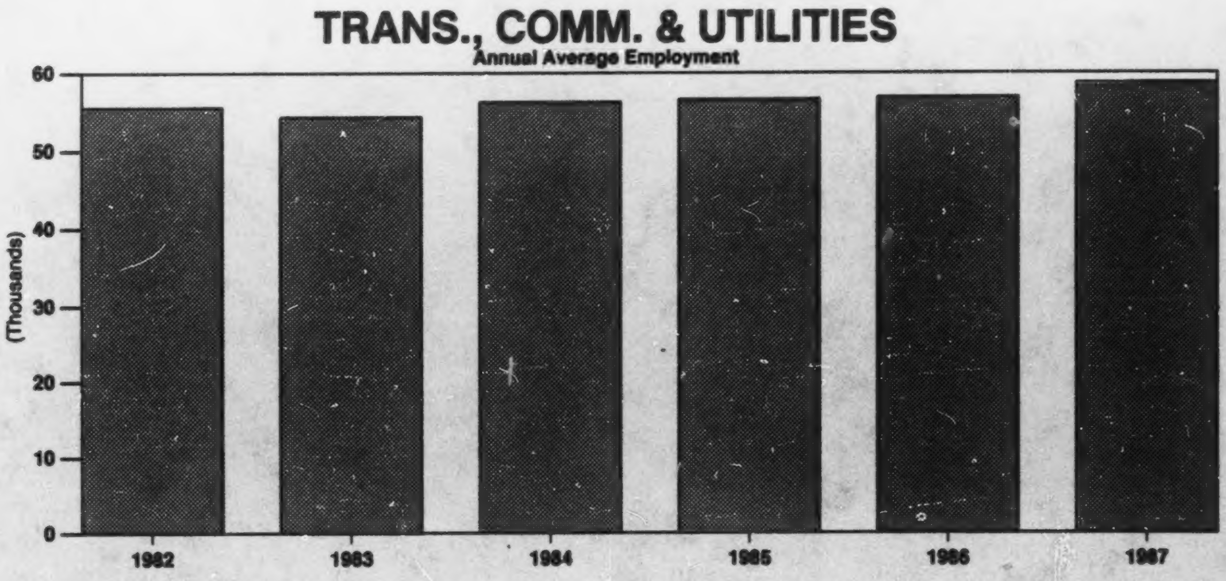
Transportation, Communication & Utilities

This division includes establishments providing to general public or to other business enterprises passenger and freight transportation, communication services, electricity, gas, steam, water or sanitary services, and the U.S. Postal Service.

For many of the industries in this division, the establishments have activities, workers, and physical facilities distributed over an extensive geographic area. For this division, the establishment is represented by a relatively permanent office, shop, station, terminal, warehouse, etc. which is either (1) directly responsible for supervising such activities, or (2) the base from which personnel operate to carry out these activities. Many of the industries are engaged in various related activities. For example, establishments concerned with supplying electric energy, including the generating station, the network or system of transmission and distribution facilities, as well as maintenance, repair, and meter reading are all classified in the same electric services industry.

Those establishments which perform such activities as maintenance and repair of the physical facilities, and repair of railroad cars and engines are classified as Construction or Manufacturing if they serve other companies, but are included here if they do not. Separate industries are included in this division for terminal and maintenance services, where they are important, but otherwise these activities are included with industries which they serve.

The establishments classified in this division furnish services to the general public or to other business enterprise; establishments which furnish similar services only to other establishments of the same enterprise are classified as auxiliary to the establishments or units of the enterprise which they serve. However, separate establishments primarily engaged in long-distance hauling, stevedoring, water transportation or pipe line transportation are classified according to their activity and not as auxiliaries, even though they serve only establishments of the same company.



Industry Analysis

Transportation, Communication & Utilities

David Cooke

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU) is a broad segment of Oregon's economy which in 1988 employed 73,500. This figure includes 7,900 with the U.S. Post Office and 2,000 with the Bonneville Power Administration. These two federal agencies are not included in the TCU industry profiles section of this publication, but are included in the federal government section.

Transportation, with employment of 48,100, is the largest of the three major groups, followed by utilities (12,800) and then communications (12,700). A further breakdown of each major group gives a clearer picture of the importance of each industry in Oregon's economy and also provides a framework to analyze past trends and estimate future projections. In transportation, trucking (19,500) makes up 40% of all transportation employment and accounts for more workers than either communications or utilities. Railroads (3,900), air transportation and services (3,200), local & suburban transportation (3,100), arrangement of transportation (2,430), and water transportation (1,900) make up another 30% of Oregon's transportation employment. In communications, the telephone industry (8,100) dominates. Radio & TV broadcasting account for 3,100. In utilities, electric services (6,400) are by far the largest Oregon employers. Natural gas distribution (1,400) and sanitary services (1,300) are also significant components of utilities.

To cover the major sectors of TCU, this article will briefly discuss only the major industries in this broad industry group.

Railroads

Railroad employment in Oregon has steadily declined in Oregon over the last twenty years. Less than half the number of workers are now employed in this industry than there were in the late 1960s.

Despite Oregon's employment decline, the last two years have seen the highest-ever railroad traffic at the national level, as industrial production and foreign trade have increased. Much of the recent employment decline is due to early retirement and employee "buy-out" programs intended to reduce labor costs. Work rule changes and technology advances have also contributed to decreased employment requirements.

Competition from other transportation modes is a major factor affecting railroads. Although the railroads' share of total freight ton-miles and tonnage in the U.S. has declined throughout the second half of the century, it has now generally stabilized. Since financial difficulties in the 1970s, the railroads' financial conditions, physical conditions, and safety record have improved.

Outlook

Modest traffic growth of 1.0% to 1.5% is projected nationally through 1993. These projections are based on assumptions of continued moderate growth of the national economy. Railroad traffic volume is heavily dependent on the strength of industrial production. Performance of certain Oregon industries such as agriculture, paper, and construction will continue to be primary factors in the strength of the Oregon railroad industry.

. . . many factors other than just the changing economic climate have been affecting trucking.

Trucking

Trucking, like many of the state's industries, has weathered the recession of the early 1980s and rebuilt employment to record levels in the latter half of the decade. In 1979, at the height of a strong Oregon economy, trucking & warehousing had reached an employment level of 18,100. In the next three years, employment retracted to 16,000. Since then the industry has expanded to 1988 employment of 22,000. Within the last ten years, many factors other than just the changing economic climate have been affecting trucking.

The deregulation acts of 1980 have resulted in dramatic changes in the trucking industry. For one, the mix of companies has changed. Now, more companies are providing a nationwide service and coast-to-coast capabilities while many smaller, inefficient carriers have been forced out of business. As a result, shippers can now deal with a few carriers that can offer reliable quality and comprehensive service. With many of the largely artificial boundaries of transportation modes eliminated, not only trucking, but also all traditional transportation industries are changing the way they market their services. This has resulted in more reliable, fine-tuned, custom-tailored transportation service.

Another factor affecting the industry is improvements in efficiency. Improved data processing, communications, and management techniques have contributed to lower national transportations costs. In 1987, the total U.S. freight bill was roughly $55 billion less than its equivalent percent of GNP for 1980 would have been.

Along with the regulatory changes and efficiency improvements in the industry, there are also changing labor market conditions. The following conditions have recently been producing a tightening labor market:

- Real wages in trucking have fallen sharply since deregulation, and according to BLS and academic studies, finding enough drivers to work at these wages is getting more difficult.
- Unionization in trucking has been shrinking in the 1980s.
- Federal and state authorities have strengthened efforts to eliminate multiple driver's licenses.
- Drug and alcohol testing and electronic devices to monitor speed and driving time are job-related issues.
- Many carriers are pushing for more company employee drivers as opposed to owner/operators to achieve better vehicle utilization, better control over service reliability, and better insurance rates.

Outlook

Heavy truck sales are at their highest level since the deregulation in 1980. This high rate of investment by carriers in new equipment strongly suggests widespread confidence in the next several years for intercity trucking.

The fastest growing segment will be in value-added telecommunications and data communications services, . . .

Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication services is another industry in TCU, along with trucking, airlines, and electric utilities, which continues to resolve the long-term consequences of deregulation of the early 1980s. Currently three major companies dominate the long distance telecommunications market: AT&T, MCI, and US Sprint. In Oregon, a handful of other companies compete in this market by leasing the circuits from AT&T and reselling them to the public.

Another commonality that telecommunication services has with much of TCU is that the industry is directly affected by the strength of the economy as a whole. When housing starts are up, more telephone access lines are installed, and when businesses experience prosperity, higher calling volumes result meaning greater telephone company revenues.

Application of technological advances will result in much of the growth in telecommunications. Facsimile machines will be used more. This method of data transmittal will take away some of the postal market while creating a market of its own. Cellular phones are receiving much media attention lately and are gaining in popularity. Another advancement in telecommunications is Integrated Services Digital Network, which allows voice, data, text, and video communications to travel simultaneously down the same transmission path.

Outlook

According to the **1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook**, domestic revenues in telecommunications services are expected to increase at an annual rate of 8% during the next 5 years. The fastest growing segment will be in value-added telecommunications and data communications services, which should experience growth rates of over 15% in the next few years.

For both transportation and communications & utilities, the graphs show growth through every year in the projected period . . .

Electric Utilities

In Oregon, privately owned utilities supply roughly 70% of the state's electric energy. Municipally owned, cooperative, and people's utility districts supply the balance.

Employment in the Oregon utilities industry grew by 2,000 in the late 1970s. Throughout the 1980s, the industry has remained at a relatively constant level of 9,000. Some firms have grown in that time, while others have experienced significant employment cutbacks. Electric utility output is bumping the upper limit of short-term potential demand and the utility companies are diversifying into nonregulated industries. One of the most common fields for utilities to enter is financial services. The utilities have an advantage in this sector because they can capitalize on their existing computer resources, customer base and transaction handling capability. Other common areas of diversification for these utilities are real estate and communications.

Outlook

According to the November 1988 "Forecast of Electricity Use in the Pacific Northwest" issued by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Northwest Power Planning Council, the most likely electricity use forecast calls for an annual rate of growth of 1.4% through the year 2010. The report also projects five estimates for electricity loads, ranging from 0.0% to 2.7% growth per year for the next twenty-two years. This large range of uncertainty about future needs for electricity resources leaves in question the number of new employees that will be needed in this industry in the future. Even if electricity consumption increases at say, 1.5% per year, this does not mean that employment will grow by the same rate.

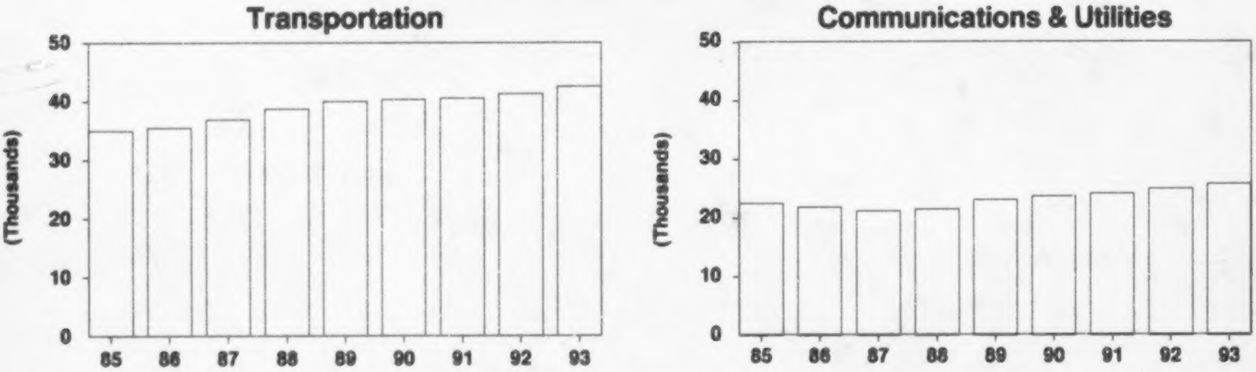
Employment Projections

The following graphs illustrate employment projections for transportation and for communications & utilities. The employment projections are taken from the state's official "Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast". The numbers through 1988 are actual counts, while the numbers for 1989 through 1993 are projections. These forecasts are derived by simulation of an econometric model of the economy. The model uses the Wharton Econometrics national forecast to drive the Oregon forecast. The results for Oregon are then modified as needed on judgmental grounds. The forecasts are prepared by Ann Hanus, state economist, after consultation with the Executive Department Economic Advisory Committee and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors.

For both transportation and communications & utilities, the graphs show growth through every year in the projected period 1989 through 1993. Transportation employment adds about 1,700 jobs per year between 1986 and 1988, then slows growth to roughly 700 additional jobs per year in the projected years 1989 through 1993. Communications & utilities, which shows a decline in employment in 1986 and 1987, is projected to regain those losses and grow by 900 in both 1989 and 1990 and slow to an annual growth of near 500 per year in 1991, 1992, and 1993.

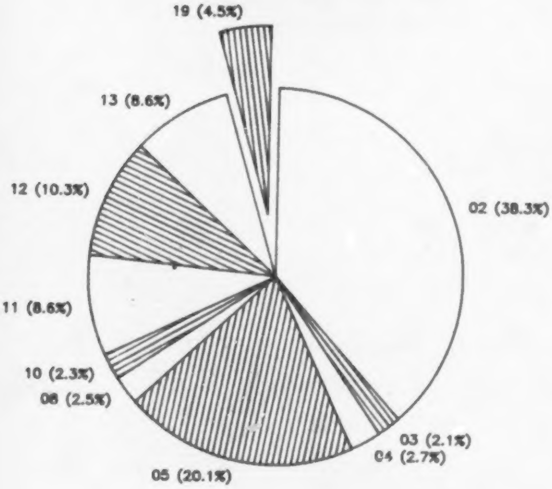
Non-government Employment

(1989-1993 is projected)



401 RAILROADS 401

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	NA	NA	32	0.8	NA
5-9	NA	NA	30	0.7	NA
10-19	NA	NA	23	0.6	NA
20-49	NA	NA	26	0.6	NA
50-99	NA	NA	165	4.0	NA
250+	NA	NA	3,843	93.3	NA

1994 Projected Employment: 3,400

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,011	5,389	5,355	4,885	4,301	3,949
Number of Firms	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average Weekly Wages	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**195**	**4.57**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	25	0.59	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	26	0.61	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	0.40	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**136**	**3.19**	
Other Management Support Workers	38	0.89	
Other Engineers	33	0.77	
SALES	**32**	**0.75**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	0.26	
Sales Agents-Business Services	12	0.28	
CLERICAL	**576**	**13.50**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	36	0.84	
Adjustment Clerks	11	0.26	
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	48	1.12	
Stenographers	18	0.42	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	22	0.52	
General Office Clerks	278	6.52	*
Data Entry Keyers	38	0.89	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	47	1.10	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	23	0.54	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	14	0.33	
SERVICE	**43**	**1.01**	
Guards & Watch Guards	12	0.28	
Janitors & Cleaners	18	0.42	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,285**	**76.99**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	50	1.17	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	83	1.95	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	89	2.09	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	74	1.73	
Line Supv-Other	15	0.35	
Transportation Inspectors	95	2.23	
Rail Car Repairers	155	3.63	
Signal/Track Switch Maintainers	23	0.54	
Elec Install/Repairers-Trans Equip	15	0.35	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	84	1.97	
Carpenters	77	1.80	
Electricians	42	0.98	
Rail Laying/Maint Equipment Opers	154	3.61	
Other Construction Trades Workers	32	0.75	
Machinists	40	0.94	
Sheet Metal Workers	36	0.84	
Other Machine Operators	54	1.27	
Welders & Cutters	50	1.17	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	23	0.54	
Railroad Conductors/Yardmasters	310	7.27	*
Locomotive Engineers	315	7.38	*
Rail Yard Engineers & Hostlers	18	0.42	

(cont. on next page)

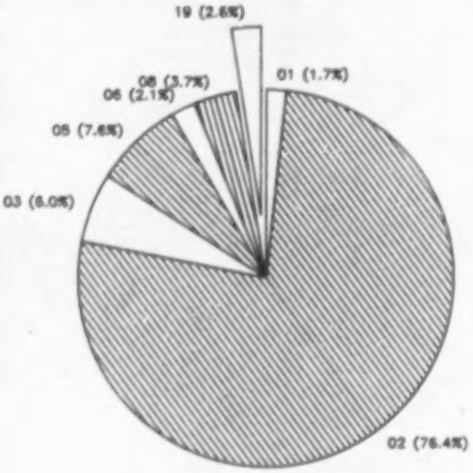
RAILROADS

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Locomotive Firers	37	0.87	
RR Brakemen & Switch Operators	799	18.73	**
Other Rail Operators/Controllers	35	0.82	
Bridge, Lock, Lighthouse Tenders	27	0.63	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Other Transport Related Workers	20	0.47	
Hoist & Winch Operators	30	0.70	
Crane & Tower Operators	17	0.40	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	451	10.57	**

411 LOCAL & SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION 411

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	23	36.5	50	1.7	$154.72
5-9	11	17.5	71	2.4	223.05
10-19	8	12.7	110	3.7	222.33
20-49	10	15.9	267	9.1	173.58
50-99	5	7.9	327	11.1	328.74
100+	6	9.5	2,113	71.9	470.69

1994 Projected Employment: 3,865

Historical Trends

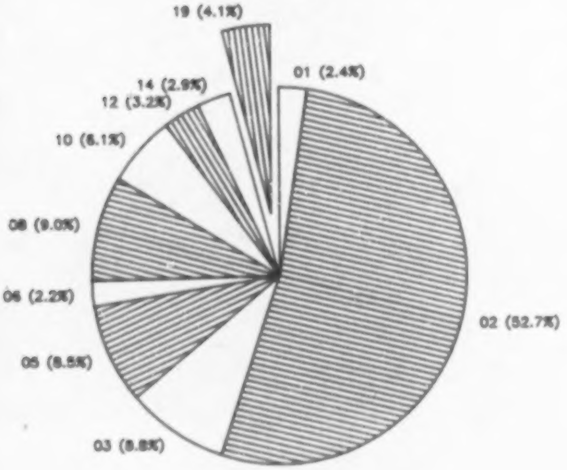
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,716	2,876	2,789	2,813	2,911	3,079
Number of Firms	43	48	54	57	60	57
Average Weekly Wages	$397.35	$414.40	$430.07	$409.76	$404.44	$409.17

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**114**	**3.91**	
Administrative Services Managers	12	0.41	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	58	1.99	
General Managers/Top Executives	12	0.41	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**517**	**17.75**	**
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	11	0.38	
Other Management Support Workers	16	0.55	
Urban & Regional Planners	13	0.45	
Emergency Medical Technicians	364	12.50	**
Public Relations Specialists	16	0.55	
SALES	**8**	**0.27**	
CLERICAL	**297**	**10.20**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	13	0.45	
Bill & Account Collectors	13	0.45	
Other Secretaries	43	1.48	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	17	0.58	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	22	0.76	
General Office Clerks	21	0.72	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	50	1.72	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	33	1.13	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	0.38	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	15	0.51	
SERVICE	**178**	**6.11**	*
Ambulance Drivers & Attendants	153	5.25	*
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	11	0.38	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.03**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,798**	**61.72**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	28	0.96	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	36	1.24	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	0.48	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	210	7.21	*
Bus Drivers	1,280	43.94	*****
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	113	3.88	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	90	3.09	

412 TAXICABS 412

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	15	38.5	36	8.7	$161.65
5-9	11	28.2	78	18.8	148.49
10-49	10	25.6	146	35.3	164.34
50-99	3	7.7	154	37.2	137.73

1994 Projected Employment: 498

Historical Trends

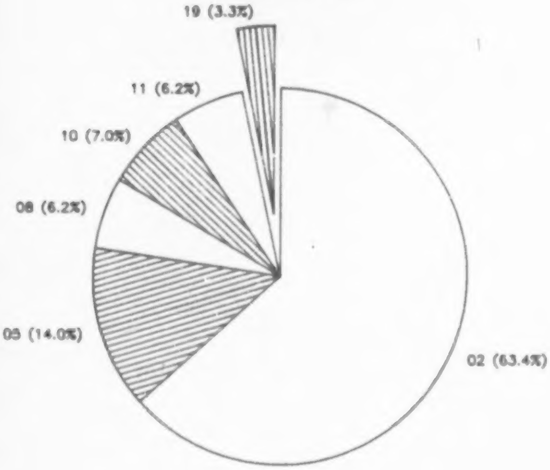
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	448	393	375	404	434	393
Number of Firms	32	30	29	32	33	33
Average Weekly Wages	$110.55	$126.36	$160.67	$159.74	$139.48	$157.74

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	27	6.24	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	26	6.00	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	1	0.23	
SALES	4	0.92	
CLERICAL	95	21.94	***
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	3.00	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	69	15.94	**
SERVICE	3	0.69	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	303	69.98	*****
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	284	65.59	*****

413 INTERCITY HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION 413

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	26.7	6	2.4	$234.26
5-9	4	26.7	26	10.5	276.80
10-19	4	26.7	44	17.8	405.08
20-249	3	20.0	171	69.2	443.89

1994 Projected Employment: 294

Historical Trends

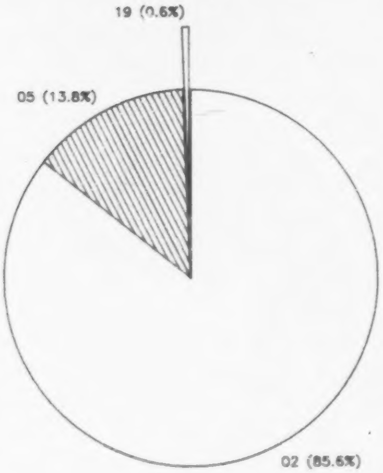
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	503	389	319	292	257	183
Number of Firms	15	14	13	12	12	11
Average Weekly Wages	$399.11	$412.68	$439.51	$427.83	$437.31	$379.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**16**	**6.15**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	12	4.62	
SALES	**16**	**6.15**	*
CLERICAL	**24**	**9.23**	*
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	12	4.62	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.38**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**203**	**78.08**	*****
Bus Drivers	144	55.38	*****
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	16	6.15	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	35	13.46	**

414 TRANSPORTATION CHARTER SERVICE 414

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	30.0	4	2.5	$200.30
10-19	4	40.0	47	29.2	173.89
50-99	3	30.0	110	68.3	307.00

1994 Projected Employment: 190

Historical Trends

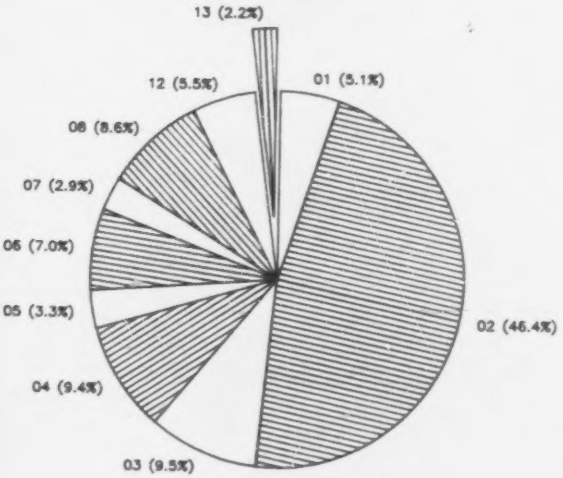
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	99	109	134	160	165	151
Number of Firms	5	5	6	7	6	6
Average Weekly Wages	$213.20	$212.29	$241.66	$259.38	$268.56	$279.61

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**6**	**3.66**	
SALES	**1**	**0.61**	
CLERICAL	**24**	**14.63**	**
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	11	6.71	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**10**	**6.10**	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**123**	**75.00**	*****
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	17	10.37	**
Bus Drivers	103	62.80	*****

415 SCHOOL BUSES 415

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	7	16.3	28	1.8	$136.90
10-19	14	32.6	189	12.4	165.47
20-49	12	27.9	351	23.0	157.45
50-99	5	11.6	279	18.3	174.51
100+	5	11.6	676	44.4	155.62

1994 Projected Employment: 1,766

Historical Trends

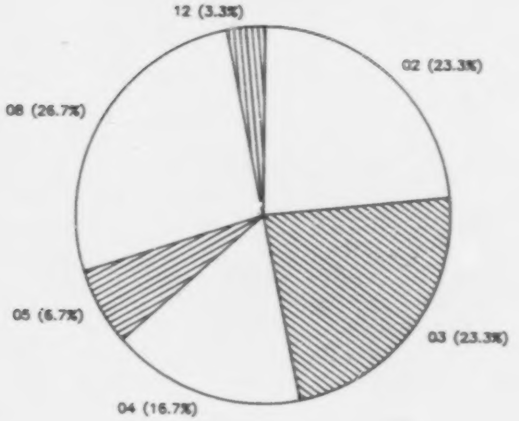
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,317	1,387	1,426	1,463	1,535	1,555
Number of Firms	36	37	39	38	38	39
Average Weekly Wages	$139.33	$142.29	$148.54	$157.21	$159.51	$165.54

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**40**	**2.61**
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	26	1.70
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**7**	**0.46**
SALES	**8**	**0.52**
CLERICAL	**68**	**4.44**
File Clerks	11	0.72
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	0.91
General Office Clerks	21	1.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.07**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,408**	**91.91**	*****
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	18	1.17	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	56	3.66	
Bus Drivers	37	2.42	
School Bus Drivers	1,195	78.00	*****
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	74	4.83	

417 BUS TERMINAL & SERVICE FACILITIES 417

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	4	57.1	10	31.3	$116.87
5-9	3	42.9	22	68.8	207.05

1994 Projected Employment: 37

Historical Trends

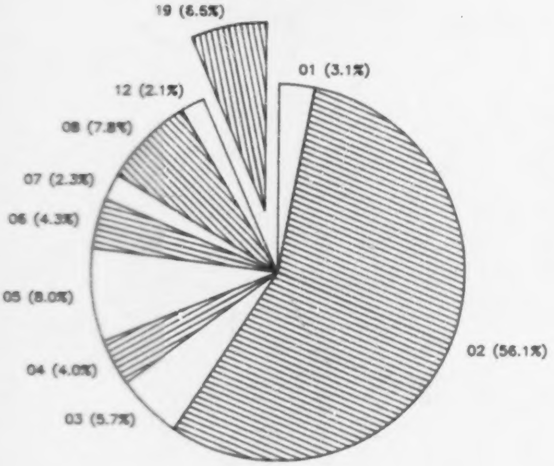
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	31	27	34	38	31	22
Number of Firms	7	6	6	7	6	5
Average Weekly Wages	$168.23	$177.61	$179.94	$179.07	$187.36	$194.99

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	2	6.45	*
CLERICAL	21	67.74	*****
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	19	61.29	*****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	1	3.23	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	7	22.58	***

421 TRUCKING, LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE 421

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,034	61.7	1,797	9.6	$327.65
5-9	259	15.5	1,822	9.8	358.08
10-19	184	11.0	2,540	13.6	386.55
20-49	135	8.1	4,172	22.4	416.03
50-99	41	2.4	2,765	14.8	443.36
100-249	18	1.1	2,659	14.3	522.31
250+	4	0.2	2,903	15.6	548.16

1994 Projected Employment: 22,312

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	15,021	15,812	17,163	18,027	18,458	19,489
Number of Firms	1,484	1,491	1,565	1,615	1,655	1,737
Average Weekly Wages	$421.56	$431.04	$437.06	$428.91	$435.70	$447.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**552**	**2.98**	
Financial Managers	85	0.46	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	27	0.15	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	31	0.17	
Administrative Services Managers	17	0.09	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	288	1.56	
General Managers/Top Executives	92	0.50	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**347**	**1.88**	
Accountant & Auditors	69	0.37	
Other Financial Specialists	64	0.35	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	13	0.07	
Other Management Support Workers	39	0.21	
Other Engineering Technicians	14	0.08	
Computer Systems Analysts	63	0.34	
Computer Programmers	59	0.32	
SALES	**250**	**1.35**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	24	0.13	
Sales Agents-Business Services	184	0.99	
Cashiers	15	0.08	
CLERICAL	**3,133**	**16.93**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	135	0.73	
Adjustment Clerks	259	1.40	
Other Secretaries	250	1.35	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	13	0.07	
Typists	35	0.19	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
File Clerks	67	0.36	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	17	0.09	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	495	2.67	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	63	0.34	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	221	1.19	
General Office Clerks	638	3.45	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	49	0.26	
Computer Operators	15	0.08	
Data Entry Keyers	100	0.54	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	374	2.02	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	98	0.53	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	84	0.45	
SERVICE	**79**	**0.43**	
Guards & Watch Guards	12	0.06	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	63	0.34	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**163**	**0.88**	
Fallers & Buckers	28	0.15	
Log Tractor Operators	14	0.08	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**13,982**	**75.55**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	67	0.36	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	452	2.44	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	88	0.48	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	173	0.93	
Automotive Mechanics	84	0.45	

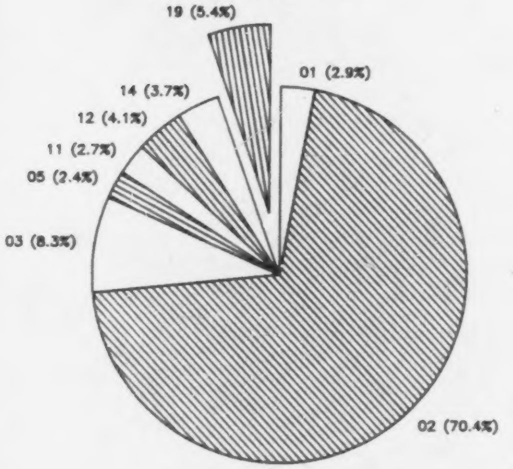
(cont. on next page)

421 TRUCKING, LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE 421

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Auto Body & Related Repairers	17	0.09	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	975	5.27	*
Tire Repairers & Changers	26	0.14	
Other Machine Operators	15	0.08	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	7,806	42.18	*****
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	2,241	12.11	**
Service Station Attendants	63	0.34	
Other Transport Related Workers	37	0.20	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	50	0.27	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	23	0.12	
Refuse Collectors	714	3.86	
Other Hand Material Movers	65	0.35	
Hand Packers & Packagers	41	0.22	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	59	0.32	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	938	5.07	*

422 PUBLIC WAREHOUSING 422

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	59	54.6	111	7.3	$223.52
5-9	21	19.4	148	9.7	354.69
10-19	12	11.1	174	11.4	433.73
20-49	7	6.5	216	14.1	389.44
50-99	5	4.6	322	21.0	482.69
100+	4	3.7	559	36.5	512.77

1994 Projected Employment: 1,815

Historical Trends

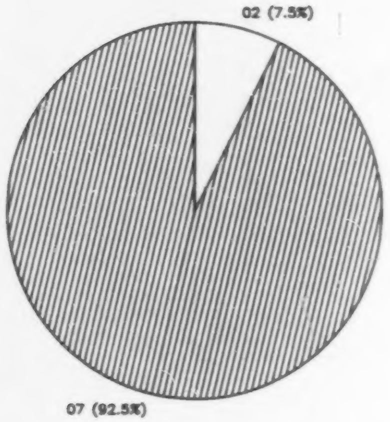
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	847	875	985	1,415	1,503	1,654
Number of Firms	73	78	89	96	100	109
Average Weekly Wages	$438.16	$416.32	$393.18	$429.28	$444.65	$459.38

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**109**	**7.29**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	90	6.02	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**47**	**3.14**	
Other Engineers	13	0.87	
SALES	**14**	**0.94**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	14	0.94	
CLERICAL	**414**	**27.69**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	0.80	
Other Secretaries	25	1.67	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	50	3.34	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	33	2.21	
General Office Clerks	106	7.09	*
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	115	7.69	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	22	1.47	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**17**	**1.14**	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	17	1.14	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**18**	**1.20**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**876**	**58.60**	*****
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	44	2.94	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	29	1.94	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	22	1.47	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	36	2.41	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	23	1.54	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	35	2.34	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	11	0.74	
Hoist & Winch Operators	12	0.80	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	603	40.33	*****
Hand Packers & Packagers	27	1.81	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	34	2.27	

442 DEEP SEA DOMESTIC TRANSPORTATION 442

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	6	66.7	36	17.7	$631.84
20-99	3	33.3	167	82.3	722.47

1994 Projected Employment: 193

Historical Trends

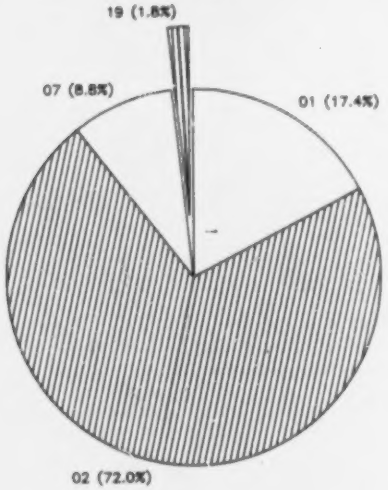
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	199	192	213	212	206	184
Number of Firms	6	6	6	6	6	6
Average Weekly Wages	$644.17	$667.08	$689.09	$693.77	$706.32	$750.13

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**22**	**10.43**	**
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	15	7.11	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**5**	**2.37**	
SALES	**11**	**5.21**	*
CLERICAL	**40**	**18.96**	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**17**	**8.06**	*
Other Food Service Workers	17	8.06	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**116**	**54.98**	*****
Boat Captain	15	7.11	*
Mates-Ship, Barge, Boat	42	19.91	**
Ship Engineers	54	25.59	***

444 TRANSPORTATION ON RIVERS & CANALS 444

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	25.0	10	2.6	$431.37
5-9	4	20.0	21	5.4	380.14
10-19	3	15.0	23	5.9	489.42
20-49	4	20.0	95	24.5	701.88
50-99	4	20.0	238	61.5	683.30

1994 Projected Employment: 356

Historical Trends

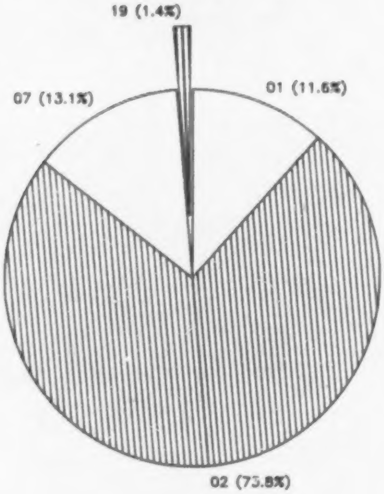
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	474	418	414	381	375	395
Number of Firms	16	16	16	16	14	14
Average Weekly Wages	$571.15	$588.17	$606.60	$627.61	$658.65	$690.20

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	25	6.72	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	7	1.88	
SALES	11	2.96	
CLERICAL	38	10.22	**
SERVICE	2	0.54	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	1	0.27	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	288	77.42	*****
Maintenance Mechs-Marine Equipment	21	5.65	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	3.23	
Carpenters	11	2.96	
Boat Captain	115	30.91	****
Ordinary Seamen & Marine Oilers	113	30.38	****

446 WATER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES 446

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	76	69.1	119	6.1	$598.46
5-9	12	10.9	78	4.0	502.19
10-19	9	8.2	119	6.1	516.58
20-49	6	5.5	162	8.3	507.57
50-249	4	3.6	506	25.8	688.54
250+	3	2.7	975	49.8	773.52

1994 Projected Employment: 1,971

Historical Trends

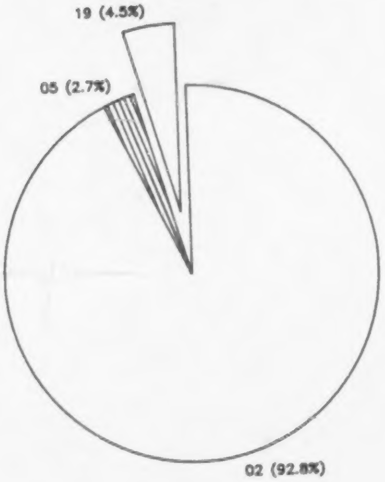
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,442	2,276	2,313	1,992	1,950	1,922
Number of Firms	117	116	110	109	101	107
Average Weekly Wages	$549.36	$588.82	$638.51	$662.36	$686.87	$734.22

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**184**	**9.47**	*
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	20	1.03	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	18	0.93	
Administrative Services Managers	44	2.26	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	70	3.60	
General Managers/Top Executives	11	0.57	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**135**	**6.94**	*
Accountant & Auditors	24	1.23	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	0.62	
Drafters	11	0.57	
SALES	**25**	**1.29**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	15	0.77	
CLERICAL	**348**	**17.90**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	34	1.75	
Other Secretaries	30	1.54	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	38	1.95	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	23	1.18	
General Office Clerks	42	2.16	
Data Entry Keyers	18	0.93	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	114	5.86	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**75**	**3.86**	
Guards & Watch Guards	42	2.16	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	25	1.29	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**8**	**0.41**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,169**	**60.13**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	19	0.98	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	18	0.93	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	93	4.78	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	22	1.13	
Automotive Mechanics	27	1.39	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	129	6.64	*
Carpenters	11	0.57	
Electricians	19	0.98	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	11	0.57	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	17	0.87	
Longshore Equipment Operators	142	7.30	*
Hoist & Winch Operators	69	3.55	
Crane & Tower Operators	49	2.52	
Stevedores	441	22.69	***
Other Hand Material Movers	39	2.01	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	31	1.59	

451 CERTIFICATED AIR TRANSPORTATION 451

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	36.7	40	2.2	$487.24
5-9	7	14.3	46	2.5	303.52
10-19	6	12.2	84	4.6	382.67
20-49	8	16.3	275	15.1	435.96
50-249	7	14.3	556	30.5	475.90
250+	3	6.1	824	45.2	526.93

1994 Projected Employment: 1,977

Historical Trends

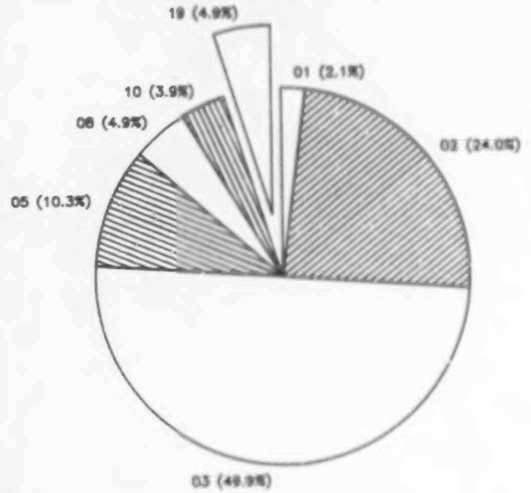
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,021	1,236	1,481	1,574	1,727	2,159
Number of Firms	44	47	45	44	47	45
Average Weekly Wages	$483.89	$468.65	$467.78	$469.79	$482.41	$499.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**65**	**3.78**	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	55	3.20	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**34**	**1.98**	
Radio Operators	15	0.87	
SALES	**34**	**1.98**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	23	1.34	
CLERICAL	**817**	**47.47**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	0.64	
Adjustment Clerks	13	0.76	
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	501	29.11	***
Other Secretaries	16	0.93	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	15	0.87	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	30	1.74	
Transportation Agents	170	9.88	*
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	19	1.10	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	14	0.81	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**102**	**5.93**	*
Other Service Supervisors	11	0.64	
Other Food Service Workers	33	1.92	
Flight Attendants	12	0.70	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**669**	**38.87**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	15	0.87	
Aircraft Mechanics	173	10.05	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	21	1.22	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	161	9.36	*
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	63	3.66	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	11	0.64	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	11	0.64	
Other Hand Material Movers	13	0.76	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	18	1.05	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	147	8.54	*

452 NONCERTIFICATED AIR TRANSPORTATION 452

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	17	51.5	28	7.1	$289.62
5-9	5	15.2	29	7.3	315.47
10-19	4	12.1	46	11.6	433.60
20-49	4	12.1	101	25.5	405.70
50-249	3	9.1	192	48.5	352.76

1994 Projected Employment: 429

Historical Trends

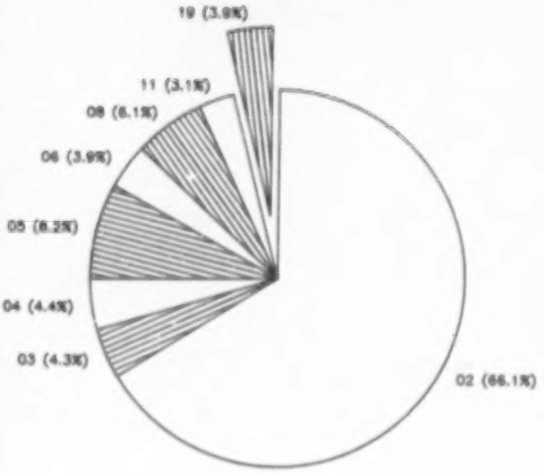
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	395	273	323	387	374	411
Number of Firms	30	28	28	28	25	28
Average Weekly Wages	$284.56	$320.33	$339.94	$361.99	$366.50	$386.09

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**45**	**12.16**	**
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	23	6.22	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**32**	**8.65**	*
SALES	**18**	**4.86**	
CLERICAL	**99**	**26.76**	***
Other Secretaries	13	3.51	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	25	6.76	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.81**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**173**	**46.76**	*****
Aircraft Mechanics	24	6.49	*
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	101	27.30	***
Other Hand Material Movers	22	5.95	*

458 AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES 458

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	30	56.6	50	8.2	$270.90
5-9	11	20.8	71	11.6	274.62
10-19	4	7.5	49	8.0	226.99
20-49	5	9.4	139	22.7	270.61
50-249	3	5.7	304	49.6	489.47

1994 Projected Employment: 706

Historical Trends

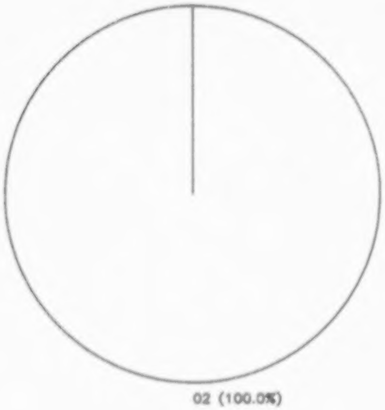
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	504	509	530	613	601	611
Number of Firms	41	41	46	48	46	50
Average Weekly Wages	$366.62	$358.99	$360.01	$350.81	$380.52	$404.44

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**28**	**4.71**	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	13	2.18	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**35**	**5.88**	*
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	11	1.85	
SALES	**22**	**3.70**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	12	2.02	
CLERICAL	**115**	**19.33**	**
Other Secretaries	21	3.53	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	2.52	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	16	2.69	
General Office Clerks	17	2.86	
Switchboard Operators	11	1.85	
Transportation Agents	13	2.18	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**60**	**10.08**	**
Fire Fighters	18	3.03	
Police Patrol Officers	25	4.20	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**6**	**1.01**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**329**	**55.29**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	14	2.35	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	23	3.87	
Aircraft Mechanics	70	11.76	**
Electricians	11	1.85	
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	49	8.24	*
Other Transport Related Workers	20	3.36	
Other Hand Material Movers	20	3.36	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	66	11.09	**
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	14	2.35	

471 FREIGHT FORWARDING 471

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	20	42.6	50	6.8	$411.17
5-9	9	19.1	52	7.1	423.13
10-19	5	10.6	66	9.0	451.82
20-49	9	19.1	256	34.9	410.68
50-249	4	8.5	310	42.2	573.28

1994 Projected Employment: 967

Historical Trends

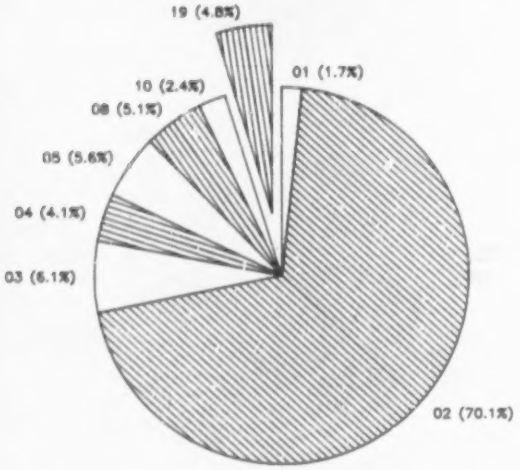
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	529	505	664	726	710	756
Number of Firms	39	36	41	43	40	43
Average Weekly Wages	$437.78	$469.94	$459.69	$474.66	$482.51	$501.20

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**59**	**8.32**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	42	5.92	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3**	**0.42**	
SALES	**74**	**10.44**	**
Sales Agents-Business Services	60	8.46	*
CLERICAL	**179**	**25.25**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	24	3.39	
Adjustment Clerks	18	2.54	
Other Secretaries	17	2.40	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	15	2.12	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	24	3.39	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	19	2.68	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	13	1.83	
General Office Clerks	19	2.68	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.14**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**393**	**55.43**	*****
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	21	2.96	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	123	17.35	**
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	71	10.01	**
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	132	18.62	**
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	17	2.40	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	16	2.26	

472 ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 472

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	224	59.9	552	23.9	$270.21
5-9	91	24.3	618	26.7	283.69
10-19	44	11.8	583	25.2	326.67
20-49	12	3.2	397	17.2	395.36
50-99	3	0.8	164	7.1	282.09

1994 Projected Employment: 2,812

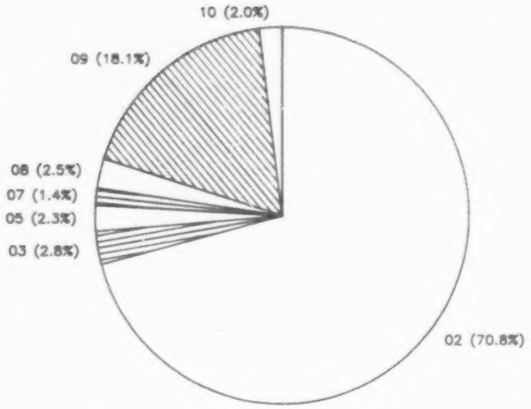
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,741	1,841	2,073	2,225	2,277	2,430
Number of Firms	269	299	339	359	368	382
Average Weekly Wages	$270.83	$278.63	$292.77	$297.37	$304.23	$329.14

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**203**	**8.89**	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	0.53	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	62	2.71	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**31**	**1.36**	
Accountant & Auditors	21	0.92	
SALES	**1,280**	**56.04**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	36	1.58	
Sales Agents-Business Services	122	5.34	*
Travel Agents	1,120	49.04	*****
CLERICAL	**729**	**31.92**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	146	6.39	*
Adjustment Clerks	19	0.83	
Other Secretaries	38	1.66	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	59	2.58	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	14	0.61	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	131	5.74	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	33	1.44	
General Office Clerks	99	4.33	
Computer Operators	27	1.18	
Data Entry Keyers	11	0.48	
Switchboard Operators	14	0.61	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	20	0.88	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	70	3.06	
SERVICE	**15**	**0.66**	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	12	0.53	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**26**	**1.14**	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	14	0.61	

478 MISC TRANSPORTATION SERVICES 478

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	19	50.0	41	11.4	$295.96
5-9	8	21.1	44	12.2	344.01
10-19	6	15.8	78	21.6	243.50
20-99	5	13.2	198	54.8	381.58

1994 Projected Employment: 466

Historical Trends

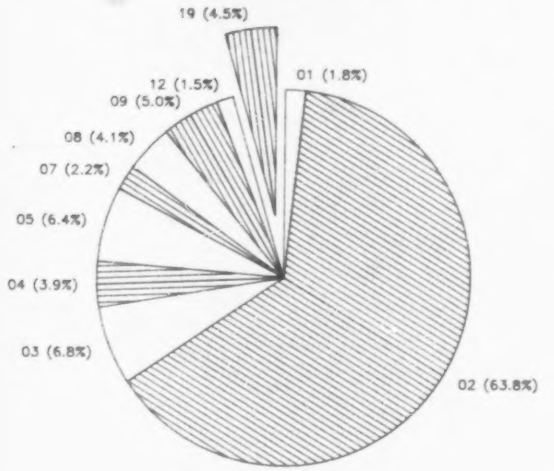
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	196	209	253	311	366	398
Number of Firms	20	22	25	28	37	35
Average Weekly Wages	$302.60	$305.74	$330.34	$323.50	$330.03	$362.12

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**30**	**8.20**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	16	4.37	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3**	**0.82**	
SALES	**25**	**6.83**	*
Cashiers	18	4.92	
CLERICAL	**63**	**17.21**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	3.28	
Other Secretaries	21	5.74	*
SERVICE	**19**	**5.19**	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.82**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**223**	**60.93**	*****
Transportation Inspectors	13	3.55	
Other Hand Workers	35	9.56	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	19	5.19	*
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	16	4.37	
Other Transport Related Workers	28	7.65	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	86	23.50	***

481 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION 481

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	38	29.2	92	1.1	$541.49
5-9	22	16.9	152	1.8	537.81
10-19	25	19.2	345	4.1	557.29
20-49	22	16.9	674	7.9	564.17
50-99	10	7.7	660	7.8	607.15
100-249	6	4.6	887	10.4	613.35
250+	7	5.4	5,692	66.9	590.05

1994 Projected Employment: 8,677

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	11,697	10,665	9,756	8,862	8,505	8,125
Number of Firms	86	93	123	125	125	125
Average Weekly Wages	$462.04	$503.11	$531.95	$565.82	$586.45	$617.82

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**347**	**4.07**	
Financial Managers	33	0.39	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	12	0.14	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	21	0.25	
Administrative Services Managers	20	0.23	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	52	0.61	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	155	1.82	
General Managers/Top Executives	22	0.26	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,454**	**17.07**	**
Accountant & Auditors	32	0.38	
Other Financial Specialists	18	0.21	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	15	0.18	
Other Management Support Workers	111	1.30	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	93	1.09	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	196	2.30	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	690	8.10	*
Drafters	67	0.79	
Computer Systems Analysts	34	0.40	
Computer Programmers	101	1.19	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	22	0.26	
Public Relations Specialists	35	0.41	
SALES	**350**	**4.11**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	69	0.81	
Sales Agents-Business Services	60	0.70	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	83	0.97	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES (cont.)			
Cashiers	49	0.58	
CLERICAL	**3,241**	**38.04**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	164	1.93	
Adjustment Clerks	623	7.31	*
Bill & Account Collectors	13	0.15	
Other Secretaries	50	0.59	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	111	1.30	
Typists	13	0.15	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	40	0.47	
Statistical Clerks	72	0.85	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	164	1.93	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	127	1.49	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	17	0.20	
General Office Clerks	686	8.05	*
Switchboard Operators	564	6.62	*
Central Office Operators	25	0.29	
Telegraph & Teletype Operators	17	0.20	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	95	1.12	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	163	1.91	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	153	1.80	
CLERICAL	**3,241**	**38.04**	****
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	23	0.27	
SERVICE	**28**	**0.33**	
Janitors & Cleaners	18	0.21	

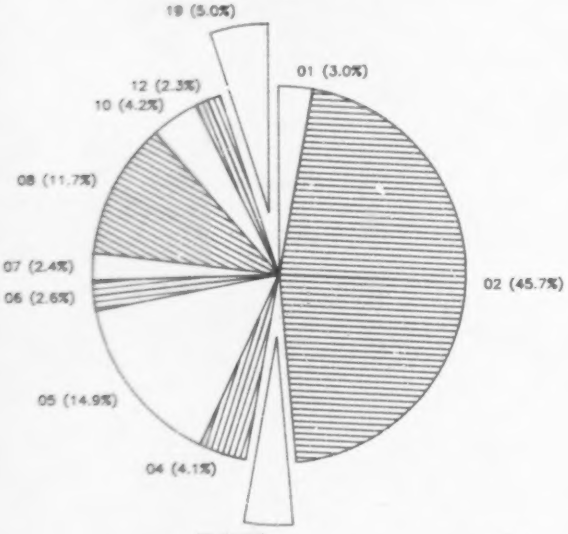
(cont. on next page)

481 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION 481

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,099**	**36.38**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	564	6.62	*
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	12	0.14	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	20	0.23	
Automotive Mechanics	24	0.28	
Cen Office PBX Installers/Repairers	1,370	16.08	**
Frame Wirers-Central Office	129	1.51	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	177	2.08	
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	393	4.61	
Phone Station Installers/Repairers	42	0.49	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	22	0.26	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	23	0.27	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	271	3.18	

483 RADIO & TV BROADCASTING 483

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	19	14.5	46	1.5	$264.42
5-9	21	16.0	153	4.9	197.35
10-19	51	38.9	735	23.5	243.65
20-49	27	20.6	807	25.8	370.73
50-99	8	6.1	520	16.6	399.29
100+	5	3.8	864	27.6	612.36

1994 Projected Employment: 3,371

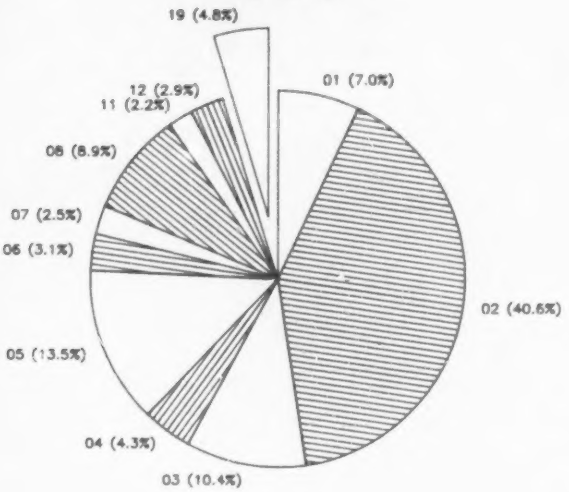
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,069	3,110	3,067	3,122	3,131	3,107
Number of Firms	122	126	126	128	124	127
Average Weekly Wages	$338.27	$381.71	$380.27	$384.77	$400.65	$423.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**406**	**12.97**	**
Financial Managers	72	2.30	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	141	4.50	
Administrative Services Managers	19	0.61	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	19	0.61	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	80	2.56	
General Managers/Top Executives	67	2.14	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,783**	**56.96**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	12	0.38	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	28	0.89	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	22	0.70	
Writers & Editors	79	2.52	
Public Relations Specialists	23	0.73	
Reporters & Correspondents	148	4.73	
Broadcast News Analysts	119	3.80	
Announcers-Radio & TV	613	19.58	**
Photographers	56	1.79	
Camera Operators-TV & Movie	76	2.43	
Broadcast Technicians	358	11.44	**
Film Editors	13	0.42	
Artists & Related Workers	13	0.42	
Producers, Directors & Actors	188	6.01	*
SALES	**406**	**12.97**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	19	0.61	
Sales Agents-Business Services	122	3.90	
Sales Agents-Advertising	235	7.51	*
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	14	0.45	
CLERICAL	**466**	**14.89**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	19	0.61	
Other Secretaries	110	3.51	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	40	1.28	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	82	2.62	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	11	0.35	
General Office Clerks	35	1.12	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	17	0.54	
Computer Operators	29	0.93	
Data Entry Keyers	24	0.77	
Switchboard Operators	13	0.42	
Mail Clerks	20	0.64	
SERVICE	**24**	**0.77**	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	20	0.64	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**45**	**1.44**	
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	13	0.42	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	11	0.35	

489 COMMUNICATION SERVICES, NEC 489

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	47	51.1	112	8.3	$309.36
5-9	16	17.4	110	8.2	352.98
10-19	16	17.4	219	16.3	331.49
20-49	5	5.4	129	9.6	313.21
50-99	5	5.4	387	28.8	374.22
100-249	3	3.3	387	28.8	343.57

1994 Projected Employment: 1,431

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,181	1,294	1,430	1,348	1,317	1,356
Number of Firms	88	99	95	93	90	83
Average Weekly Wages	$287.11	$295.79	$300.64	$317.70	$346.53	$374.99

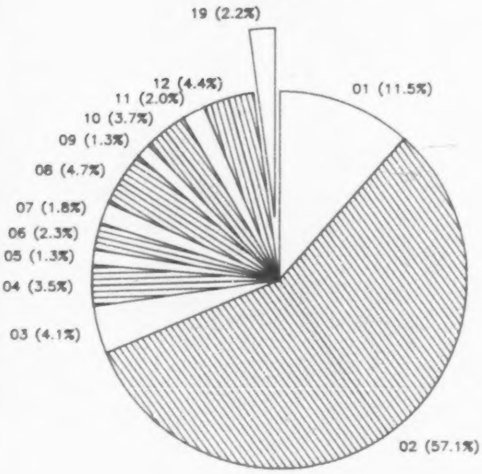
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**79**	**5.99**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	44	3.34	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**131**	**9.94**	*
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	35	2.66	
Announcers-Radio & TV	28	2.12	
Broadcast Technicians	22	1.67	
Producers, Directors & Actors	22	1.67	
SALES	**238**	**18.06**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	14	1.06	
Sales Agents-Business Services	116	8.80	*
Sales Agents-Advertising	20	1.52	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	43	3.26	
Cashiers	17	1.29	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	23	1.75	
CLERICAL	**428**	**32.47**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	17	1.29	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	44	3.34	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	166	12.59	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	37	2.81	
General Office Clerks	34	2.58	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	21	1.59	
Computer Operators	13	0.99	
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	25	1.90	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	29	2.20	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.38**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**437**	**33.16**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	55	4.17	
Other Comm Equip Installers/Repairers	21	1.59	
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	313	23.75	***
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	15	1.14	

491

ELECTRIC SERVICES

491

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	8	11.0	12	0.2	$609.34
5-9	7	9.6	50	0.8	612.09
10-19	16	21.9	218	3.3	615.99
20-49	19	26.0	563	8.6	587.18
50-99	10	13.7	614	9.4	602.95
100-249	9	12.3	1,182	18.1	642.99
250+	4	5.5	3,877	59.5	693.59

1994 Projected Employment: 6,866

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,913	6,738	6,509	6,567	6,520	6,448
Number of Firms	62	61	63	65	71	70
Average Weekly Wages	$542.72	$571.13	$601.59	$618.70	$665.39	$708.06

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**520**	**7.97**	*
Financial Managers	44	0.67	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	25	0.38	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	37	0.57	
Administrative Services Managers	85	1.30	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	104	1.59	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	101	1.55	
General Managers/Top Executives	77	1.18	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,697**	**26.00**	***
Accountant & Auditors	90	1.38	
Budget Analysts	13	0.20	
Other Financial Specialists	123	1.88	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	33	0.51	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	72	1.10	
Other Management Support Workers	22	0.34	
Nuclear Engineers	62	0.95	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	27	0.41	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	172	2.63	
Industrial Engineers	64	0.98	
Mechanical Engineers	42	0.64	
Other Engineers	11	0.17	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	54	0.83	
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	22	0.34	
Drafters	30	0.46	
Utilities Estimators & Drafters	76	1.16	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	25	0.38	
Other Physical Scientists	11	0.17	
Chemical Technicians	19	0.29	
Computer Systems Analysts	166	2.54	
Computer Programmers	34	0.52	
Other Social Scientists	19	0.29	
Farm & Home Management Advisors	126	1.93	
Public Relations Specialists	36	0.55	
SALES	**102**	**1.56**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	62	0.95	
Cashiers	32	0.49	
CLERICAL	**2,069**	**31.69**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	235	3.60	
Bill & Account Collectors	19	0.29	
Other Secretaries	220	3.37	
Stenographers	11	0.17	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	21	0.32	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	501	7.67	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	106	1.62	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	29	0.44	
General Office Clerks	237	3.63	
Computer Operators	29	0.44	
Data Entry Keyers	80	1.23	
Switchboard Operators	12	0.18	

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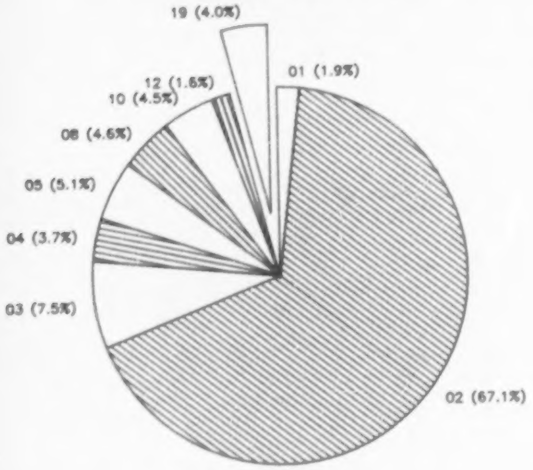
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	27	0.41	
Meter Readers-Utilities	267	4.09	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	87	1.33	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	11	0.17	
SERVICE	**47**	**0.72**	
Guards & Watch Guards	14	0.21	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**23**	**0.35**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,070**	**31.71**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	84	1.29	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	111	1.70	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	17	0.26	
Line Supv-Other	28	0.43	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	89	1.36	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	82	1.26	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	33	0.51	
Automotive Mechanics	34	0.52	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	17	0.26	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Powerhouse & Relay Electricians	73	1.12	
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	644	9.87	*
Other Electric/tronic Mechs/Installers	19	0.29	
Electric Meter Installers/Repairers	58	0.89	
Other Machine Operators	11	0.17	
Power Plant Operators	123	1.88	
Power Reactor Operators	43	0.66	
Power Distributors & Dispatchers	55	0.84	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	69	1.06	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	83	1.27	
Service Station Attendants	11	0.17	
Crane & Tower Operators	17	0.26	
Operating Engineers	11	0.17	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	185	2.83	
Helpers-Electricians	44	0.67	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	31	0.47	

492 GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION 492

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
5-19	8	42.1	95	6.6	$597.10
20-49	5	26.3	146	10.1	566.70
50-99	3	15.8	127	8.8	570.52
100+	3	15.8	1,078	74.6	569.02

1994 Projected Employment: 1,504

Historical Trends

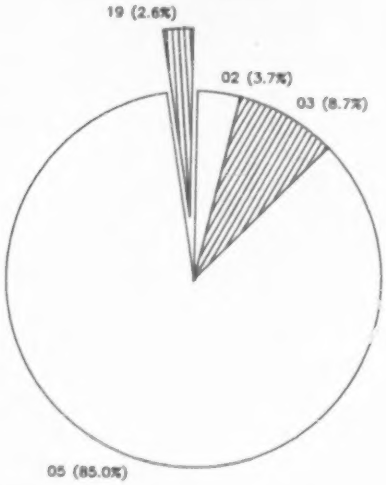
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,445	1,391	1,422	1,461	1,440	1,425
Number of Firms	15	15	15	15	16	16
Average Weekly Wages	$473.84	$508.77	$541.36	$557.34	$569.06	$590.61

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**97**	**6.77**	*
Financial Managers	12	0.84	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	17	1.19	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	29	2.02	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**174**	**12.14**	**
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.77	
Other Financial Specialists	16	1.12	
Drafters	13	0.91	
Computer Systems Analysts	16	1.12	
Farm & Home Management Advisors	33	2.30	
SALES	**39**	**2.72**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	34	2.37	
CLERICAL	**458**	**31.96**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	51	3.56	
Other Secretaries	26	1.81	
Stenographers	13	0.91	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	11	0.77	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	81	5.65	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	1.61	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	18	1.26	
General Office Clerks	96	6.70	*
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	20	1.40	
Meter Readers-Utilities	70	4.88	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	16	1.12	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.21**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**662**	**46.20**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	11	0.77	
Line Supv-Other	26	1.81	
Production Inspectors & Testers	11	0.77	
Other Inspectors & Testers	34	2.37	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	14	0.98	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	19	1.33	
Mech Control & Valve Install/Repairers	160	11.17	**
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	176	12.28	**
Welders & Cutters	78	5.44	*
Gas Plant Operators	24	1.67	

493 COMBINATION UTILITY SERVICES 493

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-49	3	37.5	43	6.6	$465.46
50+	5	62.5	607	93.4	601.65

1994 Projected Employment: 684

Historical Trends

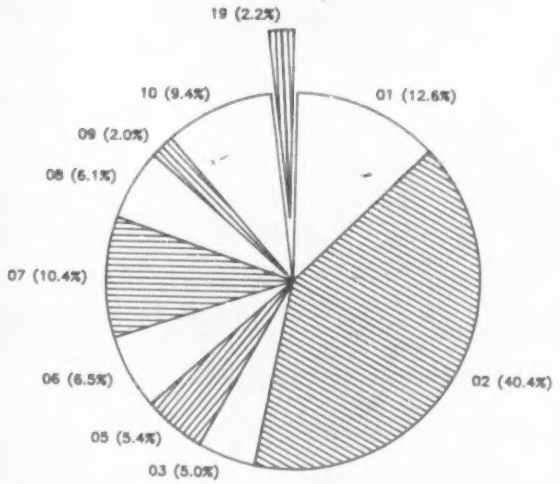
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	732	706	695	678	631	629
Number of Firms	6	6	6	6	4	4
Average Weekly Wages	$492.10	$545.04	$571.56	$578.69	$591.28	$618.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**50**	**8.05**	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	20	3.22	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**127**	**20.45**	***
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	14	2.25	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	22	3.54	
Computer Programmers	15	2.42	
Farm & Home Management Advisors	27	4.35	
SALES	**8**	**1.29**	
CLERICAL	**161**	**25.93**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	16	2.58	
Other Secretaries	15	2.42	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	14	2.25	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	16	2.58	
General Office Clerks	17	2.74	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Meter Readers-Utilities	26	4.19	
SERVICE	**9**	**1.45**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**8**	**1.29**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**258**	**41.55**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	22	3.54	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	22	3.54	
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	44	7.09	*
Electricians	14	2.25	
Pipelayers	17	2.74	
Water & Waste Treatment Operators	12	1.93	
Power Plant Operators	14	2.25	
Power Distributors & Dispatchers	17	2.74	

494 WATER SUPPLY 494

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	91	74.0	190	34.6	$157.81
5-9	20	16.3	135	24.6	370.62
10-19	6	4.9	71	12.9	410.57
20-49	6	4.9	153	27.9	453.14

1994 Projected Employment: 592

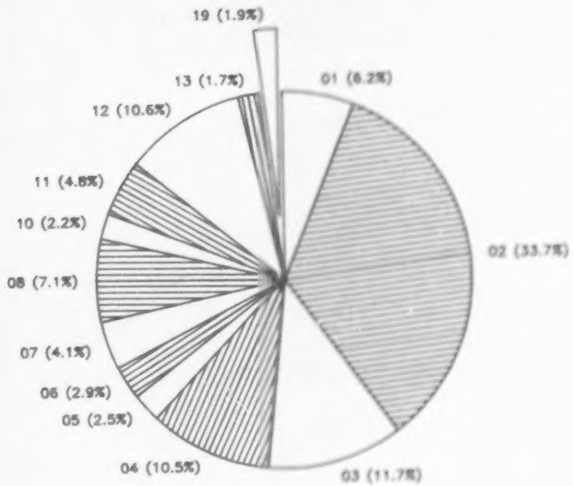
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	565	545	555	545	548	543
Number of Firms	123	119	122	120	120	117
Average Weekly Wages	$284.31	$296.12	$304.80	$314.91	$327.56	$338.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**73**	**13.39**	**
Administrative Services Managers	12	2.20	
Construction Managers	11	2.02	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	40	7.34	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**17**	**3.12**	
SALES	**7**	**1.28**	
CLERICAL	**203**	**37.25**	****
Other Secretaries	24	4.40	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	43	7.89	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	21	3.85	
General Office Clerks	46	8.44	*
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Meter Readers-Utilities	57	10.46	**
SERVICE	**1**	**0.18**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.55**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**241**	**44.22**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	18	3.30	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	59	10.83	**
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	16	2.94	
Pipelayers	74	13.58	**
Water & Waste Treatment Operators	48	8.81	*

495 SANITARY SERVICES 495

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	72	55.4	161	15.3	$205.35
5-9	25	19.2	168	16.0	330.63
10-19	19	14.6	262	25.0	384.10
20-49	11	8.5	328	31.3	438.24
50-99	3	2.3	130	12.4	526.06

1994 Projected Employment: 1,114

Historical Trends

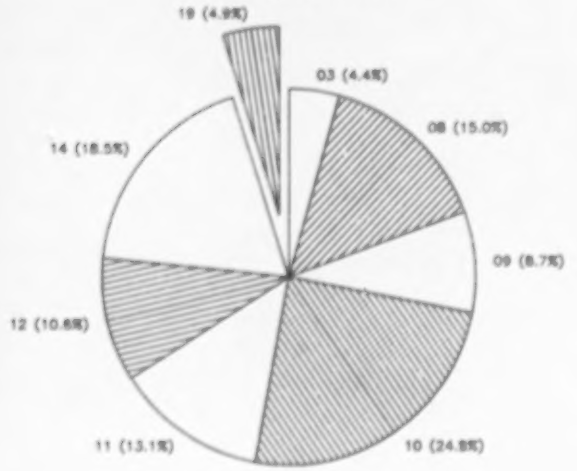
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	817	802	880	847	991	1,290
Number of Firms	118	112	116	114	124	135
Average Weekly Wages	$329.82	$333.75	$343.92	$361.89	$364.71	$414.96

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	57	5.80	*
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	48	4.88	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	24	2.44	
SALES	56	5.70	*
Cashiers	46	4.68	
CLERICAL	188	19.13	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	13	1.32	
Bill & Account Collectors	24	2.44	
Other Secretaries	40	4.07	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	32	3.26	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	14	1.42	
General Office Clerks	42	4.27	
SERVICE	22	2.24	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	14	1.42	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	4	0.41	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	632	64.29	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	17	1.73	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	15	1.53	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	13	1.32	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	23	2.34	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	22	2.24	
Water & Waste Treatment Operators	29	2.95	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	31	3.15	
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	15	1.53	
Operating Engineers	49	4.98	
Refuse Collectors	365	37.13	****
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	13	1.32	

497 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS 497

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	29	50.9	58	15.2	$162.75
5-9	15	26.3	112	29.4	298.27
10-19	8	14.0	94	24.7	285.36
20-49	5	8.8	117	30.7	331.87

1994 Projected Employment: 406

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	366	358	369	378	375	378
Number of Firms	55	52	52	52	54	54
Average Weekly Wages	$248.44	$254.86	$261.51	$277.22	$289.45	$293.65

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**37**	**9.81** *
Construction Managers	16	4.24
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**14**	**3.71**
Civil & Traffic Engineers	11	2.92
SALES	**2**	**0.53**
CLERICAL	**89**	**23.61** ***
Other Secretaries	26	6.90 *
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	3.45
General Office Clerks	18	4.77
Meter Readers-Utilities	25	6.63 *

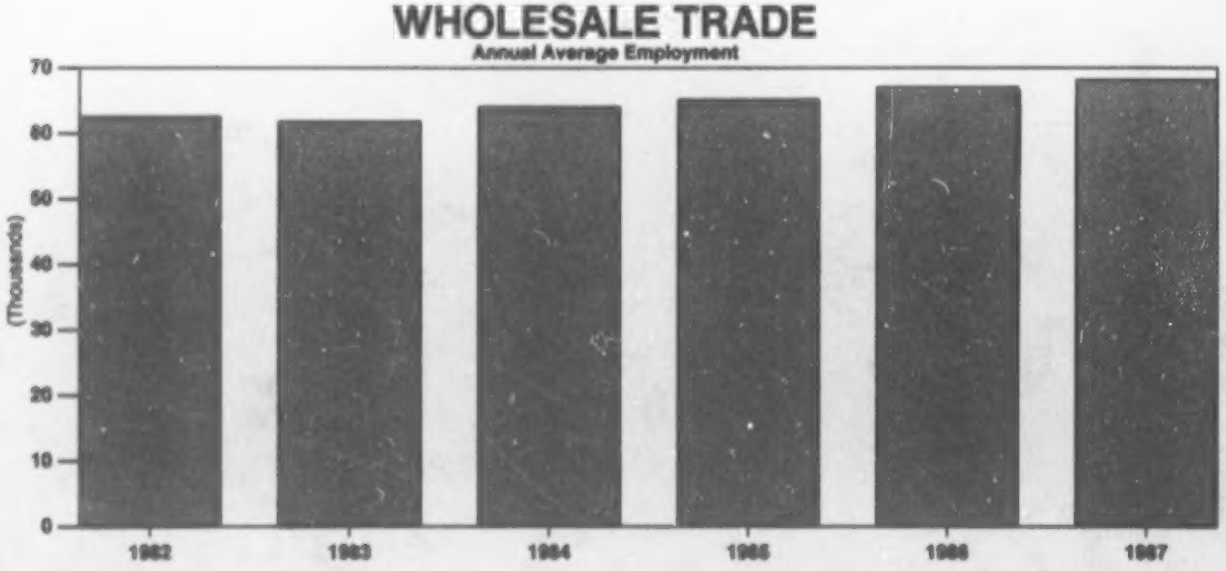
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	**1**	**0.27**
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**5**	**1.33**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**229**	**60.74** *****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	12	3.18
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	88	23.34 ***
Water & Waste Treatment Operators	26	6.90 *
Operating Engineers	28	7.43 *
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	45	11.94 **

Industry Description
Wholesale Trade

This division includes establishments or places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

Establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to contractors are included in Wholesale Trade, with the exception of lumber yards and paint, glass, and wallpaper stores. These exceptions are classified in Retail Trade if they sell to the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales are made to contractors.

The chief functions of establishments included in Wholesale Trade are selling goods to trading establishments, or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, and professional business users; and bringing buyer and seller together. In addition to selling, functions frequently performed by wholesale establishments include maintaining inventories of goods; extending credit; physically assembling, sorting, and grading goods in large lots; breaking bulk and redistribution in smaller lots; delivery; refrigeration; and various types of promotion such as advertising and label designing.



Industry Analysis
Wholesale Trade

David Allen

Wholesale trade has shown strong employment growth since 1983. Unlike most industries, wholesale trade reached its 1980-82 recession low point of 62,600 in 1983 not 1982. Recovery, once started however, was strong. During 1984 an additional 1,900 new jobs were added. By 1988, wholesale trade employment reached 72,000.

Seventy percent of all U.S. manufacturing output moves through the wholesale system.

Wholesalers purchase goods from manufacturers and sort, assemble, grade, and store these goods for resale to retail distributors. Wholesalers may also promote markets, provide delivery, advertise and extend credit. Seventy percent of all U.S. manufacturing output moves through the wholesale system. This process of distribution adds considerably to the cost of goods. Pay levels are relatively high and is still climbing for workers in this industry. For example, in Oregon the average annual pay for wholesale trade, adjusted for inflation, increased from $22,614 in 1982 to $27,781 in 1987.

Outlook

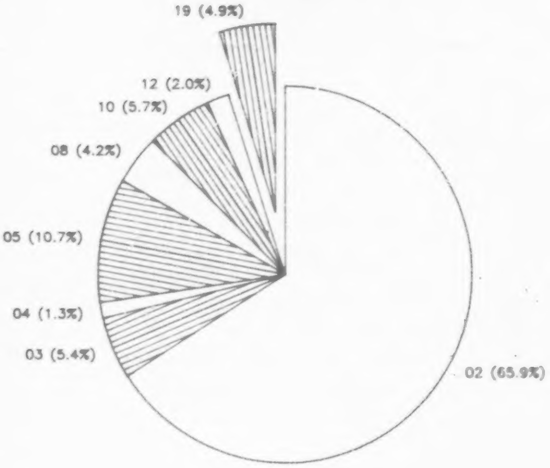
In spite of strong post-recession employment growth in wholesale trade, increasing cost pressures and competition are having a considerable impact on the nature of this industry. The major factors influencing future employment in wholesale trade include:

- Tough market conditions are forcing wholesale firms to merge and consolidate their operations.
- In order to cut the high cost of labor, more firms are using computerized inventory and mechanized material handling systems. In addition, telemarketing systems are being developed that use inside rather than outside sales personnel.
- "Just-in-time delivery" combined with interactive computer systems are becoming popular because they cut both wholesale and retail costs.
- The major problem facing wholesale trade is that while 30% of all manufactured goods now by-pass wholesaling, the trend is towards more direct marketing by manufacturers themselves. Manufacturers also can use "just-in-time delivery".

Given current data, the employment projection for wholesale trade by 1994 comes in at 79,900, an addition of almost 8,000 jobs from the 1988 level. The most new jobs will be added by machinery equipment and supplies (SIC 508) and groceries and related products (SIC 514). The following industry profiles pages provide detailed industry projections.

501 MOTOR VEHICLES & AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT 501

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	231	47.0	456	7.4	$424.86
5-9	106	21.5	753	12.2	349.60
10-19	80	16.3	1,107	18.0	380.99
20-49	51	10.4	1,572	25.5	437.22
50-99	15	3.0	959	15.6	486.24
100+	9	1.8	1,320	21.4	492.75

1994 Projected Employment: 7,199

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,955	5,870	6,129	6,164	6,191	6,131
Number of Firms	461	461	460	473	484	502
Average Weekly Wages	$386.49	$405.24	$426.32	$429.29	$437.36	$439.26

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**273**	**4.40**	
Financial Managers	24	0.39	
Purchasing Managers	12	0.19	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	33	0.53	
Administrative Services Managers	11	0.18	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	19	0.31	
General Managers/Top Executives	155	2.50	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**167**	**2.69**	
Accountant & Auditors	34	0.55	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	72	1.16	
Computer Programmers	18	0.29	
SALES	**2,150**	**34.64**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	375	6.04	*
Sales Reps-Technical	27	0.44	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	461	7.43	*
Salespersons-Retail	193	3.11	
Salespersons-Parts	862	13.89	**
Counter & Rental Clerks	47	0.76	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	78	1.26	
Cashiers	15	0.24	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	79	1.27	
CLERICAL	**1,605**	**25.86**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	163	2.63	
Other Secretaries	116	1.87	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	20	0.32	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	96	1.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	289	4.66	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	11	0.18	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	31	0.50	
General Office Clerks	167	2.69	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	15	0.24	
Computer Operators	34	0.55	
Data Entry Keyers	41	0.66	
Switchboard Operators	16	0.26	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	14	0.23	
Weighers, Measurers & Samplers	54	0.87	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	196	3.16	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	162	2.61	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	105	1.69	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	17	0.27	
SERVICE	**44**	**0.71**	
Janitors & Cleaners	29	0.47	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.02**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,966**	**31.68**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	110	1.77	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	12	0.19	
Production Inspectors & Testers	19	0.31	
Maintenance Mechanics	15	0.24	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	0.19	

(cont. on next page)

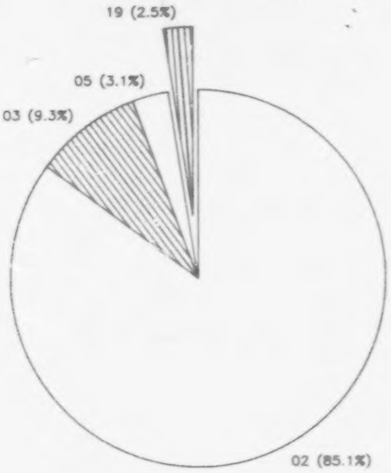
501 MOTOR VEHICLES & AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT 501

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Automotive Mechanics	209	3.37
Auto Body & Related Repairers	60	0.97
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	496	7.99 •
Radio Mechanics	11	0.18
Tire Repairers & Changers	71	1.14
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	37	0.60
Machinists	173	2.79
Lathe Machine Setters	18	0.29
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	12	0.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	13	0.21
Other Machine Operators	71	1.14
Welders & Cutters	61	0.98
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	61	0.98
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	234	3.77
Driver/Sales Workers	27	0.44
Other Hand Material Movers	129	2.08
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	32	0.52
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	11	0.18

502 FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS 502

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	129	69.0	229	17.5	$494.93
5-9	26	13.9	165	12.6	335.91
10-19	18	9.6	246	18.8	367.39
20-49	9	4.8	255	19.5	367.13
50-249	5	2.7	411	31.5	296.72

1994 Projected Employment: 1,445

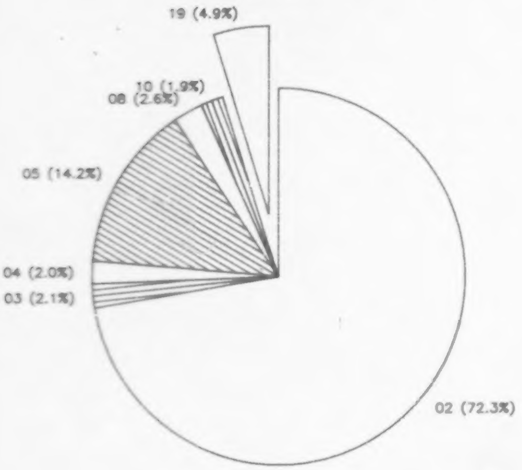
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,130	1,147	1,258	1,325	1,242	1,336
Number of Firms	173	177	182	185	178	182
Average Weekly Wages	$287.43	$301.84	$330.88	$343.51	$360.22	$389.60

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**36**	**2.91**	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	1.86	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**63**	**5.09**	*
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	32	2.58	
SALES	**493**	**39.82**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	105	8.48	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	211	17.04	**
Salespersons-Retail	153	12.36	**
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	19	1.53	
CLERICAL	**459**	**37.08**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	37	2.99	
Other Secretaries	21	1.70	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	12	0.97	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	44	3.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	63	5.09	*
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	72	5.82	*
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	62	5.01	*
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	92	7.43	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	20	1.62	
SERVICE	**12**	**0.97**	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	0.97	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**175**	**14.14**	**
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	14	1.13	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	24	1.94	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	19	1.53	
Other Hand Workers	33	2.67	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	12	0.97	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	31	2.50	

503 LUMBER & CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS 503

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	255	54.0	518	10.5	$579.48
5-9	93	19.7	649	13.2	590.34
10-19	61	12.9	858	17.4	504.17
20-49	44	9.3	1,346	27.3	544.69
50-99	15	3.2	969	19.6	575.98
100+	4	0.8	593	12.0	640.92

1994 Projected Employment: 5,683

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,224	4,470	4,893	4,886	4,887	5,012
Number of Firms	469	463	468	461	472	463
Average Weekly Wages	$451.61	$482.29	$517.11	$551.63	$545.61	$598.36

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**295**	**6.01**	*
Financial Managers	59	1.20	
Purchasing Managers	18	0.37	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	24	0.49	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	17	0.35	
General Managers/Top Executives	115	2.34	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**400**	**8.15**	*
Accountant & Auditors	80	1.63	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	214	4.36	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	13	0.26	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	11	0.22	
Computer Programmers	12	0.24	
SALES	**1,325**	**26.99**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	276	5.62	*
Sales Reps-Technical	23	0.47	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	835	17.01	**
Salespersons-Retail	109	2.22	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	37	0.75	
Cashiers	13	0.26	
CLERICAL	**1,424**	**29.01**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	117	2.38	
Other Secretaries	203	4.14	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	50	1.02	
Typists	18	0.37	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	86	1.75	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	242	4.93	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	117	2.38	
General Office Clerks	277	5.64	*
Computer Operators	25	0.51	
Data Entry Keyers	23	0.47	
Switchboard Operators	25	0.51	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	13	0.26	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	51	1.04	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	27	0.55	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	96	1.96	
SERVICE	**17**	**0.35**	
Janitors & Cleaners	14	0.29	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**90**	**1.83**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,358**	**27.66**	***
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	25	0.51	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	19	0.39	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	22	0.45	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	11	0.22	
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	11	0.22	
Insulation Workers	52	1.06	
Fence Erectors	15	0.31	
Other Construction Trades Workers	11	0.22	
Machinists	11	0.22	
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	83	1.69	

(cont. on next page)

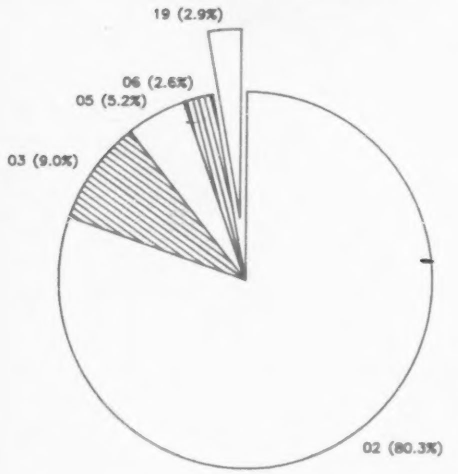
503 LUMBER & CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS 503

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	32	0.65
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	405	8.25 *
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	37	0.75
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	167	3.40
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	12	0.24

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	19	0.39
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	24	0.49
Other Hand Material Movers	112	2.28
Hand Packers & Packagers	60	1.22
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	188	3.83

504 SPORTING GOODS, TOYS & HOBBY GOODS 504

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	119	76.3	205	24.1	$458.47
5-9	15	9.6	102	12.0	333.50
10-19	10	6.4	138	16.3	393.56
20-49	9	5.8	271	31.9	374.68
50-99	3	1.9	133	15.7	525.47

1994 Projected Employment: 981

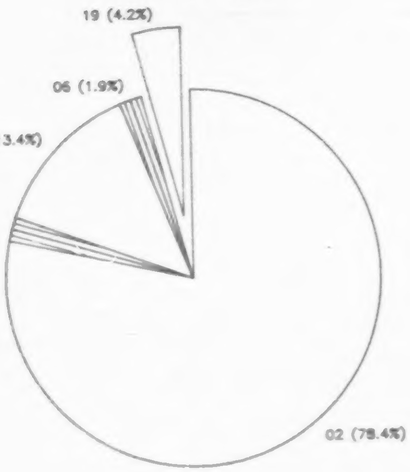
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	703	744	742	816	843	877
Number of Firms	136	138	146	147	149	157
Average Weekly Wages	$347.62	$370.47	$415.93	$412.57	$420.81	$420.99

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**21**	**2.48**	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	2.00	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**49**	**5.78**	*
Accountant & Auditors	16	1.89	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	24	2.83	
SALES	**264**	**31.13**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	42	4.95	
Sales Reps-Technical	15	1.77	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	172	20.28	***
Salespersons-Retail	11	1.30	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	22	2.59	
CLERICAL	**348**	**41.04**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	29	3.42	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	16	1.89	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	18	2.12	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	41	4.83	
General Office Clerks	37	4.36	
Data Entry Keyers	13	1.53	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	84	9.91	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	78	9.20	*
SERVICE	**9**	**1.06**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**157**	**18.51**	**
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	48	5.66	*
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	45	5.31	*
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	27	3.18	

505 METALS & MINERALS, EXCEPT PETROLEUM 505

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	63	57.3	109	7.7	$520.13
5-9	18	16.4	133	9.3	483.49
10-19	12	10.9	176	12.4	553.93
20-49	9	8.2	246	17.3	462.36
50-99	4	3.6	205	14.4	474.27
100-249	4	3.6	554	38.9	564.63

1994 Projected Employment: 1,626

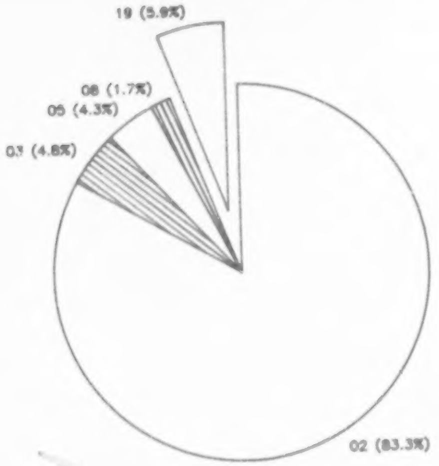
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,503	1,360	1,344	1,388	1,398	1,469
Number of Firms	117	120	116	106	104	104
Average Weekly Wages	$482.64	$483.19	$501.35	$511.88	$511.23	$544.35

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**71**	**5.09**	*
Financial Managers	14	1.00	
General Managers/Top Executives	24	1.72	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**94**	**6.73**	*
Accountant & Auditors	20	1.43	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	17	1.22	
Other Engineering Technicians	13	0.93	
Computer Programmers	11	0.79	
SALES	**260**	**18.62**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	60	4.30	
Sales Reps-Technical	23	1.65	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	133	9.53	*
Salespersons-Retail	29	2.08	
CLERICAL	**545**	**39.04**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	48	3.44	
Other Secretaries	42	3.01	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	51	3.65	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	39	2.79	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	12	0.86	
General Office Clerks	34	2.44	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	14	1.00	
Data Entry Keyers	15	1.07	
Switchboard Operators	12	0.86	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	48	3.44	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	146	10.46	**
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	34	2.44	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.36**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**421**	**30.16**	****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	1.22	
Machinists	25	1.79	
Shear Machine Setters	13	0.93	
Machine Forming Operators	11	0.79	
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	16	1.15	
Welders & Cutters	34	2.44	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	94	6.73	*
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	30	2.15	
Other Hand Material Movers	48	3.44	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	42	3.01	

506 ELECTRICAL GOODS 506

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	346	64.9	654	14.9	$511.92
5-9	89	16.7	608	13.8	449.41
10-19	50	9.4	675	15.4	448.53
20-49	30	5.6	921	21.0	442.80
50-99	12	2.3	791	18.0	456.44
100-249	6	1.1	741	16.9	560.11

1994 Projected Employment: 5,179

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,320	4,245	4,176	4,326	4,454	4,383
Number of Firms	493	496	495	516	526	535
Average Weekly Wages	$403.88	$415.16	$442.30	$460.23	$471.56	$500.71

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**177**	**3.97**	
Financial Managers	12	0.27	
Purchasing Managers	29	0.65	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	24	0.54	
General Managers/Top Executives	99	2.22	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**322**	**7.22**	*
Accountant & Auditors	32	0.72	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	66	1.48	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	11	0.25	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	13	0.29	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	39	0.88	
Mechanical Engineers	18	0.40	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	113	2.54	
Computer Programmers	13	0.29	
SALES	**1,860**	**41.73**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	401	9.00	*
Sales Reps-Technical	462	10.37	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	474	10.63	**
Salespersons-Retail	181	4.06	
Salespersons-Parts	236	5.30	*
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	18	0.40	
Cashiers	47	1.05	
CLERICAL	**1,359**	**30.49**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	96	2.15	
Bill & Account Collectors	13	0.29	

Occupation	1985 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	123	2.76	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	24	0.54	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	77	1.73	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	127	2.85	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	18	0.40	
General Office Clerks	254	5.70	*
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	54	1.21	
Computer Operators	16	0.36	
Data Entry Keyers	38	0.85	
Switchboard Operators	23	0.52	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	206	4.62	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	110	2.47	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	153	3.43	
SERVICE	**11**	**0.25**	
Janitors & Cleaners	11	0.25	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**18**	**0.40**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	18	0.40	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**710**	**15.93**	**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	35	0.79	
Production Inspectors & Testers	35	0.79	
Cen Office PBX Installers/Repairers	87	1.95	
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	18	0.40	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	36	0.81	
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	20	0.45	

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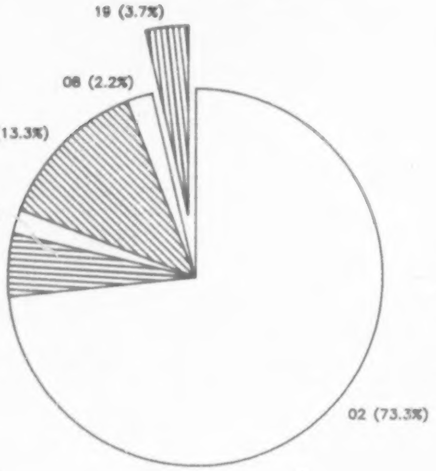
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	42	0.94
Machinists	20	0.45
Other Precision Workers	12	0.27
Punch Machine Setters	32	0.72
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	21	0.47
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	54	1.21
Welders & Cutters	22	0.49

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Hand Workers	15	0.34
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	52	1.17
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	15	0.34
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	11	0.25
Other Hand Material Movers	76	1.71
Hand Packers & Packagers	25	0.56
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	25	0.56

507 HARWARE, PLUMBING & HEATING EQUIPMENT 507

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	192	58.0	369	13.2	$402.37
5-9	66	19.9	450	16.1	433.54
10-19	41	12.4	573	20.5	472.88
20-49	24	7.3	648	23.2	485.59
50-99	4	1.2	233	8.3	468.76
100-249	4	1.2	519	18.6	463.85

1994 Projected Employment: 3,265

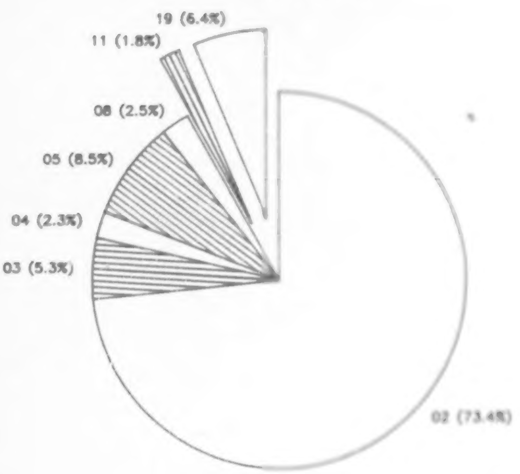
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,458	2,423	2,587	2,658	2,807	2,899
Number of Firms	298	299	301	312	323	333
Average Weekly Wages	$388.67	$399.79	$420.01	$449.72	$456.95	$468.96

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**122**	**4.36**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	0.43	
Industrial Production Managers	20	0.72	
General Managers/Top Executives	47	1.68	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**139**	**4.97**	
Accountant & Auditors	31	1.11	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	79	2.82	
SALES	**883**	**31.57**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	240	8.58	*
Sales Reps-Technical	109	3.90	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	337	12.05	**
Salespersons-Retail	60	2.15	
Salespersons-Parts	86	3.07	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	34	1.22	
CLERICAL	**941**	**33.64**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	60	2.15	
Other Secretaries	62	2.22	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	30	1.07	
Typists	13	0.46	
File Clerks	16	0.57	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	47	1.68	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	121	4.33	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	22	0.79	
General Office Clerks	76	2.72	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	18	0.64	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Computer Operators	22	0.79	
Data Entry Keyers	30	1.07	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	75	2.68	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	230	8.22	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	83	2.97	
SERVICE	**6**	**0.21**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**706**	**25.24**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	11	0.39	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	12	0.43	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	19	0.68	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	104	3.72	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	23	0.82	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	11	0.39	
Machinists	22	0.79	
Sheet Metal Workers	36	1.29	
Boilermakers	59	2.11	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	30	1.07	
Other Hand Workers	24	0.86	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	62	2.22	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	61	2.18	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	19	0.68	
Other Hand Material Movers	135	4.83	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	36	1.29	

508 MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES 508

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,085	59.1	1,974	12.3	$471.65
5-9	327	17.8	2,304	14.3	417.03
10-19	237	12.9	3,294	20.5	438.60
20-49	141	7.7	4,255	26.5	468.51
50-99	33	1.8	2,155	13.4	516.17
100+	14	0.8	2,101	13.1	594.96

1994 Projected Employment: 18,870

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	15,541	15,383	15,544	15,494	16,245	16,492
Number of Firms	1,834	1,822	1,745	1,739	1,838	1,903
Average Weekly Wages	$408.19	$421.33	$442.16	$464.92	$473.58	$496.03

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**707**	**4.36**	
Financial Managers	62	0.38	
Purchasing Managers	28	0.17	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	121	0.75	
Administrative Services Managers	29	0.18	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	40	0.25	
Industrial Production Managers	24	0.15	
General Managers/Top Executives	379	2.34	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,054**	**6.49**	*
Accountant & Auditors	158	0.97	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	235	1.45	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	30	0.18	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	33	0.20	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	0.07	
Cost Estimators	12	0.07	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	106	0.55	
Mechanical Engineers	11	0.07	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	106	0.65	
Drafters	54	0.33	
Other Engineering Technicians	24	0.15	
Computer Systems Analysts	137	0.84	
Computer Programmers	77	0.47	
Respiratory Therapists	12	0.07	
SALES	**5,000**	**30.81**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	1,157	7.13	*
SALES (cont.)			
Sales Agents-Business Services	16	0.10	
Sales Engineers	16	0.10	
Sales Reps-Technical	707	4.36	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	1,414	8.71	*
Salespersons-Retail	728	4.49	
Salespersons-Parts	735	4.53	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	195	1.20	
Cashiers	29	0.18	
CLERICAL	**3,964**	**24.43**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	394	2.43	
Bill & Account Collectors	28	0.17	
Other Secretaries	523	3.22	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	118	0.73	
Typists	18	0.11	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	55	0.34	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	312	1.92	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	642	3.96	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	13	0.08	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	115	0.71	
General Office Clerks	568	3.50	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	90	0.55	
Duplicating Machine Operators	27	0.17	
Computer Operators	57	0.35	
Data Entry Keyers	115	0.71	

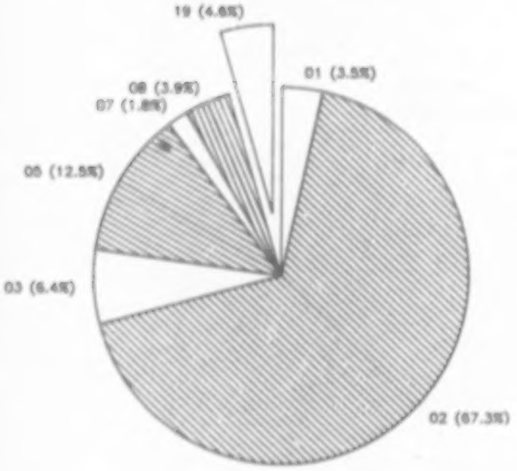
(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Switchboard Operators	34	0.21
Mail Clerks	14	0.09
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	20	0.12
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	337	2.08
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	167	1.03
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	254	1.57
SERVICE	**112**	**0.69**
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	11	0.07
Janitors & Cleaners	93	0.57
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.01**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**5,391**	**33.22** ••••
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	315	1.94
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	34	0.21
Precision Inspectors & Testers	29	0.18
Maintenance Mechanics	50	0.31
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	378	2.33
Automotive Mechanics	17	0.10
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	494	3.04
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	776	4.78
Farm Equipment Mechanics	744	4.58
Small Engine Specialists	11	0.07
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	377	2.32
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	37	0.23
Electronic Comm/Indus Equip Rprs	20	0.12
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	34	0.21

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	528	3.25
Elevator Installers/Repairers	31	0.19
Riggers	12	0.07
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	146	0.90
Electricians	19	0.12
Machinists	100	0.62
Sheet Metal Workers	78	0.48
Precision Optical Goods Workers	188	1.16
Drilling Machine Setters	11	0.07
Milling Machine Setters	12	0.07
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	16	0.10
Structural Metal Fabricators	11	0.07
Extrude/Form/Comp Mach Opers	11	0.07
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	14	0.09
Welders & Cutters	176	1.08
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	39	0.24
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	163	1.00
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	187	1.15
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	34	0.21
Service Station Attendants	59	0.36
Forklift/industrial Truck Operators	16	0.10
Other Hand Material Movers	68	0.42
Hand Packers & Packagers	29	0.18
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	47	0.29

509 MISC DURABLE GOODS 509

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	154	66.4	276	17.8	$367.74
5-9	41	17.7	277	17.8	328.57
10-19	20	8.6	286	18.4	353.72
20-49	11	4.7	328	21.1	386.28
50-99	6	2.6	385	24.8	370.01

1994 Projected Employment: 1,750

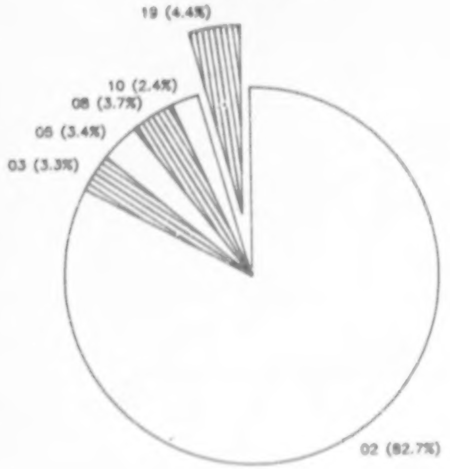
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,288	1,320	1,451	1,491	1,503	1,652
Number of Firms	219	215	204	222	231	226
Average Weekly Wages	$344.92	$358.99	$352.78	$350.99	$357.63	$380.62

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**30**	**2.00**	
General Managers/Top Executives	16	1.07	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**53**	**3.54**	
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.73	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	37	2.47	
SALES	**358**	**23.88**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	124	8.27	*
Sales Reps-Technical	48	3.20	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	105	7.00	*
Salespersons-Parts	14	0.93	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	11	0.73	
Cashiers	47	3.14	
CLERICAL	**344**	**22.95**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	24	1.60	
Other Secretaries	40	2.67	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	18	1.20	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	65	4.34	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	11	0.73	
General Office Clerks	37	2.47	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	36	2.40	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	70	4.67	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	25	1.67	
SERVICE	**11**	**0.73**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**703**	**46.90**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	21	1.40	
Line Supv-Other	27	1.80	
Production Inspectors & Testers	17	1.13	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	33	2.20	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	22	1.47	
Heaters	18	1.20	
Welders & Cutters	104	6.94	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	93	6.20	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	58	3.87	
Crane & Tower Operators	35	2.33	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	49	3.27	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	21	1.40	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	19	1.27	
Other Hand Material Movers	31	2.07	
Hand Packers & Packagers	11	0.73	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	68	4.54	

511 PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS 511

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	117	60.6	219	12.7	$458.09
5-9	37	19.2	258	15.0	397.76
10-19	21	10.9	279	16.2	404.59
20-49	9	4.7	282	16.3	448.82
50-99	6	3.1	393	22.8	464.28
100-249	3	1.6	294	17.0	472.17

1994 Projected Employment: 1,969

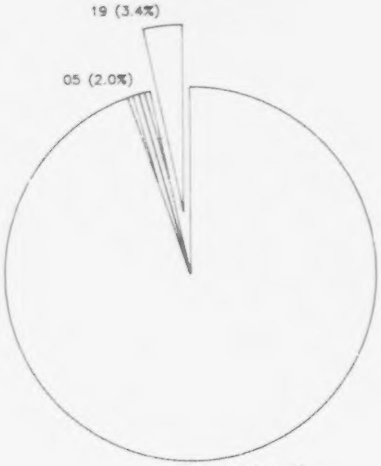
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,561	1,576	1,676	1,696	1,694	1,773
Number of Firms	136	139	155	173	183	209
Average Weekly Wages	$383.02	$390.82	$407.97	$441.97	$443.51	$445.39

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**74**	**4.37**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	27	1.60	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	1.36	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**85**	**5.02**	*
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	62	3.66	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	12	0.71	
SALES	**731**	**43.20**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	128	7.57	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	335	19.80	**
Salespersons-Retail	125	7.39	*
Salespersons-Parts	18	1.06	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	110	6.50	*
Cashiers	11	0.65	
CLERICAL	**497**	**29.37**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	59	3.49	
Other Secretaries	38	2.25	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	19	1.12	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	90	5.32	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	73	4.31	
General Office Clerks	57	3.37	
Computer Operators	18	1.06	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	26	1.54	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	50	2.96	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	33	1.95	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**305**	**18.03**	**
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	21	1.24	
Other Machine Operators	23	1.36	
Other Hand Workers	42	2.48	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	53	3.13	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	67	3.96	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	18	1.06	
Other Hand Material Movers	37	2.19	

512 DRUGS, PROPRIETARIES & SUNDRIES 512

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	121	67.2	190	14.5	$500.68
5-9	26	14.4	187	14.3	583.77
10-19	17	9.4	230	17.6	549.03
20-49	9	5.0	251	19.2	529.43
50-249	7	3.9	450	34.4	378.37

1994 Projected Employment: 1,479

Historical Trends

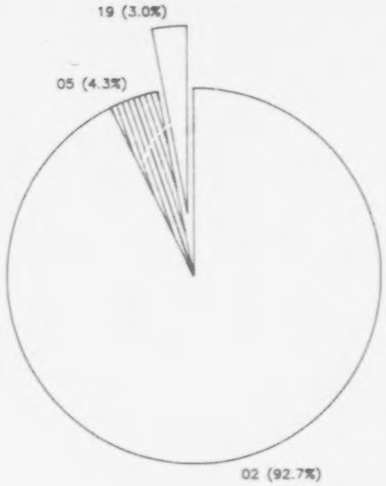
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,299	1,317	1,330	1,324	1,274	1,317
Number of Firms	183	174	178	177	178	175
Average Weekly Wages	$357.84	$380.02	$414.98	$429.58	$503.57	$524.76

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**40**	**3.16**	
General Managers/Top Executives	30	2.37	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**28**	**2.21**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	22	1.74	
SALES	**654**	**51.62**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	80	6.31	*
Sales Reps-Technical	406	32.04	****
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	97	7.66	*
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	28	2.21	
CLERICAL	**323**	**25.49**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	18	1.42	
Other Secretaries	18	1.42	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	28	2.21	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	1.82	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	28	2.21	
Computer Operators	15	1.18	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	53	4.18	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	73	5.76	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	38	3.00	
SERVICE	**1**	**0.08**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**221**	**17.44**	**
Line Supv-Other	50	3.95	
Production Inspectors & Testers	24	1.89	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	29	2.29	
Driver/Sales Workers	26	2.05	
Hand Packers & Packagers	33	2.60	

513 APPAREL PIECE GOODS & NOTIONS 513

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	113	73.4	174	7.6	$477.98
5-9	15	9.7	101	4.4	367.50
10-19	12	7.8	139	6.1	352.07
20-49	8	5.2	246	10.8	478.59
50-99	3	1.9	133	5.8	562.56
100+	3	1.9	1,489	65.2	541.31

1994 Projected Employment: 2,818

Historical Trends

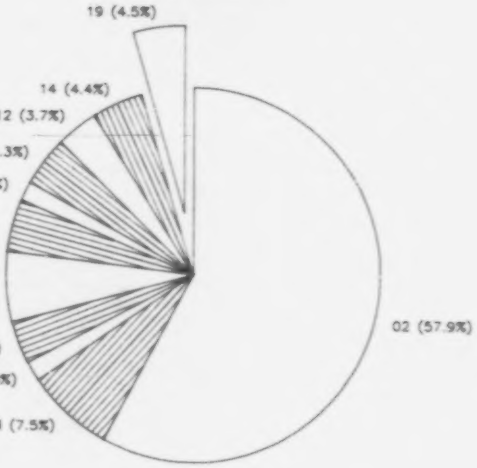
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,853	1,896	2,212	2,293	2,426	2,109
Number of Firms	136	142	137	141	151	149
Average Weekly Wages	$399.15	$430.94	$461.22	$477.06	$508.07	$556.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**400**	**16.40**	**
Financial Managers	34	1.39	
Purchasing Managers	11	0.45	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	234	9.59	*
Administrative Services Managers	11	0.45	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	15	0.62	
General Managers/Top Executives	38	1.56	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**389**	**15.95**	**
Accountant & Auditors	51	2.09	
Other Financial Specialists	31	1.27	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	39	1.60	
Other Management Support Workers	42	1.72	
Drafters	17	0.70	
Computer Systems Analysts	51	2.09	
Computer Programmers	36	1.48	
Designers	42	1.72	
SALES	**474**	**19.43**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	102	4.18	
Sales Reps-Technical	26	1.07	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	166	6.81	*
Salespersons-Retail	144	5.90	*
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	19	0.78	
Cashiers	17	0.70	
CLERICAL	**1,009**	**41.37**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	112	4.59	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bill & Account Collectors	31	1.27	
Other Secretaries	146	5.99	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	26	1.07	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	16	0.66	
File Clerks	33	1.35	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	79	3.24	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	83	3.40	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	27	1.11	
General Office Clerks	143	5.86	*
Computer Operators	31	1.27	
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	33	1.35	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	27	1.11	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	42	1.72	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	55	2.26	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	68	2.79	
SERVICE	**30**	**1.23**	
Guards & Watch Guards	22	0.90	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**137**	**5.62**	*
Fabric & Apparel Pattern Makers	13	0.53	
Screen Printing Machine Setters	16	0.66	
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	30	1.23	
Hand Packers & Packagers	27	1.11	

514 GROCERIES & RELATED PRODUCTS 514

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	307	48.9	586	5.3	$382.45
5-9	107	17.0	747	6.8	374.10
10-19	77	12.3	1,106	10.0	371.93
20-49	92	14.6	2,814	25.5	375.00
50-99	27	4.3	1,729	15.6	334.00
100-249	12	1.9	1,714	15.5	413.38
250+	6	1.0	2,353	21.3	463.80

1994 Projected Employment: 14,000

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	9,579	10,108	10,479	10,732	11,190	11,201
Number of Firms	583	597	611	614	619	624
Average Weekly Wages	$358.49	$358.23	$380.04	$386.55	$402.74	$391.63

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**396**	**3.54**	
Financial Managers	39	0.35	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	19	0.17	
Purchasing Managers	50	0.45	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	34	0.30	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	49	0.44	
General Managers/Top Executives	177	1.58	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**400**	**3.57**	
Accountant & Auditors	58	0.52	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	127	1.13	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	71	0.63	
Computer Programmers	20	0.18	
Merchandise Displayers	55	0.49	
SALES	**1,751**	**15.65**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	550	4.91	
Sales Reps-Technical	33	0.29	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	869	7.76	*
Salespersons-Retail	181	1.62	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	40	0.36	
Cashiers	31	0.28	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	41	0.37	
CLERICAL	**2,781**	**24.85**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	136	1.22	
Adjustment Clerks	26	0.23	
Other Secretaries	187	1.67	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	53	0.47	
Typists	23	0.21	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	161	1.44	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	348	3.11	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	38	0.34	
General Office Clerks	222	1.98	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	34	0.30	
Computer Operators	46	0.41	
Data Entry Keyers	64	0.57	
Switchboard Operators	18	0.16	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	16	0.14	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	230	2.06	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	947	8.46	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	176	1.57	
SERVICE	**558**	**4.99**	
Guards & Watch Guards	15	0.13	
Waiters & Waitresses	33	0.29	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	96	0.86	
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	49	0.44	
Butchers & Meat Cutters	177	1.58	
Food Preparation Workers	111	0.99	
Janitors & Cleaners	59	0.53	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**966**	**8.63**	*
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	552	4.93	

(cont. on next page)

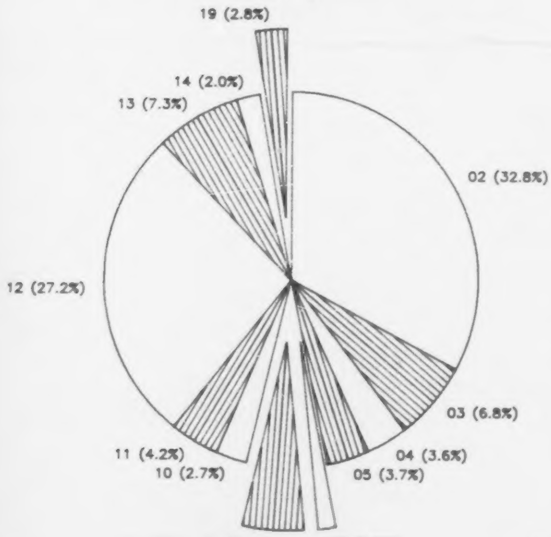
514 GROCERIES & RELATED PRODUCTS 514

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING (cont.)			
Field Crop Workers	75	0.67	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,340**	**38.78**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	42	0.38	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	28	0.25	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	18	0.16	
Line Supv-Other	65	0.58	
Production Inspectors & Testers	56	0.50	
Maintenance Mechanics	28	0.25	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	115	1.03	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	70	0.63	
Farm Equipment Mechanics	23	0.21	
Coin & Vend Mach Servicers/Repairers	46	0.41	
Food Roast, Bake, Dry Mach Operators	15	0.13	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	15	0.13	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	19	0.17	
Other Machine Operators	19	0.17	
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	45	0.40	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	789	7.05	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	690	6.17	*
Driver/Sales Workers	317	2.83	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	483	4.32	
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	75	0.67	
Other Hand Material Movers	553	4.94	
Hand Packers & Packagers	721	6.44	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	49	0.44	

515 FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS 515

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	40.0	70	5.7	$656.82
5-9	11	12.9	77	6.3	381.36
10-19	20	23.5	282	22.9	283.26
20-49	16	18.8	465	37.8	288.98
50-249	4	4.7	336	27.3	381.27

1994 Projected Employment: 1,400

Historical Trends

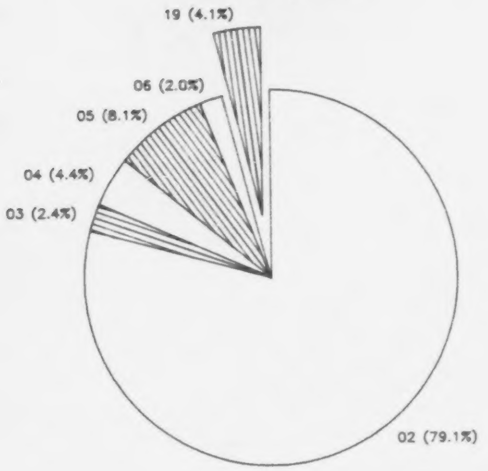
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,554	1,466	1,403	1,261	1,204	1,207
Number of Firms	83	82	80	78	81	81
Average Weekly Wages	$347.60	$332.76	$329.13	$337.82	$336.10	$348.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**81**	**6.67**	*
Financial Managers	13	1.07	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	24	1.98	
General Managers/Top Executives	35	2.88	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**105**	**8.64**	*
Accountant & Auditors	19	1.56	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	15	1.23	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	62	5.10	*
SALES	**139**	**11.44**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	43	3.54	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	17	1.40	
Salespersons-Retail	27	2.22	
Salespersons-Parts	17	1.40	
Cashiers	16	1.32	
CLERICAL	**371**	**30.53**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	48	3.95	
Other Secretaries	40	3.29	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	83	6.83	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	16	1.32	
General Office Clerks	44	3.62	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	96	7.90	*
SERVICE	**16**	**1.32**	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	0.99	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**120**	**9.88**	*
Animal Caretakers	35	2.88	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**383**	**31.52**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	28	2.30	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	47	3.87	
Farm Equipment Mechanics	16	1.32	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	73	6.01	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	23	1.89	
Other Hand Material Movers	91	7.49	*

516 CHEMICAL & ALLIED PRODUCTS 516

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	100	66.2	181	20.6	$555.31
5-9	25	16.6	159	18.1	541.18
10-19	18	11.9	245	27.9	446.45
20-49	5	3.3	156	17.8	455.63
50-99	3	2.0	136	15.5	570.26

1994 Projected Employment: 1,060

Historical Trends

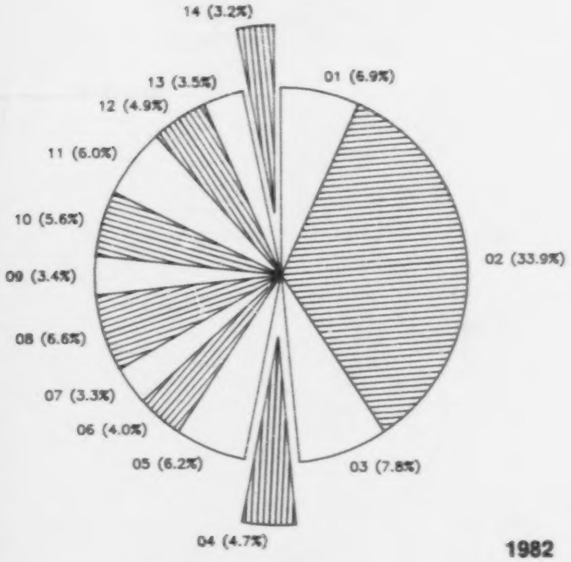
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	746	772	758	870	913	839
Number of Firms	118	120	133	145	148	148
Average Weekly Wages	$422.95	$444.03	$465.50	$482.58	$494.97	$550.24

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**33**	**3.63**	
General Managers/Top Executives	20	2.20	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**111**	**12.20**	**
Chemists	32	3.52	
Chemical Technicians	43	4.73	
SALES	**380**	**41.76**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	84	9.23	*
Sales Engineers	15	1.65	
Sales Reps-Technical	201	22.09	***
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	80	8.79	*
CLERICAL	**204**	**22.42**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	40	4.40	
Other Secretaries	37	4.07	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	13	1.43	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	30	3.30	
General Office Clerks	32	3.52	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	21	2.31	
SERVICE	**21**	**2.31**	
Janitors & Cleaners	21	2.31	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**161**	**17.69**	**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	21	2.31	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	50	5.49	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	36	3.96	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	13	1.43	
Other Hand Material Movers	14	1.54	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	14	1.54	

517 PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS 517

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	76	36.7	183	7.5	$346.87
5-9	57	27.5	402	16.4	313.44
10-19	37	17.9	504	20.6	301.94
20-49	26	12.6	743	30.3	348.09
50-99	8	3.9	459	18.7	430.07
100-249	3	1.4	158	6.5	500.75

1994 Projected Employment: 2,854

Historical Trends

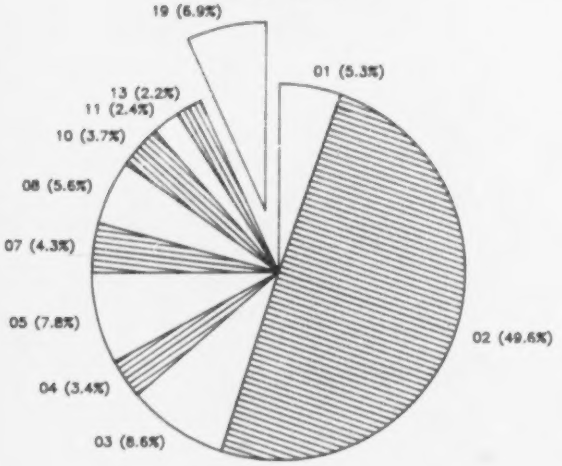
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,175	2,169	2,222	2,371	2,508	2,448
Number of Firms	217	215	215	208	203	192
Average Weekly Wages	$334.52	$337.97	$343.92	$350.73	$356.97	$368.21

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**58**	**2.38**	
General Managers/Top Executives	39	1.60	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**36**	**1.48**	
Accountant & Auditors	13	0.53	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	12	0.49	
SALES	**437**	**17.94**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	193	7.92	*
Sales Reps-Technical	20	0.82	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	79	3.24	
Salespersons-Retail	86	3.53	
Cashiers	40	1.64	
CLERICAL	**410**	**16.83**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	56	2.30	
Other Secretaries	49	2.01	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	106	4.35	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	17	0.70	
General Office Clerks	93	3.82	
Computer Operators	15	0.62	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	19	0.78	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	18	0.74	
SERVICE	**36**	**1.48**	
Janitors & Cleaners	22	0.90	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,459**	**59.89**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	18	0.74	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	0.70	
Automotive Mechanics	27	1.11	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	15	0.62	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	19	0.78	
Other Machine Operators	46	1.89	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	454	18.64	**
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	144	5.91	*
Driver/Sales Workers	42	1.72	
Service Station Attendants	573	23.52	***
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	26	1.07	
Hand Packers & Packagers	15	0.62	

518 BEER, WINE & DISTILLED BEVERAGES 518

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	44	36.4	85	5.1	$412.39
5-9	32	26.4	231	13.7	420.00
10-19	19	15.7	273	16.2	430.11
20-49	18	14.9	519	30.9	434.79
50-99	8	6.6	574	34.1	496.75

1994 Projected Employment: 1,953

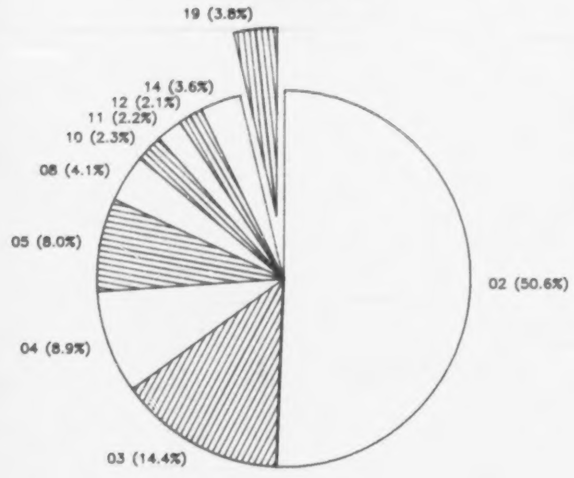
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,576	1,577	1,623	1,674	1,681	1,676
Number of Firms	132	127	118	123	117	110
Average Weekly Wages	$428.57	$436.83	$437.05	$442.66	$447.60	$469.31

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**39**	**2.31**	
General Managers/Top Executives	33	1.96	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**49**	**2.91**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	24	1.42	
Merchandise Displayers	14	0.83	
SALES	**540**	**32.03**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	128	7.59	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	381	22.60	***
Salespersons-Retail	17	1.01	
CLERICAL	**380**	**22.54**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	45	2.67	
Other Secretaries	51	3.02	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	12	0.71	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	13	0.77	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	46	2.73	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	60	3.56	
Data Entry Keyers	11	0.65	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	74	4.39	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	42	2.49	
SERVICE	**15**	**0.89**	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	0.89	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**663**	**39.32**	****
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	145	8.60	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	260	15.42	**
Driver/Sales Workers	97	5.75	*
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	47	2.79	
Other Hand Material Movers	61	3.62	
Hand Packers & Packagers	15	0.89	

519 MISC NONDURABLE GOODS 519

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	408	61.4	736	13.3	$359.39
5-9	116	17.5	807	14.6	331.19
10-19	69	10.4	944	17.1	338.18
20-49	53	8.0	1,538	27.8	381.15
50-99	14	2.1	935	16.9	364.22
100-249	4	0.6	572	10.3	297.50

1994 Projected Employment: 6,368

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,042	4,840	4,898	5,110	5,484	5,987
Number of Firms	595	612	590	630	665	680
Average Weekly Wages	$307.44	$321.13	$341.89	$346.86	$352.96	$356.68

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**142**	**2.59**	
Financial Managers	11	0.20	
Purchasing Managers	19	0.35	
General Managers/Top Executives	107	1.95	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**356**	**6.49**	*
Accountant & Auditors	34	0.62	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	95	1.73	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	98	1.79	
Computer Programmers	27	0.49	
Writers & Editors	65	1.19	
SALES	**1,513**	**27.59**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	369	6.73	*
Sales Reps-Technical	115	2.10	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	551	10.05	**
Salespersons-Retail	190	3.46	
Salespersons-Parts	35	0.64	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	181	3.30	
Cashiers	67	1.22	
CLERICAL	**1,630**	**29.72**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	127	2.32	
Adjustment Clerks	11	0.20	
Other Secretaries	117	2.13	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	30	0.55	
Typists	27	0.49	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	77	1.40	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	262	4.78	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	38	0.69	
General Office Clerks	165	3.01	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	23	0.42	
Computer Operators	28	0.51	
Data Entry Keyers	40	0.73	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	180	3.28	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	260	4.74	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	133	2.43	
SERVICE	**19**	**0.35**	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	0.27	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**451**	**8.22**	*
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	21	0.38	
Nursery Workers	309	5.63	*
Farm Equipment Operators	21	0.38	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,373**	**25.04**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	18	0.33	
Production Inspectors & Testers	21	0.38	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	60	1.09	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	22	0.40	
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	17	0.31	
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Opers	21	0.38	
Other Machine Operators	14	0.26	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	44	0.80	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	243	4.43
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	271	4.94
Driver/Sales Workers	136	2.48
Service Station Attendants	13	0.24
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	60	1.09
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	12	0.22
Other Hand Material Movers	234	4.27
Hand Packers & Packagers	81	1.48
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	38	0.69

Industry Description

Retail Trade

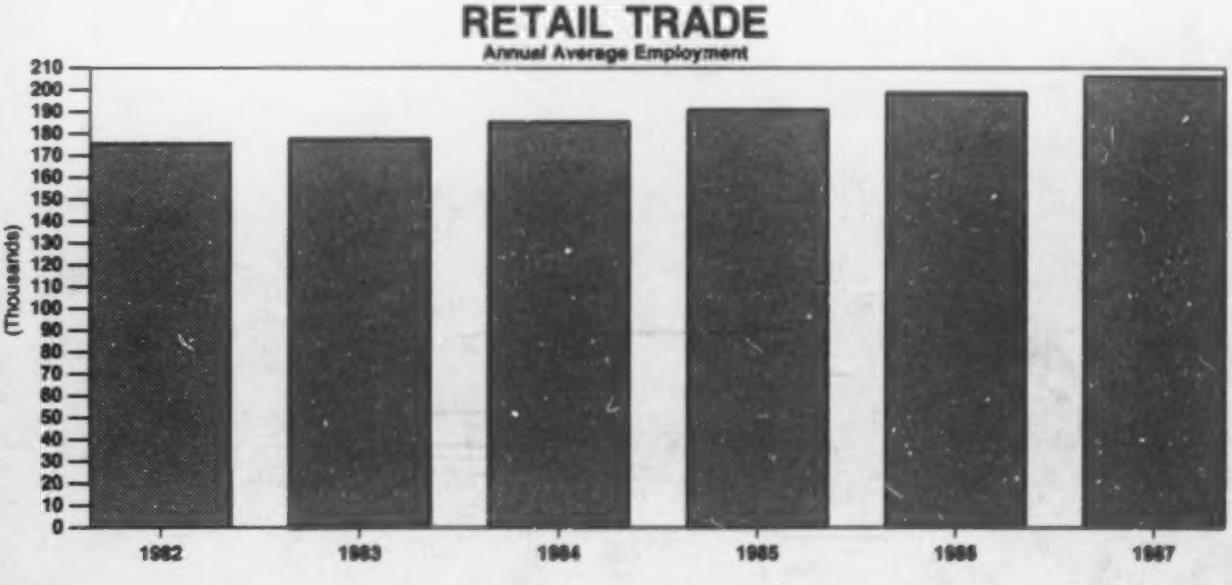
This division includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. In general, retail establishments are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.), or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.). Some of the important characteristics of retail trade establishments are: the establishment is usually a place of business and is engaged in activities to attract the general public to buy; the establishment buys or receives merchandise as well as sells; the establishment may process its products, but such processing is incidental or subordinate to selling; the establishment is considered as retail in the trade; and the establishment sells to customers for personal or household use. Not all of these characteristics need be present and some are modified by trade practice.

For the most part, establishments engaged in retail trade sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Exceptions to this general rule are made necessary by trade practices. For example, lumber yards and paint, glass and wallpaper stores are included in Retail Trade if they sell to the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to contractors. However, establishments that sell exclusively to business establishments, institutional and industrial users, or contractors are classified in Wholesale Trade.

Establishments engaged in selling to the general public, from displayed merchandise, products such as typewriters, stationery, or gasoline are classified in Retail Trade even though such products may not be used for personal or household consumption. However, establishments that sell these products only to institutional or industrial users and establishments that sell similar merchandise for use exclusively by business establishments are classified in Wholesale Trade.

Buying of goods for resale to the consumer is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from the agricultural and extractive industries. For example, farmers who sell only their own produce at or from the point of production are not classified as retailers.

Processing incidental or subordinate to selling often is conducted at retail stores. For example, restaurants prepare meals, and meat markets cut meat.



RETAIL TRADE

Annual Average Employment

Industry Analysis
Retail Trade

David Allen

In 1988, industries within Retail Trade (SIC 521-599) made up nineteen percent of total wage and salary employment. Retailing is business cycle sensitive. During the 1980-82 recession, retail trade lost 12,200 jobs. However, since that time, it has been one of the main engines of the recovery adding 43,300 jobs or about 23% of all new jobs. Unfortunately, wages paid to retail workers between 1982 to 1987, after adjusting for inflation, actually declined from $11,016 to 10,986. While employment retailing is up, reaching 219,300 in 1988, the economic impact of retail trade is down.

> **. . . it has been one of the main engines of the recovery adding 43,300 jobs or about 23% of all new jobs.**

Outlook

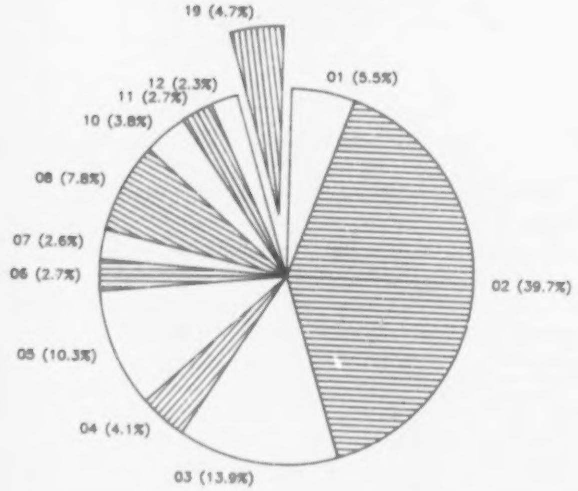
A number of factors will influence the future employment growth of Retail Trade. These factors include:

- The use of computer technology. Electronic data interchange (EDI) is increasingly being used to speed transactions between manufacturers and retailers. The exchange between computers using standard formats i.e. purchase orders, invoices and bills of lading make it possible to place orders, track shipments, pay for merchandise, and automatically collect delinquent accounts. Computer sophistication has enhanced purchasing leverage of retailers over suppliers. Slotting fees arise because competition for shelf space is intense.
- The restructuring of retailing so that capital and labor can be used more efficiently. The creation of warehouse type stores, "hypermarkets" which sell food and all types of general merchandise, and the use of cable television marketing all have potentially large impacts on retailing industries. Competition between hypermarkets and specialty stores has become intense.
- Retailers are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates because they borrow to carry inventories. Interest rates may increase, at least in the short run, creating an increasing need to cut costs with increasing cost pressures plus unrelenting competition, the industry will likely continue to experience a high level of mergers, acquisitions, and buy-outs.

Given current trends, the most likely outcome of the interplay of the factors mentioned above will be a projected employment level of 238,200 by 1994 in retail trade. That is an addition of 18,900 jobs from the 1988 employment level. Within retailing, the industries creating the most new jobs will be grocery stores (SIC 541), and eating and drinking places (SIC 581). The following industry profiles pages provide detailed industry projections.

521 LUMBER & OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS 521

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	137	45.4	349	11.2	$259.81
5-9	81	26.8	553	17.7	300.43
10-19	47	15.6	643	20.6	341.46
20-49	25	8.3	764	24.5	362.67
50-249	12	4.0	812	26.0	335.94

1994 Projected Employment: 3,317

Historical Trends

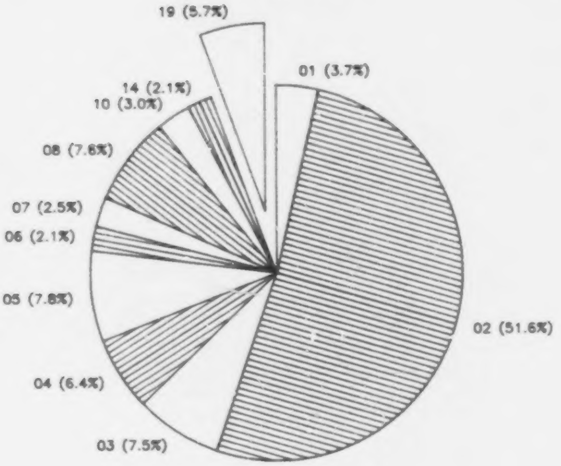
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,898	3,263	3,186	2,993	3,011	3,347
Number of Firms	348	335	323	308	298	287
Average Weekly Wages	$301.18	$338.21	$338.30	$322.18	$333.34	$331.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**129**	**4.27**	
Purchasing Managers	28	0.93	
General Managers/Top Executives	83	2.75	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**190**	**6.29**	*
Accountant & Auditors	35	1.16	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	121	4.01	
Drafters	11	0.36	
SALES	**1,171**	**38.79**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	202	6.69	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	63	2.09	
Salespersons-Retail	645	21.36	***
Counter & Rental Clerks	25	0.83	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	161	5.33	*
Cashiers	75	2.48	
CLERICAL	**741**	**24.54**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	23	0.76	
Credit Checkers	11	0.36	
Other Secretaries	47	1.56	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	295	9.77	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	25	0.83	
General Office Clerks	100	3.31	
Computer Operators	27	0.89	
Data Entry Keyers	38	1.26	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	116	3.84	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	11	0.36	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	22	0.73	
SERVICE	**41**	**1.36**	
Janitors & Cleaners	38	1.26	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**5**	**0.17**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**742**	**24.58**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	29	0.96	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	18	0.60	
Carpenters	14	0.46	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	16	0.53	
Insulation Workers	28	0.93	
Glaziers	13	0.43	
Wood Machinists	47	1.56	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	34	1.13	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	141	4.67	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	201	6.66	*
Driver/Sales Workers	21	0.70	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	68	2.25	
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	20	0.66	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	29	0.96	

523 PAINT, GLASS & WALLPAPER STORES 523

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	81	65.3	194	27.3	$254.01
5-9	27	21.8	187	26.3	301.01
10-49	13	10.5	184	25.9	367.44
50-99	3	2.4	145	20.4	354.32

1994 Projected Employment: 810

Historical Trends

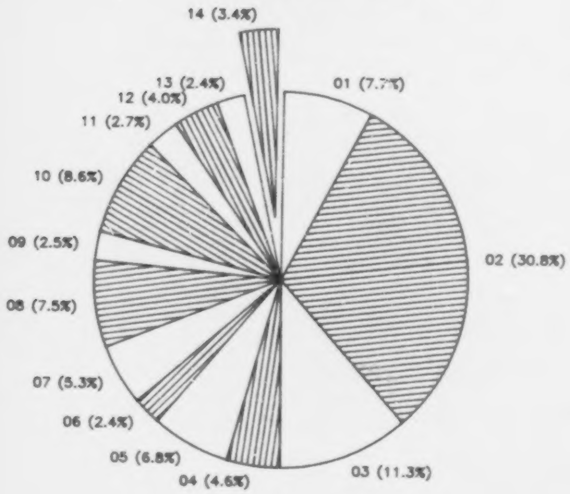
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	693	631	642	649	735	736
Number of Firms	125	120	119	117	122	116
Average Weekly Wages	$330.84	$287.87	$294.63	$311.77	$325.05	$315.89

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**12**	**1.64**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**15**	**2.05**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	12	1.64	
SALES	**450**	**61.64**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	106	14.52	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	17	2.33	
Salespersons-Retail	286	39.18	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	16	2.19	
Cashiers	11	1.51	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**102**	**13.97**	**
Other Secretaries	19	2.60	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	30	4.11	
General Office Clerks	26	3.56	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	22	3.01	
SERVICE	**9**	**1.23**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**142**	**19.45**	**
Glaziers	85	11.64	**
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	25	3.42	

525 HARDWARE STORES 525

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	147	55.9	351	22.4	$193.27
5-9	75	28.5	515	32.8	206.65
10-19	32	12.2	410	26.1	237.69
20-99	9	3.4	294	18.7	325.39

1994 Projected Employment: 1,783

Historical Trends

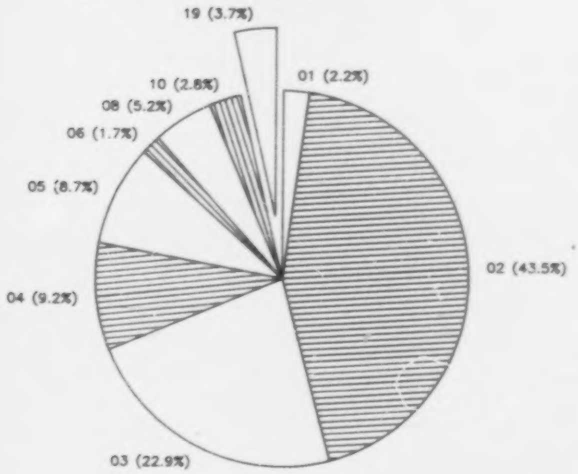
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,364	1,340	1,416	1,533	1,619	1,544
Number of Firms	286	272	275	278	268	231
Average Weekly Wages	$188.17	$196.97	$206.12	$225.99	$238.96	$238.48

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**35**	**2.18**	
General Managers/Top Executives	27	1.68	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**111**	**6.90**	*
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	101	6.28	*
SALES	**1,151**	**71.58**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	185	11.50	**
Salespersons-Retail	703	43.72	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	102	6.34	*
Cashiers	148	9.20	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**197**	**12.25**	**
Other Secretaries	15	0.93	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	78	4.85	
General Office Clerks	28	1.74	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	25	1.55	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	18	1.12	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.19**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**111**	**6.90**	*
Small Engine Specialists	28	1.74	
Carpenters	15	0.93	

526 RETAIL NURSERIES & GARDEN STORES 526

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	80	62.5	169	18.9	$154.69
5-9	24	18.8	154	17.2	177.70
10-19	13	10.2	174	19.5	244.65
20-49	7	5.5	203	22.7	262.41
50-99	4	3.1	193	21.6	245.24

1994 Projected Employment: 1,030

Historical Trends

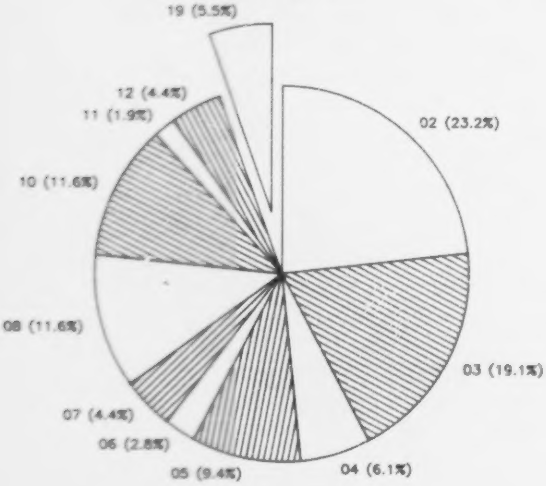
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	909	884	863	881	934	850
Number of Firms	128	119	114	118	117	133
Average Weekly Wages	$224.82	$216.70	$216.92	$220.97	$219.87	$222.59

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**16**	**1.72**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**78**	**8.38**	*
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	37	3.97	
Designers	26	2.79	
SALES	**419**	**45.01**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	52	5.59	*
Salespersons-Retail	318	34.16	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	14	1.50	
Cashiers	19	2.04	
CLERICAL	**60**	**6.44**	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	33	3.54	
General Office Clerks	15	1.61	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**3**	**0.32**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**243**	**26.10**	***
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	15	1.61	
Nursery Workers	181	19.44	**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	46	4.94	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**112**	**12.03**	**
Small Engine Specialists	20	2.15	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	26	2.79	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	22	2.36	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	12	1.29	

527 MOBILE HOME DEALERS 527

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	37	56.1	80	21.7	$238.12
5-9	18	27.3	126	34.2	298.85
10-49	11	16.7	162	44.0	325.67

1994 Projected Employment: 370

Historical Trends

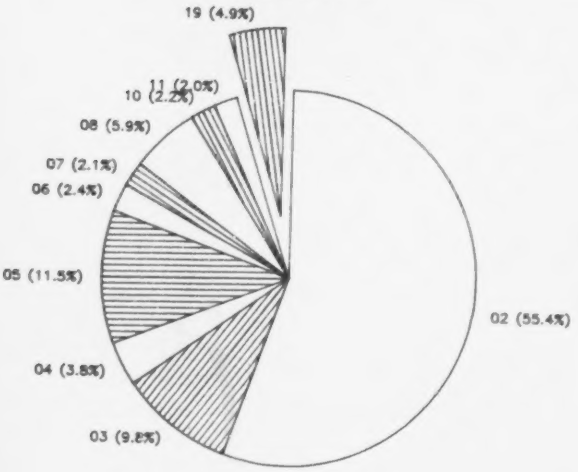
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	404	400	463	441	335	316
Number of Firms	93	84	80	68	63	57
Average Weekly Wages	$239.54	$249.96	$277.35	$264.46	$292.35	$358.14

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	**0.89**	
SALES	152	**45.24**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	32	9.52	*
Salespersons-Retail	119	35.42	****
CLERICAL	42	**12.50**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	6.85	*
General Office Clerks	16	4.76	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	15	**4.46**	
Janitors & Cleaners	15	4.46	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	2	**0.60**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	122	**36.31**	****
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	81	24.11	***
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	11	3.27	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	18	5.36	*

531 DEPARTMENT STORES 531

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	5	2.9	11	0.0	$146.52
5-9	3	1.8	19	0.1	213.38
10-19	10	5.9	137	0.6	223.54
20-49	35	20.6	1,230	5.2	223.54
50-99	50	29.4	3,484	14.6	233.32
100-249	43	25.3	6,496	27.3	240.17
250+	24	14.1	12,417	52.2	290.41

1994 Projected Employment: 28,725

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	21,618	22,067	23,336	22,932	23,822	24,615
Number of Firms	155	158	162	159	166	170
Average Weekly Wages	$233.29	$243.69	$257.25	$267.45	$260.16	$265.68

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**969**	**4.07**	
Financial Managers	39	0.16	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	91	0.38	
Purchasing Managers	104	0.44	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	110	0.46	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	54	0.23	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	19	0.08	
General Managers/Top Executives	443	1.86	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,099**	**4.61**	
Accountant & Auditors	25	0.10	
Other Financial Specialists	22	0.09	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	288	1.21	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	84	0.35	
Other Management Support Workers	33	0.14	
Computer Programmers	12	0.05	
Pharmacists	383	1.61	
Writers & Editors	15	0.06	
Artists & Related Workers	20	0.08	
Interior Designers	33	0.14	
Merchandise Displayers	127	0.53	
SALES	**16,027**	**67.29**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	1,532	6.43	*
Sales Reps-Technical	17	0.07	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	11	0.05	
Salespersons-Retail	7,878	33.07	****

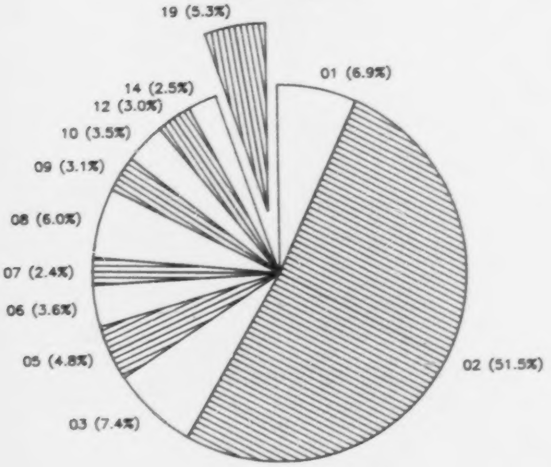
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES (cont.)			
Salespersons-Parts	22	0.09	
Counter & Rental Clerks	16	0.07	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	1,014	4.26	
Cashiers	5,241	22.00	***
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	45	0.19	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	43	0.18	
CLERICAL	**3,142**	**13.19**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	213	0.89	
Credit Authorizers	29	0.12	
Adjustment Clerks	603	2.53	
Insurance Claims Clerks	17	0.07	
Bill & Account Collectors	129	0.54	
Advertising Clerks	21	0.09	
Other Secretaries	169	0.71	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	58	0.24	
Personnel Clerks	17	0.07	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	65	0.27	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	291	1.22	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	17	0.07	
General Office Clerks	362	1.52	
Computer Operators	19	0.08	
Data Entry Keyers	61	0.26	
Switchboard Operators	114	0.48	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	32	0.13	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Marking Clerks	239	1.00
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	421	1.77
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	19	0.08
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	168	0.71
SERVICE	**1,337**	**5.61** *
Other Service Supervisors	89	0.37
Detectives/Investigators-Private	94	0.39
Guards & Watch Guards	110	0.46
Hosts & Hostesses-Restaurant/Lounge	21	0.09
Waiters & Waitresses	136	0.57
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	14	0.06
Counter Attendants-Food Service	54	0.23
Cooks-Restaurant	44	0.18
Food Preparation Workers	38	0.16
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	201	0.84
Pharmacy Assistants	24	0.10
Janitors & Cleaners	294	1.23
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	21	0.09
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	175	0.73
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**4**	**0.02**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,241**	**5.21** *
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	47	0.20
Line Supv-Other	17	0.07
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	118	0.50
Automotive Mechanics	174	0.73
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	22	0.09
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	63	0.26
Tire Repairers & Changers	46	0.19
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	64	0.27
Carpenters	51	0.21
Custom Tailors & Sewers	53	0.22
Other Precision Printing Workers	11	0.05
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	24	0.10
Other Plant & System Operators	24	0.10
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	50	0.21
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	23	0.10
Service Station Attendants	16	0.07
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	72	0.30
Other Hand Material Movers	223	0.94
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	37	0.16

533 VARIETY STORES 533

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	20.4	52	2.8	$148.86
5-9	31	30.1	224	11.9	158.42
10-19	30	29.1	434	23.1	155.94
20-49	15	14.6	406	21.7	182.84
50+	6	5.8	759	40.5	269.41

1994 Projected Employment: 2,196

Historical Trends

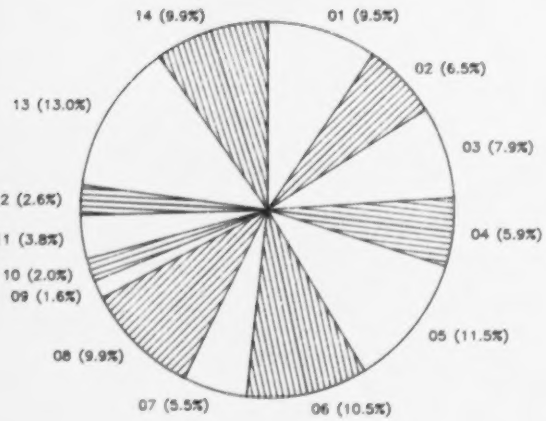
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,397	1,233	1,468	1,653	1,878	2,081
Number of Firms	103	96	104	105	99	90
Average Weekly Wages	$168.28	$170.77	$183.53	$190.58	$206.67	$223.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**32**	**1.70**	
General Managers/Top Executives	12	0.64	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**35**	**1.86**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	19	1.01	
SALES	**1,458**	**77.43**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	169	8.98	*
Salespersons-Retail	943	50.08	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	118	6.27	*
Cashiers	228	12.11	**
CLERICAL	**237**	**12.59**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	26	1.38	
Adjustment Clerks	16	0.85	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	14	0.74	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	16	0.85	
General Office Clerks	42	2.23	
Data Entry Keyers	32	1.70	
Mail Clerks	16	0.85	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	16	0.85	
SERVICE	**110**	**5.84**	*
Counter Attendants-Food Service	51	2.71	
Cooks-Short Order	16	0.85	
Janitors & Cleaners	20	1.06	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**11**	**0.58**	

539 MISC GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES 539

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	44	57.1	103	20.2	$148.38
5-9	17	22.1	116	22.8	164.94
10-19	11	14.3	145	28.5	177.52
20-49	5	6.5	145	28.5	168.51

1994 Projected Employment: 572

Historical Trends

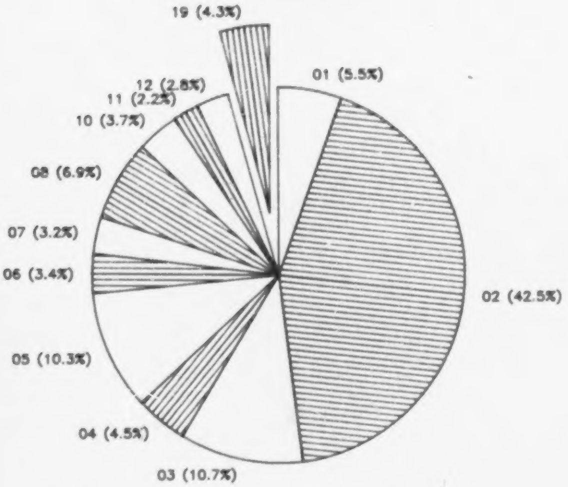
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	709	660	550	612	489	410
Number of Firms	107	98	84	79	73	66
Average Weekly Wages	$147.75	$146.75	$152.40	$167.24	$162.98	$171.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**9**	**1.83**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**22**	**4.47**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	16	3.25	
SALES	**343**	**69.72**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	46	9.35	*
Salespersons-Retail	238	48.37	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	29	5.89	*
Cashiers	30	6.10	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**76**	**15.45**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	2.24	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	17	3.46	
General Office Clerks	18	3.66	
SERVICE	**22**	**4.47**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**20**	**4.07**	

541 GROCERY STORES 541

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	571	42.0	1,392	5.0	$113.23
5-9	312	22.9	2,210	7.9	128.77
10-19	204	15.0	2,846	10.2	168.74
20-49	157	11.5	5,058	18.0	254.33
50-99	66	4.9	4,296	15.3	278.75
100-249	37	2.7	5,483	19.6	275.51
250+	13	1.0	6,739	24.0	323.21

1994 Projected Employment: 35,110

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	23,791	24,254	24,818	26,068	28,136	29,863
Number of Firms	1,372	1,383	1,366	1,336	1,361	1,364
Average Weekly Wages	$251.77	$256.13	$257.14	$252.29	$254.21	$253.00

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**589**	**2.09**	
Financial Managers	28	0.10	
Purchasing Managers	31	0.11	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	27	0.10	
General Managers/Top Executives	481	1.71	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**251**	**0.89**	
Accountant & Auditors	42	0.15	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	90	0.32	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	25	0.09	
Pharmacists	31	0.11	
Merchandise Displayers	19	0.07	
SALES	**18,540**	**65.92**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	2,231	7.93	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	16	0.06	
Salespersons-Retail	9,229	32.82	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	2,169	7.71	*
Cashiers	4,856	17.27	**
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	13	0.05	
CLERICAL	**1,309**	**4.65**	
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	44	0.16	
Other Secretaries	90	0.32	
File Clerks	12	0.04	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	427	1.52	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	23	0.08	
General Office Clerks	310	1.10	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	34	0.12	
Data Entry Keyers	27	0.10	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	246	0.87	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	32	0.11	
SERVICE	**2,694**	**9.58**	*
Detectives/Investigators-Private	12	0.04	
Bartenders	25	0.09	
Waiters & Waitresses	124	0.44	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	24	0.09	
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	293	1.04	
Butchers & Meat Cutters	1,376	4.89	
Cooks-Specialty Fast Food	38	0.14	
Cooks-Short Order	61	0.22	
Food Preparation Workers	126	0.45	
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	233	0.83	
Janitors & Cleaners	362	1.29	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	11	0.04	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**15**	**0.05**	
Nursery Workers	15	0.05	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,726**	**16.80**	**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	37	0.13	
Slaughterers & Butchers	25	0.09	
Other Prec Food & Tobacco Workers	107	0.38	
Other Precision Workers	29	0.10	

(cont. on next page)

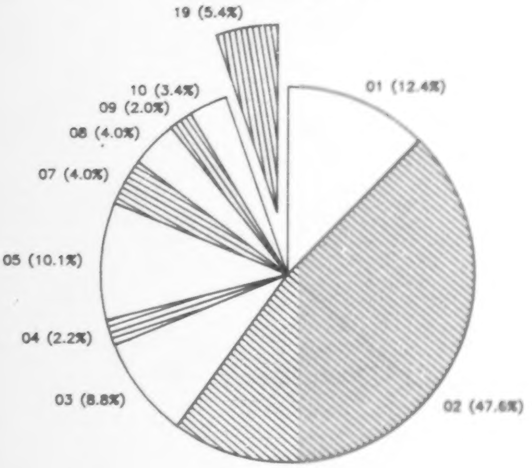
541 GROCERY STORES 541

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Machine Operators	59	0.21
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	151	0.54
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	28	0.10
Driver/Sales Workers	21	0.07
Service Station Attendants	131	0.47

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	161	0.57
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	12	0.04
Other Hand Material Movers	3,072	10.92 **
Hand Packers & Packagers	817	2.90
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	17	0.06

542 MEAT MARKETS & FREEZER PROVISIONERS 542

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	64	69.6	149	33.6	$174.05
5-9	18	19.6	125	28.2	218.74
10-19	7	7.6	96	21.6	280.95
20-49	3	3.3	74	16.7	203.68

1994 Projected Employment: 586

Historical Trends

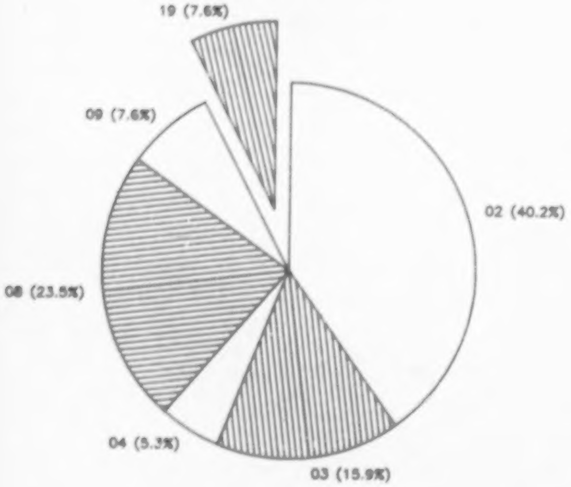
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	508	525	549	460	465	396
Number of Firms	104	102	104	92	92	81
Average Weekly Wages	$213.56	$219.79	$214.13	$214.53	$219.90	$214.32

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**4**	**0.86**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**15**	**3.21**	
SALES	**163**	**34.90**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	25	5.35	*
Salespersons-Retail	96	20.56	***
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	25	5.35	*
Cashiers	17	3.64	
CLERICAL	**59**	**12.63**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	32	6.85	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**164**	**35.12**	****
Waiters & Waitresses	26	5.57	*
Butchers & Meat Cutters	93	19.91	**
Food Preparation Workers	16	3.43	
Janitors & Cleaners	23	4.93	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**62**	**13.28**	**
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	24	5.14	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	21	4.50	

543 FRUIT STORES & VEGETABLE MARKETS 543

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	54.2	23	17.4	$209.73
5-9	7	29.2	49	37.1	215.03
10-49	4	16.7	60	45.5	220.59

1994 Projected Employment: 171

Historical Trends

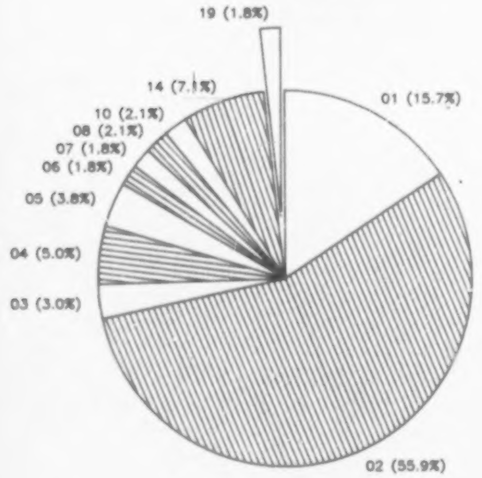
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	140	120	106	107	135	146
Number of Firms	29	23	20	21	23	19
Average Weekly Wages	$182.69	$205.75	$226.99	$216.36	$204.11	$209.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**15**	**11.19**	**
SALES	**95**	**70.90**	*****
Salespersons-Retail	52	38.81	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	16	11.94	**
Cashiers	18	13.43	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**13**	**9.70**	*
SERVICE	**10**	**7.46**	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**1**	**0.75**	

544 CANDY, NUT & CONFECTIONERY STORES 544

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	46	70.8	105	30.5	$85.01
5-9	10	15.4	62	18.0	87.95
10-19	4	6.2	50	14.5	142.31
20-49	5	7.7	127	36.9	164.01

1994 Projected Employment: 446

Historical Trends

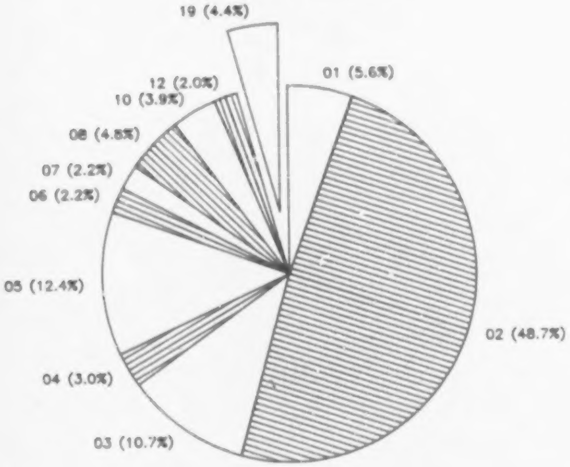
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	259	283	314	381	354	287
Number of Firms	58	64	64	64	65	57
Average Weekly Wages	$105.36	$110.82	$120.13	$124.19	$122.99	$125.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3**	**0.84**	
SALES	**292**	**82.02**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	26	7.30	*
Salespersons-Retail	232	65.17	*****
Cashiers	34	9.55	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**7**	**1.97**	
SERVICE	**7**	**1.97**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**47**	**13.20**	**
Food Batchmakers	12	3.37	
Hand Packers & Packagers	28	7.87	*

546 RETAIL BAKERIES 546

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	85	43.6	227	13.8	$115.51
5-9	55	28.2	390	23.7	135.50
10-19	35	17.9	479	29.1	132.69
20-49	17	8.7	450	27.3	158.18
50-99	3	1.5	101	6.1	169.87

1994 Projected Employment: 1,984

Historical Trends

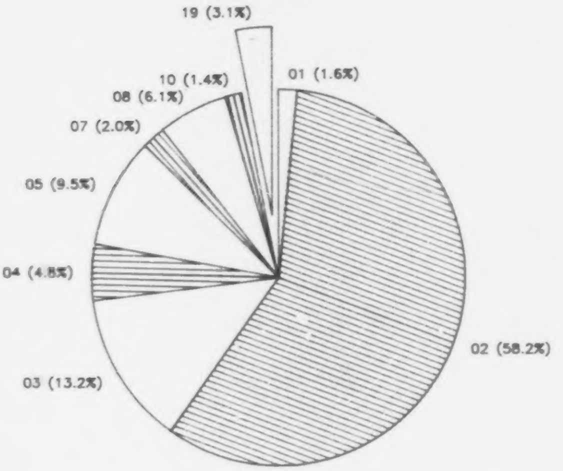
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,092	1,220	1,337	1,468	1,579	1,881
Number of Firms	154	157	164	180	187	202
Average Weekly Wages	$124.54	$123.36	$129.48	$134.21	$139.81	$146.15

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**10**	**0.64**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3**	**0.19**	
SALES	**549**	**34.88**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	79	5.02	*
Salespersons-Retail	444	28.21	***
Cashiers	19	1.21	
CLERICAL	**29**	**1.84**	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	19	1.21	
SERVICE	**834**	**52.99**	*****
Waiters & Waitresses	55	3.49	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	102	6.48	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	383	24.33	***
Cooks-Short Order	12	0.76	
Food Preparation Workers	63	4.00	
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	133	8.45	*
Janitors & Cleaners	78	4.96	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**149**	**9.47**	*
Other Precision Workers	71	4.51	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	20	1.27	
Driver/Sales Workers	15	0.95	

549 MISC FOOD STORES 549

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	83	56.8	189	18.1	$116.84
5-9	33	22.6	220	21.0	125.74
10-19	17	11.6	222	21.2	151.31
20-49	10	6.8	302	28.8	161.54
50-99	3	2.1	114	10.9	228.97

1994 Projected Employment: 1,307

Historical Trends

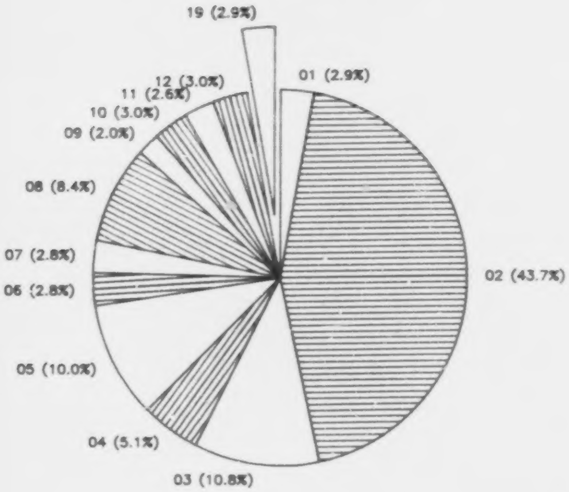
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	490	506	671	949	1,040	1,142
Number of Firms	94	92	105	134	137	155
Average Weekly Wages	$124.74	$132.29	$129.08	$154.62	$153.00	$147.74

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1**	**0.10**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**37**	**3.56**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	35	3.37	
SALES	**749**	**72.09**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	65	6.26	*
Salespersons-Retail	487	46.87	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	99	9.53	*
Cashiers	98	9.43	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**49**	**4.72**	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	35	3.37	
SERVICE	**138**	**13.28**	**
Food Preparation Workers	74	7.12	*
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	45	4.33	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	1.15	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**65**	**6.26**	*
Hand Packers & Packagers	24	2.31	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	14	1.35	

551 NEW & USED CAR DEALERS 551

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	6.4	50	0.5	$310.25
5-9	29	8.8	216	1.9	300.38
10-19	69	21.0	1,053	9.5	340.35
20-49	141	43.0	4,499	40.6	407.66
50-99	57	17.4	3,828	34.5	461.38
100-249	11	3.4	1,436	13.0	459.33

1994 Projected Employment: 12,105

Historical Trends

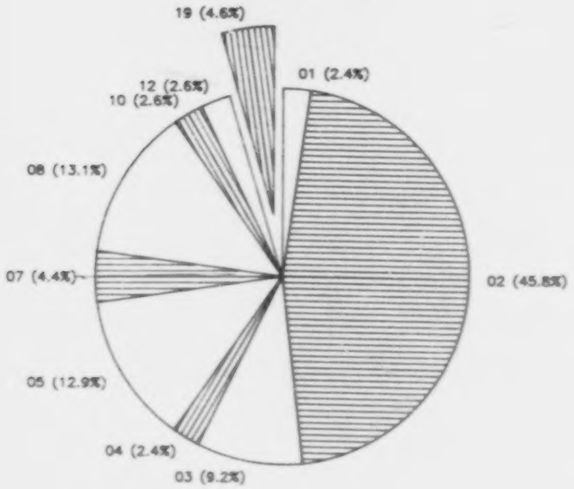
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	8,847	9,360	10,406	10,830	11,155	11,249
Number of Firms	348	336	336	325	329	315
Average Weekly Wages	$337.13	$379.34	$410.20	$415.14	$420.68	$436.09

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**343**	**3.07**	
Financial Managers	28	0.25	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	30	0.27	
General Managers/Top Executives	269	2.41	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**90**	**0.81**	
Accountant & Auditors	73	0.65	
SALES	**4,502**	**40.33**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	695	6.23	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	77	0.69	
Salespersons-Retail	2,732	24.47	***
Salespersons-Parts	804	7.20	*
Cashiers	186	1.67	
CLERICAL	**1,466**	**13.13**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	315	2.82	
Bill & Account Collectors	14	0.13	
Other Secretaries	103	0.92	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	528	4.73	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	12	0.11	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	44	0.39	
General Office Clerks	264	2.36	
Switchboard Operators	12	0.11	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	32	0.29	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	57	0.51	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	14	0.13	
SERVICE	**99**	**0.89**	
Janitors & Cleaners	99	0.89	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,663**	**41.77**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	446	4.00	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	216	1.93	
Other Inspectors & Testers	14	0.13	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	53	0.47	
Automotive Mechanics	2,130	19.08	**
Auto Body & Related Repairers	605	5.42	*
Elec Install/Repairers-Trans Equip	22	0.20	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	32	0.29	
Painters-Transportation Equipment	63	0.56	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	38	0.34	
Service Station Attendants	87	0.78	
Other Transport Related Workers	22	0.20	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	202	1.81	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	710	6.36	*

552 USED CAR DEALERS 552

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	122	80.8	218	44.4	$230.09
5-9	17	11.3	117	23.8	314.76
10-19	9	6.0	102	20.8	419.18
20-49	3	2.0	54	11.0	300.89

1994 Projected Employment: 521

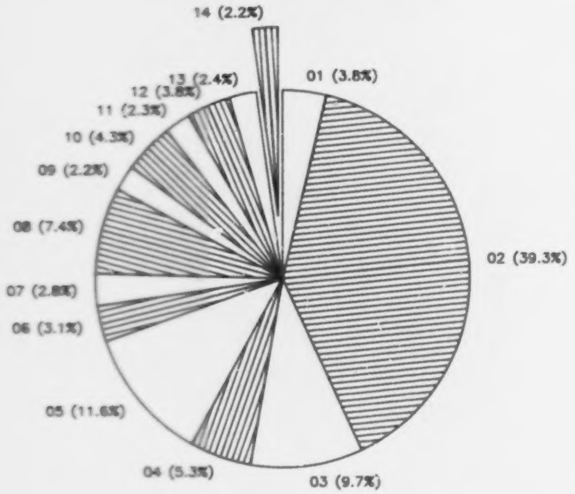
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	342	377	398	437	504	524
Number of Firms	122	123	130	138	149	155
Average Weekly Wages	$259.02	$274.80	$303.26	$281.62	$299.04	$313.46

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**4**	**0.79**	
SALES	**272**	**53.97**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	55	10.91	**
Salespersons-Retail	213	42.26	*****
CLERICAL	**71**	**14.09**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	53	10.52	**
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	18	3.57	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**157**	**31.15**	****
Automotive Mechanics	24	4.76	
Service Station Attendants	16	3.17	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	105	20.83	***

553 AUTO & HOME SUPPLY STORES 553

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	229	43.3	576	13.4	$248.98
5-9	175	33.1	1,214	28.3	295.50
10-19	85	16.1	1,154	26.9	347.81
20-49	34	6.4	986	23.0	356.24
50-99	6	1.1	364	8.5	310.44

1994 Projected Employment: 4,582

Historical Trends

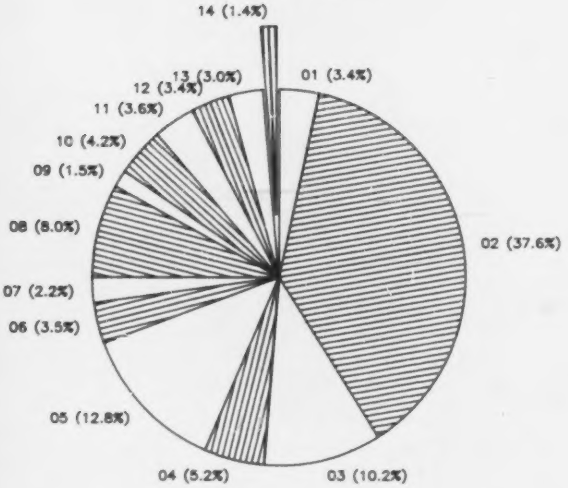
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,494	3,688	4,068	4,162	4,239	4,471
Number of Firms	497	499	515	521	527	527
Average Weekly Wages	$295.09	$300.82	$309.80	$313.22	$322.23	$320.56

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**38**	**0.90**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	15	0.35	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	0.54	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**38**	**0.90**	
Accountant & Auditors	34	0.80	
SALES	**1,731**	**40.80**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	411	9.69	*
Salespersons-Retail	361	8.51	*
Salespersons-Parts	824	19.42	**
Cashiers	81	1.91	
CLERICAL	**720**	**16.97**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	136	3.21	
Other Secretaries	35	0.82	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	305	7.19	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	27	0.64	
General Office Clerks	127	2.99	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	81	1.91	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**21**	**0.49**	
Janitors & Cleaners	17	0.40	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,695**	**39.95**	****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	126	2.97	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.31	
Automotive Mechanics	288	6.79	*
Auto Body & Related Repairers	21	0.49	
Elec Install/Repairers-Trans Equip	15	0.35	
Tire Repairers & Changers	710	16.73	**
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	23	0.54	
Machinists	172	4.05	
Upholsterers	19	0.45	
Other Machine Operators	118	2.78	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	104	2.45	
Service Station Attendants	39	0.92	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	15	0.35	

554 GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS 554

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	523	52.5	1,305	15.6	$145.72
5-9	289	29.0	2,035	24.4	156.22
10-19	115	11.5	1,535	18.4	176.14
20-49	46	4.6	1,388	16.6	178.12
50-99	15	1.5	988	11.8	208.44
100-249	8	0.8	1,089	13.1	273.26

1994 Projected Employment: 8,500

Historical Trends

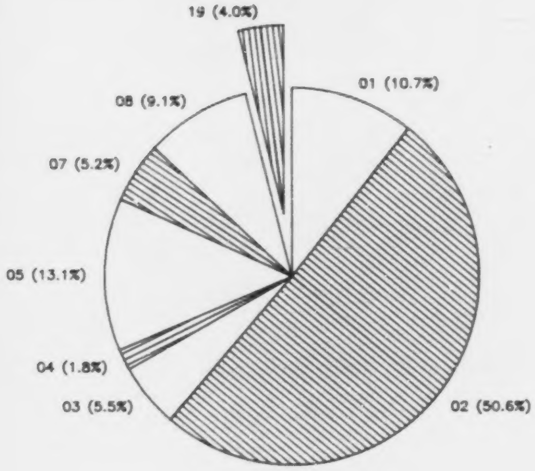
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	7,393	7,290	7,734	7,883	8,335	8,799
Number of Firms	1,243	1,143	1,083	1,033	998	945
Average Weekly Wages	$175.44	$182.38	$182.37	$182.81	$186.90	$180.56

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**74**	**0.89**	
Financial Managers	13	0.16	
General Managers/Top Executives	48	0.58	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**33**	**0.40**	
Accountant & Auditors	13	0.16	
SALES	**1,021**	**12.26**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	389	4.67	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	11	0.13	
Salespersons-Retail	135	1.62	
Salespersons-Parts	18	0.22	
Cashiers	460	5.52	*
CLERICAL	**676**	**8.12**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	43	0.52	
Other Secretaries	13	0.16	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	298	3.58	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	19	0.23	
General Office Clerks	134	1.61	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	140	1.68	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**268**	**3.22**	
Waiters & Waitresses	107	1.28	
Cooks-Short Order	43	0.52	
Food Preparation Workers	48	0.58	
Janitors & Cleaners	48	0.58	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2**	**0.02**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**6,255**	**75.10**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	52	0.62	
Line Supv-Other	20	0.24	
Maintenance Mechanics	23	0.28	
Automotive Mechanics	443	5.32	*
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	26	0.31	
Tire Repairers & Changers	93	1.12	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	199	2.39	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	13	0.16	
Service Station Attendants	5,255	63.09	*****
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	64	0.77	
Other Hand Material Movers	19	0.23	

BOAT DEALERS

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	39	60.9	83	24.9	$232.62
5-9	14	21.9	90	26.9	310.64
10-19	8	12.5	100	29.9	407.62
20-49	3	4.7	61	18.3	359.85

1994 Projected Employment: 334

Historical Trends

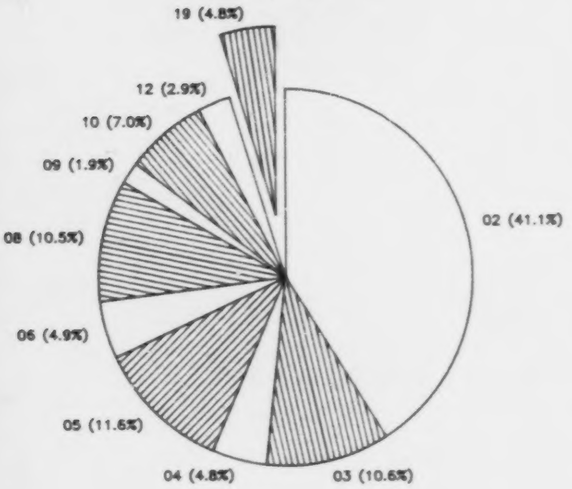
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	283	290	321	288	323	382
Number of Firms	60	58	61	59	59	61
Average Weekly Wages	$283.99	$282.49	$289.67	$328.45	$329.33	$337.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**2**	**0.62**	
SALES	**138**	**42.86**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	43	13.35	**
Salespersons-Retail	65	20.19	***
Salespersons-Parts	27	8.39	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**53**	**16.46**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	29	9.01	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**129**	**40.06**	*****
Maintenance Mechs-Marine Equipment	15	4.66	
Small Engine Specialists	69	21.43	***

556 RECREATION & UTILITY TRAILER DEALERS 556

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	41	53.9	90	17.3	$281.27
5-9	18	23.7	121	23.2	311.53
10-19	10	13.2	133	25.5	329.28
20-49	7	9.2	177	34.0	402.74

1994 Projected Employment: 550

Historical Trends

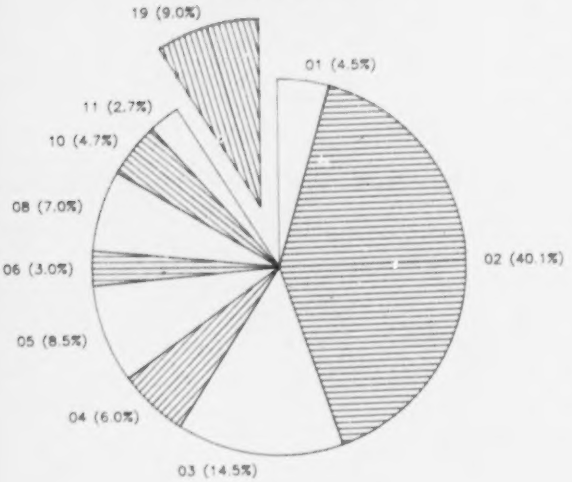
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	350	383	460	483	532	542
Number of Firms	59	61	67	70	74	73
Average Weekly Wages	$308.03	$341.04	$328.56	$317.85	$338.51	$371.78

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	5	0.93	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	0.56	
SALES	201	37.57	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	46	8.60	*
Sales Agents-Business Services	17	3.18	
Salespersons-Retail	95	17.76	**
Salespersons-Parts	26	4.86	
Cashiers	17	3.18	
CLERICAL	62	11.59	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	13	2.43	
Other Secretaries	11	2.06	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	30	5.61	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	14	2.62	
Janitors & Cleaners	13	2.43	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	250	46.73	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	17	3.18	
Automotive Mechanics	35	6.54	*
Auto Body & Related Repairers	15	2.80	
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	91	17.01	**
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	12	2.24	
Sheet Metal Workers	16	2.99	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	16	2.99	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	27	5.05	*

557 MOTORCYCLE DEALERS 557

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	51.5	75	18.5	$222.22
5-9	22	33.3	146	36.0	261.29
10-19	7	10.6	78	19.3	268.02
20-99	3	4.5	106	26.2	385.95

1994 Projected Employment: 360

Historical Trends

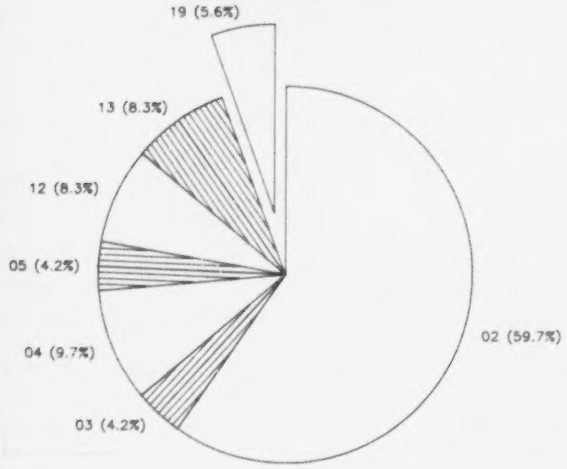
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	332	331	326	361	348	493
Number of Firms	76	72	62	61	65	61
Average Weekly Wages	$222.23	$246.88	$251.63	$260.83	$267.50	$327.80

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**166**	**47.70**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	27	7.76	*
Salespersons-Retail	68	19.54	**
Salespersons-Parts	67	19.25	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**47**	**13.51**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	25	7.18	*
General Office Clerks	15	4.31	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**135**	**38.79**	****
Motorcycle Repairers	108	31.03	****

559 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, NEC 559

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	62.5	14	18.9	$428.17
5-9	3	18.8	14	18.9	188.04
10-49	3	18.8	46	62.2	365.80

1994 Projected Employment: 75

Historical Trends

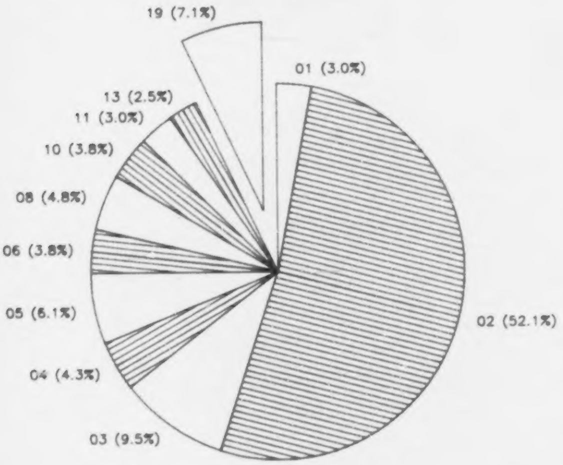
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	321	258	234	65	72	77
Number of Firms	25	19	15	13	12	12
Average Weekly Wages	$312.87	$317.58	$359.30	$314.99	$392.60	$354.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	1	1.41
SALES	4	5.63 *
CLERICAL	15	21.13 ***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	51	71.83 *****
Aircraft Mechanics	14	19.72 **
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	14	19.72 **

561 MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS 561

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	42	39.6	114	14.3	$217.31
5-9	37	34.9	249	31.1	211.85
10-19	19	17.9	250	31.3	205.33
20-49	8	7.5	187	23.4	249.57

1994 Projected Employment: 1,051

Historical Trends

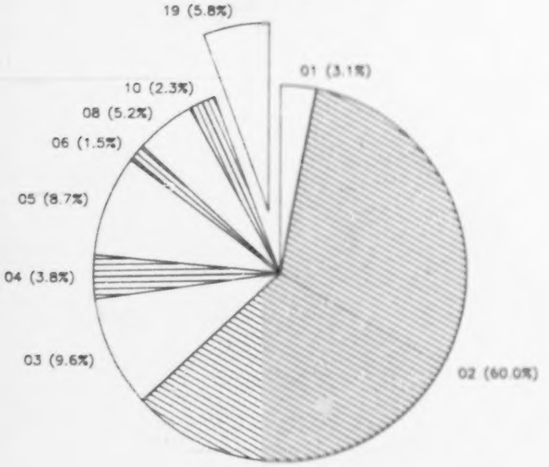
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,285	1,266	1,131	901	805	685
Number of Firms	138	127	123	112	102	90
Average Weekly Wages	$189.38	$179.03	$190.31	$216.50	$213.95	$232.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**73**	**9.05**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	67	8.30	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**28**	**3.47**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	12	1.49	
Merchandise Displayers	11	1.36	
SALES	**551**	**68.28**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	53	6.57	*
Salespersons-Retail	454	56.26	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	17	2.11	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES (cont.)			
Cashiers	21	2.60	
CLERICAL	**70**	**8.67**	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	37	4.58	
General Office Clerks	12	1.49	
SERVICE	**6**	**0.74**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**79**	**9.79**	*
Custom Tailors & Sewers	72	8.92	*

562 WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR STORES 562

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	194	56.6	465	15.1	$119.29
5-9	83	24.2	567	18.4	153.32
10-19	37	10.8	504	16.4	159.57
20-49	21	6.1	631	20.5	170.70
50-99	5	1.5	289	9.4	135.30
100+	3	0.9	625	20.3	268.42

1994 Projected Employment: 3,259

Historical Trends

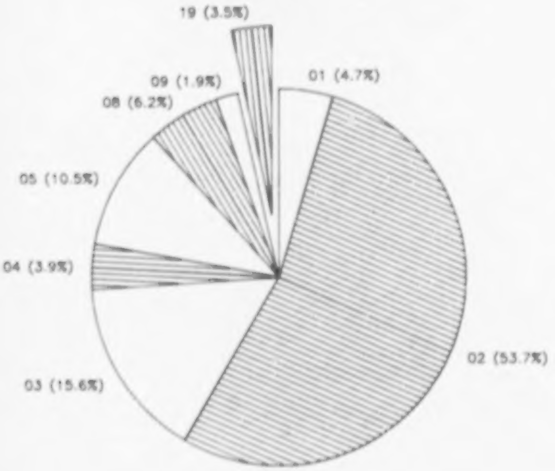
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,764	3,884	3,999	4,040	2,499	2,690
Number of Firms	377	355	338	336	347	331
Average Weekly Wages	$173.31	$184.33	$195.25	$205.63	$148.91	$151.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**152**	**6.08**	*
Purchasing Managers	46	1.84	
General Managers/Top Executives	103	4.12	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**104**	**4.16**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	60	2.40	
Merchandise Displayers	38	1.52	
SALES	**1,937**	**77.51**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	185	7.40	*
Salespersons-Retail	1,711	68.47	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	23	0.92	
Cashiers	18	0.72	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**251**	**10.04**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	39	1.56	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	72	2.88	
General Office Clerks	34	1.36	
Marking Clerks	42	1.68	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	15	0.60	
SERVICE	**14**	**0.56**	
Janitors & Cleaners	14	0.56	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**41**	**1.64**	
Custom Tailors & Sewers	31	1.24	

564 CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' WEAR STORES 564

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	27	62.8	61	23.6	$83.35
5-9	8	18.6	51	19.7	109.92
10-19	3	7.0	32	12.4	152.87
20-49	5	11.6	115	44.4	192.83

1994 Projected Employment: 352

Historical Trends

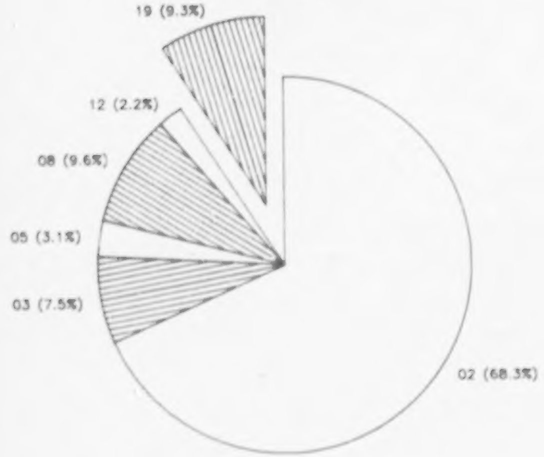
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	297	265	254	267	268	233
Number of Firms	53	48	43	42	40	37
Average Weekly Wages	$121.30	$126.08	$138.63	$141.04	$145.78	$156.06

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	28	10.33	**
General Managers/Top Executives ...	26	9.59	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	6	2.21	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	209	77.12	*****
Salespersons-Retail	197	72.69	*****
CLERICAL	22	8.12	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	6	2.21	

565 FAMILY CLOTHING STORES 565

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	52	47.7	127	5.6	$146.35
5-9	27	24.8	190	8.4	171.38
10-19	13	11.9	188	8.3	150.96
20-49	9	8.3	266	11.7	175.76
50-249	5	4.6	384	17.0	184.37
250+	3	2.8	1,110	49.0	302.90

1994 Projected Employment: 3,693

Historical Trends

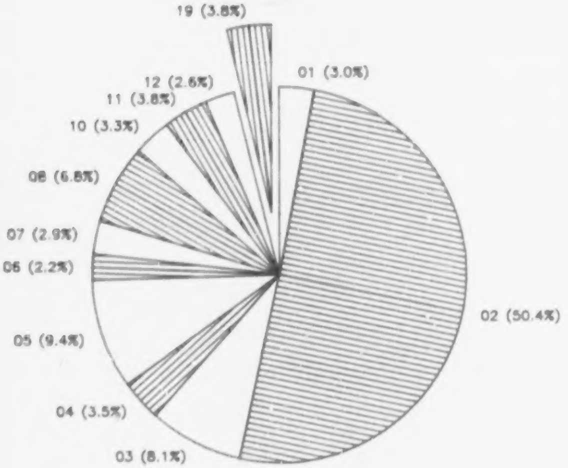
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,052	1,041	1,105	990	2,830	2,959
Number of Firms	107	110	114	110	98	102
Average Weekly Wages	$145.99	$151.22	$152.55	$160.50	$244.06	$253.25

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**56**	**1.98**	
General Managers/Top Executives	40	1.41	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**99**	**3.50**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	86	3.04	
SALES	**1,934**	**68.34**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	232	8.20	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	201	7.10	*
Salespersons-Retail	1,328	46.93	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	19	0.67	
Cashiers	151	5.34	*
CLERICAL	**570**	**20.14**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	18	0.64	
Adjustment Clerks	41	1.45	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	23	0.81	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	35	1.24	
Data Entry Keyers	15	0.53	
Marking Clerks	59	2.08	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	320	11.31	**
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	27	0.95	
SERVICE	**92**	**3.25**	
Guards & Watch Guards	24	0.85	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	41	1.45	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	17	0.60	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.04**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**78**	**2.76**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.46	
Custom Tailors & Sewers	43	1.52	

566 SHOE STORES 566

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	95	50.0	268	21.3	$167.80
5-9	66	34.7	434	34.5	166.25
10-19	18	9.5	226	18.0	187.82
20-49	8	4.2	231	18.3	215.62
50-99	3	1.6	100	7.9	176.16

1994 Projected Employment: 1,630

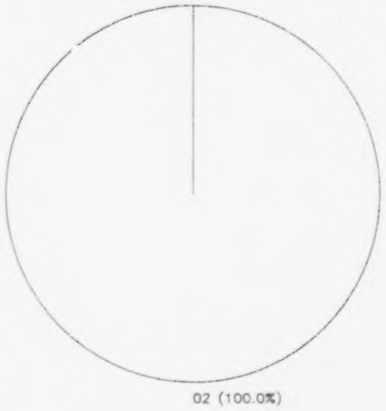
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,316	1,340	1,280	1,224	1,249	1,292
Number of Firms	217	206	203	190	184	181
Average Weekly Wages	$166.91	$168.45	$178.29	$180.91	$183.77	$177.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**95**	**7.62**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	92	7.38	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**36**	**2.89**	
Accountant & Auditors	13	1.04	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	23	1.85	
SALES	**1,041**	**83.55**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	167	13.40	**
Salespersons-Retail	802	64.37	*****
SALES (cont.)			
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	67	5.38	*
CLERICAL	**56**	**4.49**	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	1.93	
General Office Clerks	12	0.96	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.40**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**13**	**1.04**	

568 FURRIERS & FUR SHOPS 568

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	3	50.0	14	25.0	$262.80
10-49	3	50.0	42	75.0	332.03

1994 Projected Employment: 73

Historical Trends

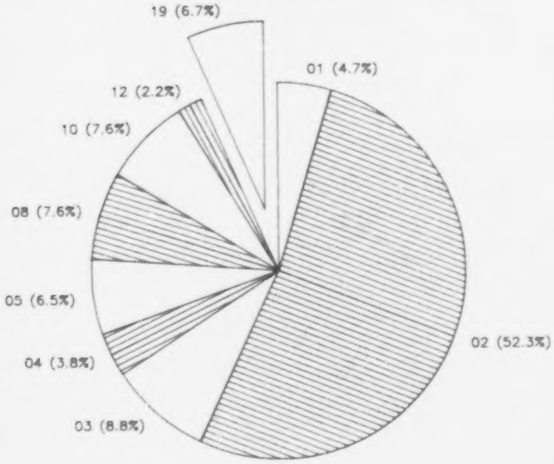
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	28	37	46	57	55	48
Number of Firms	3	3	3	4	4	4
Average Weekly Wages	$343.89	$345.61	$378.18	$305.30	$309.70	$370.94

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	2	3.70
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	3	5.56 *
SALES	14	25.93 ***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL	7	12.96 **
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	28	51.85 *****
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment ..	15	27.78 ***

569 MISC APPAREL & ACCESSORIES 569

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	79	66.4	173	30.6	$127.74
5-9	24	20.2	165	29.2	144.20
10-19	12	10.1	148	26.2	169.63
20-49	4	3.4	79	14.0	157.15

1994 Projected Employment: 691

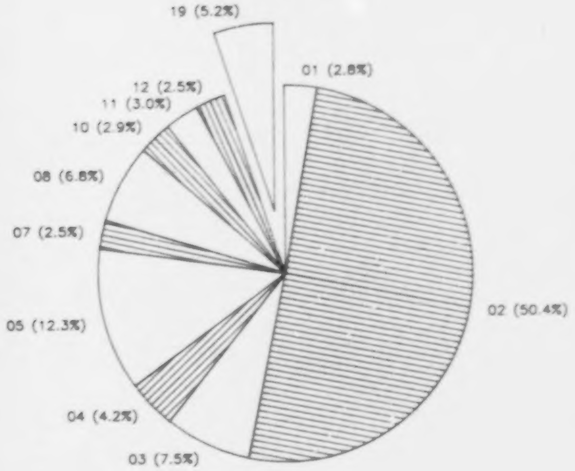
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	493	537	507	491	528	664
Number of Firms	93	95	105	106	111	127
Average Weekly Wages	$137.39	$141.71	$144.65	$144.37	$147.36	$152.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**4**	**0.76**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**15**	**2.84**	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	15	2.84	
SALES	**493**	**93.37**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	89	16.86	**
SALES (cont.)			
Salespersons-Retail	383	72.54	*****
Salespersons-Parts	19	3.60	
CLERICAL	**16**	**3.03**	

571 FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS STORES 571

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	380	60.8	871	21.0	$207.23
5-9	135	21.6	926	22.4	249.84
10-19	70	11.2	936	22.6	302.54
20-49	32	5.1	918	22.2	328.18
50-99	8	1.3	491	11.9	320.03

1994 Projected Employment: 4,403

Historical Trends

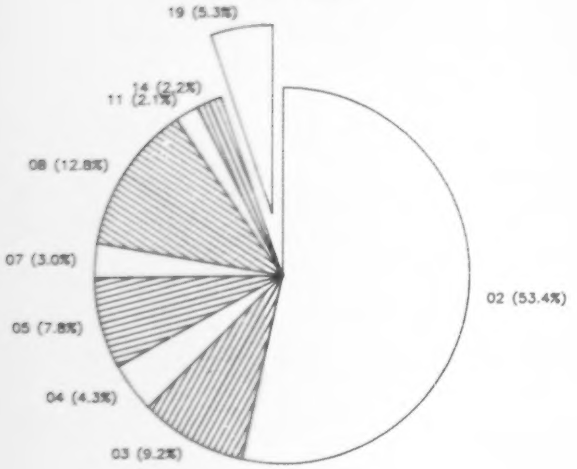
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,376	3,463	3,852	3,981	4,101	4,328
Number of Firms	655	633	629	610	624	626
Average Weekly Wages	$240.56	$251.24	$259.08	$271.47	$278.26	$285.99

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**389**	**9.48**	*
Purchasing Managers	71	1.73	
General Managers/Top Executives	314	7.65	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**265**	**6.46**	*
Accountant & Auditors	38	0.93	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	65	1.58	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	12	0.29	
Designers	37	0.90	
Interior Designers	113	2.75	
SALES	**1,572**	**38.31**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	61	1.49	
Salespersons-Retail	1,335	32.54	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	99	2.41	
Cashiers	69	1.68	
CLERICAL	**801**	**19.52**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	118	2.88	
Adjustment Clerks	19	0.46	
Bill & Account Collectors	20	0.49	
Other Secretaries	58	1.41	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	19	0.46	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	228	5.56	*
General Office Clerks	179	4.36	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	27	0.66	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	56	1.36	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	62	1.51	
SERVICE	**46**	**1.12**	
Janitors & Cleaners	46	1.12	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,030**	**25.10**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	36	0.88	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	0.29	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	34	0.83	
Carpet Installers	108	2.63	
Floor Layers	38	0.93	
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	153	3.73	
Furniture Finishers	30	0.73	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	51	1.24	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	13	0.32	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	296	7.21	*
Other Hand Material Movers	208	5.07	*

572 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES 572

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	91	60.7	199	17.8	$198.84
5-9	33	22.0	224	20.0	242.93
10-19	17	11.3	224	20.0	300.15
20-49	5	3.3	125	11.2	258.53
50-249	4	2.7	347	31.0	374.97

1994 Projected Employment: 1,237

Historical Trends

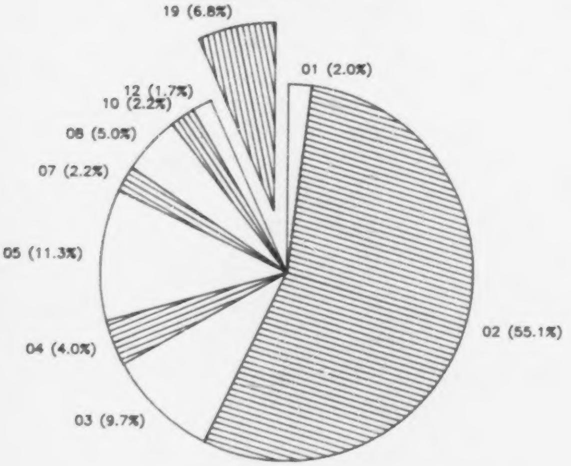
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	930	934	1,033	1,111	1,152	1,079
Number of Firms	178	169	168	154	152	130
Average Weekly Wages	$225.13	$239.70	$268.43	$280.02	$294.59	$296.09

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**15**	**1.30**	
General Managers/Top Executives	12	1.04	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**21**	**1.82**	
SALES	**605**	**52.56**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	92	7.99	*
Salespersons-Retail	433	37.62	****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	47	4.08	
Cashiers	25	2.17	
CLERICAL	**215**	**18.68**	**
Bill & Account Collectors	14	1.22	
Other Secretaries	23	2.00	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	11	0.96	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	56	4.87	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	12	1.04	
General Office Clerks	37	3.21	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	24	2.09	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	21	1.82	
SERVICE	**8**	**0.70**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**287**	**24.93**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	12	1.04	
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	27	2.35	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	154	13.38	**
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	60	5.21	*
Other Hand Material Movers	22	1.91	

573 RADIO, TV & MUSIC STORES 573

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	233	64.2	525	21.4	$192.33
5-9	67	18.5	455	18.5	238.79
10-19	41	11.3	520	21.2	270.13
20-49	17	4.7	492	20.0	297.19
50-249	5	1.4	463	18.9	304.32

1994 Projected Employment: 2,777

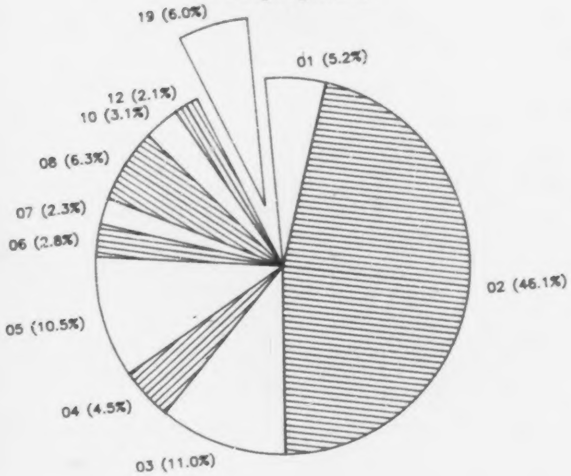
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,851	2,276	2,611	2,555	2,587	2,207
Number of Firms	333	355	418	407	374	297
Average Weekly Wages	$214.46	$218.93	$237.19	$252.16	$262.18	$266.32

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**169**	**6.54** *
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	20	0.77
General Managers/Top Executives	142	5.50 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**120**	**4.65**
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	51	1.97
Other Management Support Workers	18	0.70
Art, Drama, Music Teachers	22	0.85
Designers	19	0.74
SALES	**1,460**	**56.52** *****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	181	7.01 *
Sales Reps-Technical	32	1.24
Salespersons-Retail	1,066	41.27 *****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	125	4.84
Cashiers	49	1.90
CLERICAL	**437**	**16.92** **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	96	3.72
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Other Secretaries	39	1.51
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	126	4.88
General Office Clerks	65	2.52
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	65	2.52
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	24	0.93
SERVICE	**6**	**0.23**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**391**	**15.14** **
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	14	0.54
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	13	0.50
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	183	7.08 *
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	55	2.13
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	11	0.43
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	13	0.50
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	46	1.78
Other Hand Material Movers	30	1.16

581 EATING & DRINKING PLACES 581

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,600	35.9	4,035	5.5	$100.77
5-9	939	21.1	6,717	9.2	104.59
10-19	913	20.5	13,096	17.8	109.83
20-49	748	16.8	22,647	30.9	123.06
50-99	177	4.0	11,727	16.0	132.34
100-249	66	1.5	9,529	13.0	132.06
250+	15	0.3	5,653	7.7	135.96

1994 Projected Employment: 87,000

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	64,163	65,129	67,565	70,443	73,630	76,155
Number of Firms	4,427	4,433	4,418	4,409	4,479	4,470
Average Weekly Wages	$111.18	$114.29	$116.68	$116.39	$122.67	$124.83

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**3,232**	**4.39**	
Financial Managers	48	0.07	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	23	0.03	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	14	0.02	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	2,511	3.41	
General Managers/Top Executives	618	0.84	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**293**	**0.40**	
Accountant & Auditors	65	0.09	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	25	0.03	
Other Management Support Workers	11	0.01	
Photographers	49	0.07	
Instrumental Musicians	85	0.12	
SALES	**1,450**	**1.97**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	86	0.12	
Salespersons-Retail	493	0.67	
Cashiers	861	1.17	
CLERICAL	**833**	**1.13**	
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	103	0.14	
Hotel Desk Clerks	14	0.02	
Other Secretaries	68	0.09	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	16	0.02	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	30	0.04	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	382	0.52	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	22	0.03	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	12	0.02	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	124	0.17	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	29	0.04	
SERVICE	**66,368**	**90.16**	*****
Other Service Supervisors	2,027	2.75	
Guards & Watch Guards	25	0.03	
Hosts & Hostesses-Rest/Lounge	1,498	2.03	
Bartenders	6,018	8.18	*
Waiters & Waitresses	15,170	20.61	***
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	3,904	5.30	*
Counter Attendants-Food Service	1,520	2.06	
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	479	0.65	
Butchers & Meat Cutters	31	0.04	
Cooks-Restaurant	6,114	8.31	*
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	283	0.38	
Cooks-Specialty Fast Food	2,588	3.52	
Cooks-Short Order	1,550	2.11	
Food Preparation Workers	6,116	8.31	*
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	17,938	24.37	***
Other Food Service Workers	31	0.04	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	68	0.09	
Janitors & Cleaners	980	1.33	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.00**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,436**	**1.95**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	136	0.18	

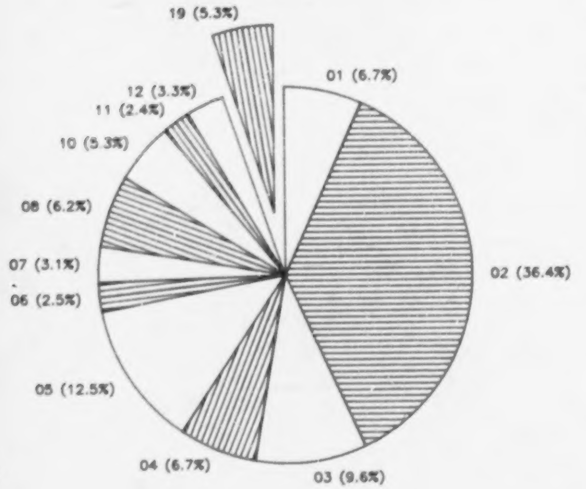
(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Photo Processing Machine Operators	49	0.07
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	69	0.09
Driver/Sales Workers	953	1.29
Service Station Attendants	99	0.13

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Parking Lot Attendants	17	0.02
Other Transport Related Workers	24	0.03
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	24	0.03
Other Hand Material Movers	23	0.03

591 DRUG STORES & PROPRIETARY STORES 591

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	147	42.0	393	13.0	$194.99
5-9	107	30.6	770	25.4	221.52
10-19	72	20.6	976	32.2	222.15
20-49	18	5.1	519	17.1	205.69
50-99	3	0.9	133	4.4	202.65
100-249	3	0.9	243	8.0	264.99

1994 Projected Employment: 3,716

Historical Trends

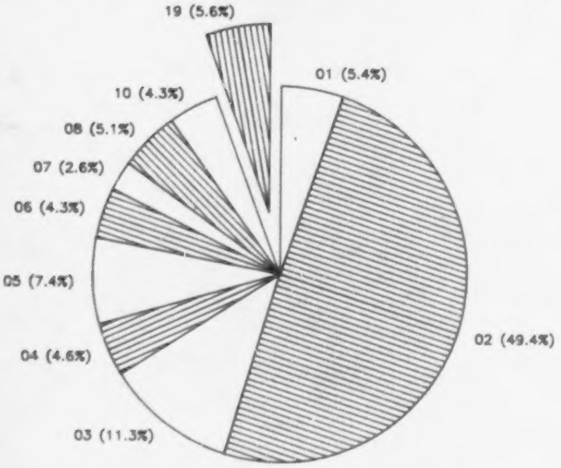
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,992	2,974	3,038	3,057	3,028	3,002
Number of Firms	369	367	363	356	345	337
Average Weekly Wages	$181.84	$191.29	$200.30	$211.95	$217.90	$225.67

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**139**	**4.58**	
Purchasing Managers	15	0.49	
General Managers/Top Executives	121	3.99	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**684**	**22.55**	***
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	34	1.12	
Pharmacists	639	21.07	***
SALES	**1,695**	**55.89**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	41	1.35	
Salespersons-Retail	1,314	43.32	*****
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	157	5.18	*
Cashiers	180	5.93	*
CLERICAL	**331**	**10.91**	**
Other Secretaries	13	0.43	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	18	0.59	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	153	5.04	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	24	0.79	
General Office Clerks	31	1.02	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	22	0.73	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	0.49	
SERVICE	**138**	**4.55**	
Waiters & Waitresses	12	0.40	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	26	0.86	
Cooks-Short Order	13	0.43	
Pharmacy Assistants	69	2.27	
Janitors & Cleaners	16	0.53	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**46**	**1.52**	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	23	0.76	

592 LIQUOR STORES 592

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	133	89.3	287	73.6	$113.25
5-9	13	8.7	77	19.7	112.81
10-19	3	2.0	26	6.7	121.65

1994 Projected Employment: 481

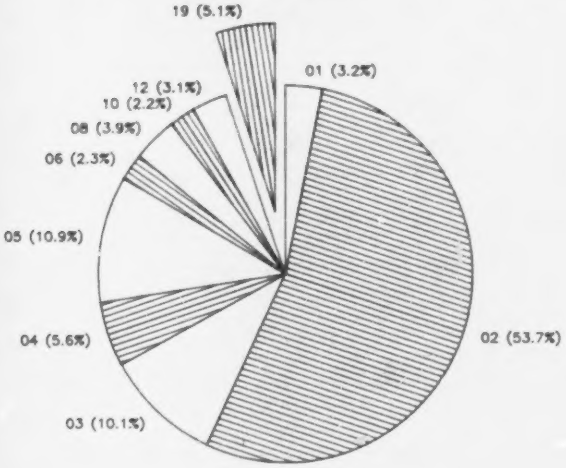
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	373	362	382	383	391	385
Number of Firms	140	144	150	149	150	139
Average Weekly Wages	$110.42	$111.72	$115.14	$117.49	$115.02	$111.04

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	4	1.02	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	8	2.05	
SALES	371	94.88	*****
Salespersons-Retail	338	86.45	*****
SALES (cont.)			
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	29	7.42	*
CLERICAL	8	2.05	

593 USED MERCHANDISE STORES 593

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	229	77.1	447	34.3	$152.77
5-9	43	14.5	287	22.0	248.73
10-19	14	4.7	171	13.1	277.27
20-49	8	2.7	249	19.1	219.76
50-99	3	1.0	150	11.5	297.74

1994 Projected Employment: 1,603

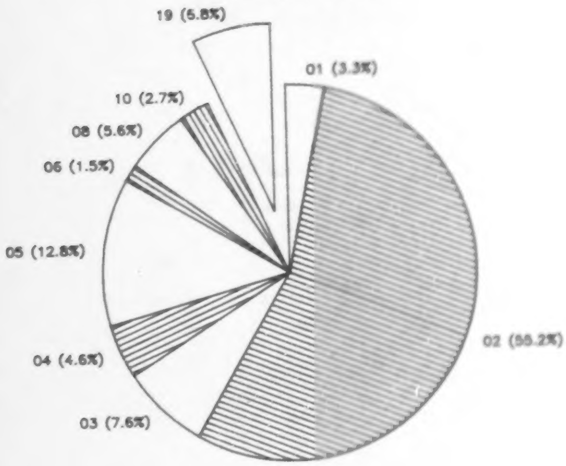
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,003	1,095	1,237	1,257	1,316	1,329
Number of Firms	241	249	274	287	296	295
Average Weekly Wages	$198.82	$204.50	$209.49	$212.38	$223.09	$224.71

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**77**	**5.90**	*
Purchasing Managers	13	1.00	
General Managers/Top Executives	64	4.91	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**10**	**0.77**	
SALES	**642**	**49.23**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	74	5.67	*
Salespersons-Retail	337	25.84	***
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	141	10.81	**
Cashiers	65	4.98	
CLERICAL	**174**	**13.34**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	48	3.68	
General Office Clerks	28	2.15	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	37	2.84	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	22	1.69	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	30	2.30	
SERVICE	**34**	**2.61**	
Waiters & Waitresses	13	1.00	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**367**	**28.14**	***
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	15	1.15	
Automotive Mechanics	52	3.99	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	11	0.84	
Other Precision Workers	98	7.52	*
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	13	1.00	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	42	3.22	
Other Hand Material Movers	100	7.67	*

594 MISC SHOPPING GOODS STORES 594

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	810	65.5	1,779	19.8	$144.88
5-9	235	19.0	1,623	18.1	184.66
10-19	117	9.5	1,562	17.4	192.87
20-49	45	3.6	1,307	14.6	230.48
50-99	20	1.6	1,418	15.8	192.01
100-249	9	0.7	1,279	14.3	178.47

1994 Projected Employment: 10,986

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	7,815	8,029	8,307	8,667	8,948	9,263
Number of Firms	1,178	1,172	1,223	1,216	1,228	1,232
Average Weekly Wages	$172.19	$176.42	$182.63	$182.16	$184.71	$188.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**191**	**2.13**	
Purchasing Managers	39	0.44	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	13	0.15	
General Managers/Top Executives	119	1.33	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**262**	**2.93**	
Accountant & Auditors	37	0.41	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	158	1.76	
Designers	32	0.36	
SALES	**6,987**	**78.04**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	1,002	11.19	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	127	1.42	
Salespersons-Retail	5,076	56.70	*****
Counter & Rental Clerks	51	0.57	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	295	3.29	
Cashiers	359	4.01	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	51	0.57	
CLERICAL	**718**	**8.02**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	0.12	
Other Secretaries	30	0.34	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	41	0.46	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	316	3.53	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	25	0.28	
General Office Clerks	122	1.36	

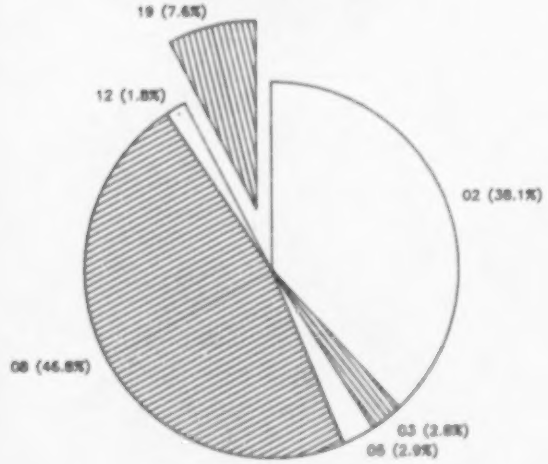
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	35	0.39	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	43	0.48	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	79	0.88	
SERVICE	**157**	**1.75**	
Detectives/Investigators-Private	14	0.16	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	41	0.46	
Food Preparation Workers	16	0.18	
Janitors & Cleaners	35	0.39	
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	25	0.28	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**638**	**7.13**	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	26	0.29	
Motorcycle Repairers	20	0.22	
Small Engine Specialists	30	0.34	
Watchmakers	61	0.68	
Bicycle Repairers	99	1.11	
Jewelers & Silversmiths	139	1.55	
Photo Processing Machine Operators	48	0.54	
Other Machine Operators	12	0.13	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	38	0.42	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	15	0.17	
Other Hand Material Movers	59	0.66	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	20	0.22	

596

NONSTORE RETAILERS

596

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	152	66.4	277	7.5	$229.35
5-9	34	14.8	246	6.7	412.78
10-19	22	9.6	308	8.3	306.22
20-49	14	6.1	434	11.7	273.41
50-249	4	1.7	433	11.7	311.75
250+	3	1.3	2,000	54.1	286.58

1994 Projected Employment: 4,510

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,747	3,691	3,830	3,878	3,576	3,622
Number of Firms	246	239	230	232	226	211
Average Weekly Wages	$254.70	$256.92	$263.79	$281.01	$291.40	$310.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**147**	**4.12**	
Financial Managers	17	0.48	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	23	0.64	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	32	0.90	
General Managers/Top Executives	45	1.26	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**167**	**4.68**	
Accountant & Auditors	19	0.53	
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	18	0.50	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	21	0.59	
Computer Systems Analysts	11	0.31	
Computer Programmers	39	1.09	
Designers	14	0.39	
SALES	**751**	**21.02**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	178	4.98	
Sales Reps-Technical	12	0.34	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	17	0.48	
Salespersons-Retail	359	10.05	**
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	25	0.70	
Cashiers	44	1.23	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	116	3.25	
CLERICAL	**689**	**19.29**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	19	0.53	
Adjustment Clerks	44	1.23	
Other Secretaries	28	0.78	
Typists	37	1.04	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
File Clerks	14	0.39	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	41	1.15	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	99	2.77	
General Office Clerks	130	3.64	
Computer Operators	14	0.39	
Data Entry Keyers	34	0.95	
Telegraph & Teletype Operators	46	1.29	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	32	0.90	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	26	0.73	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	38	1.06	
SERVICE	**645**	**18.06**	**
Other Service Supervisors	20	0.56	
Bartenders	14	0.39	
Waiters & Waitresses	44	1.23	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	39	1.09	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	25	0.70	
Cooks-Restaurant	13	0.36	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	65	1.82	
Food Preparation Workers	267	7.47	*
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	77	2.16	
Other Food Service Workers	37	1.04	
Janitors & Cleaners	20	0.56	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**89**	**2.49**	

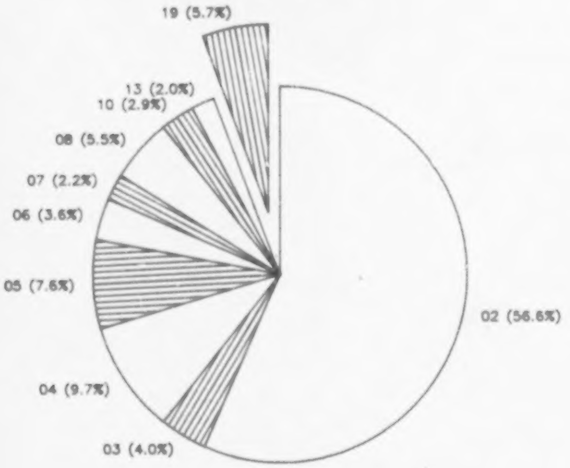
(cont. on next page)

596 NONSTORE RETAILERS 596

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,084**	**30.35**	****
Line Supv-Other	39	1.09	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	35	0.98	
Automotive Mechanics	23	0.64	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	29	0.81	
Coin & Vend Mach Servicers/Repairers	110	3.08	
Tire Repairers & Changers	12	0.34	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	15	0.42	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	47	1.32	
Driver/Sales Workers	344	9.63	*
Other Hand Material Movers	54	1.51	
Hand Packers & Packagers	35	0.98	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	295	8.26	*

598 FUEL & ICE DEALERS 598

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	66	61.1	161	18.0	$272.42
5-9	22	20.4	146	16.3	306.39
10-19	12	11.1	177	19.8	370.36
20-49	3	2.8	94	10.5	403.54
50-99	4	3.7	241	27.0	403.61
100-249	1	0.9	74	8.3	528.41

1994 Projected Employment: 1,109

Historical Trends

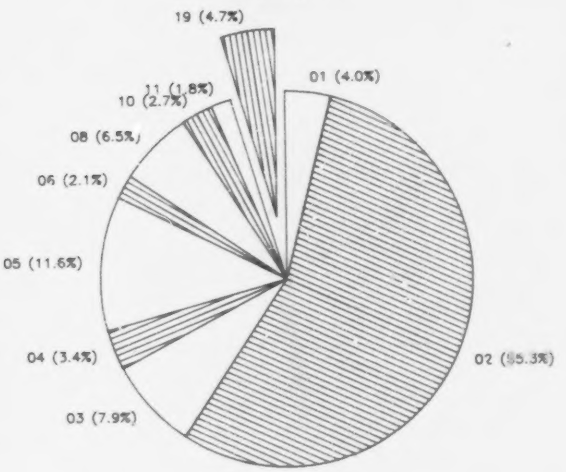
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,030	1,086	1,115	1,007	850	803
Number of Firms	134	120	108	108	107	96
Average Weekly Wages	$335.44	$322.69	$346.46	$369.13	$370.64	$369.08

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**28**	**3.11**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**22**	**2.44**	
SALES	**155**	**17.20**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	87	9.66	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	15	1.66	
Salespersons-Retail	32	3.55	
CLERICAL	**219**	**24.31**	***
Other Secretaries	24	2.66	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	42	4.66	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	22	2.44	
General Office Clerks	80	8.88	*
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	1.66	
SERVICE	**22**	**2.44**	
Janitors & Cleaners	22	2.44	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**23**	**2.55**	
Fallers & Buckers	23	2.55	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**432**	**47.95**	*****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	1.55	
Automotive Mechanics	16	1.78	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	92	10.21	**
Gas Appliance Repairers	12	1.33	
Other Plant & System Operators	14	1.55	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	162	17.98	**
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	51	5.66	*
Driver/Sales Workers	24	2.66	
Service Station Attendants	20	2.22	
Other Hand Material Movers	11	1.22	

599 RETAIL STORES, NEC 599

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	508	70.9	1,102	32.4	$164.33
5-9	140	19.6	956	28.1	179.44
10-19	44	6.1	574	16.9	190.82
20-49	19	2.7	499	14.7	211.08
50-99	5	0.7	268	7.9	225.65

1994 Projected Employment: 4,037

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,613	2,751	3,280	3,220	3,289	3,676
Number of Firms	643	659	693	671	705	752
Average Weekly Wages	$157.26	$160.92	$179.98	$185.41	$179.87	$189.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**43**	**1.31**	
General Managers/Top Executives	40	1.22	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**964**	**29.35**	***
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	61	1.86	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	25	0.76	
Opticians	242	7.37	*
Other Health Professional & Techs	21	0.64	
Designers	567	17.26	**
Interior Designers	37	1.13	
SALES	**1,429**	**43.50**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	250	7.61	*
Salespersons-Retail	976	29.71	***
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	54	1.64	
Cashiers	38	1.16	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	21	0.64	
CLERICAL	**422**	**12.85**	**
Other Secretaries	66	2.01	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	26	0.79	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	166	5.05	*

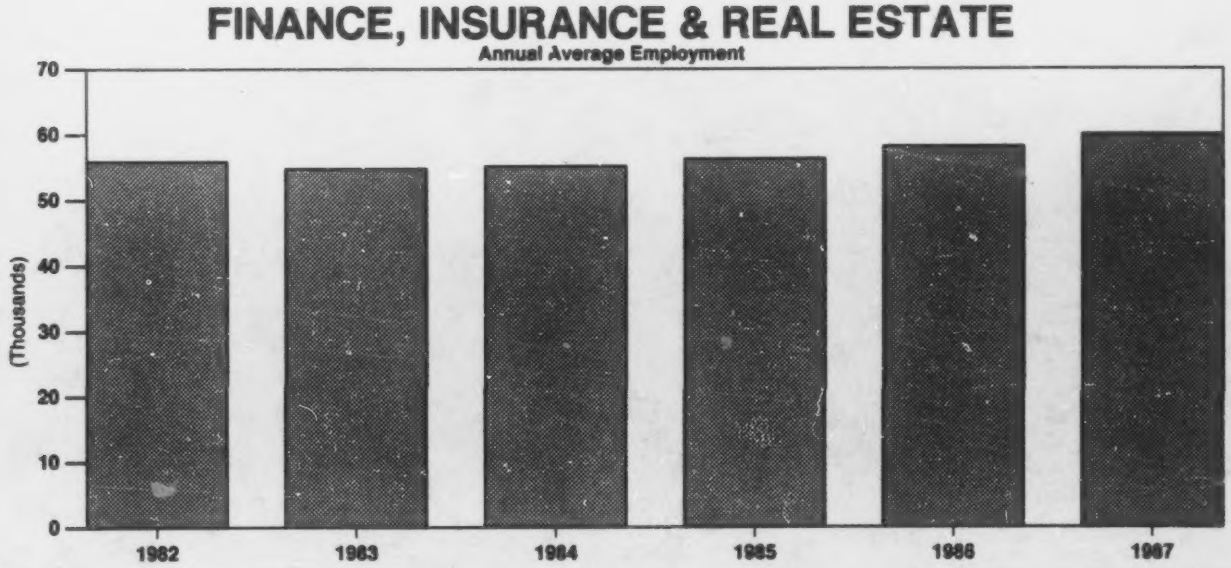
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	23	0.70	
General Office Clerks	62	1.89	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	24	0.73	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	20	0.61	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	20	0.61	
SERVICE	**19**	**0.58**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**30**	**0.91**	
Nursery Workers	26	0.79	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**378**	**11.51**	**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	0.52	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	12	0.37	
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	14	0.43	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	29	0.88	
Other Hand Workers	22	0.67	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	127	3.87	
Driver/Sales Workers	97	2.95	
Other Hand Material Movers	42	1.28	

Industry Description

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This division includes establishments operating primarily in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate. Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies other than banks, holding (but not predominantly operating) companies, other investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers carriers of all types of insurance, and insurance agents and brokers. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.

In most cases, establishments included in this division are primarily engaged in specialized activities in either the finance, insurance, or real estate field and can therefore be classified in one of the major groups provided for these activities. However, there are some small establishments which are regularly engaged in some combination of finance, insurance, real estate, and law, no one of which is the principal activity. A separate major group (66) has been provided for such establishments.



Industry Analysis

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Linda Burgin

Between 1977 and 1986, the industry classification that includes finance, insurance, and real estate was the ninth fastest growing industry in the United States. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, employment rose 58 percent in the industry. This is depicted in the accompanying table.

FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES

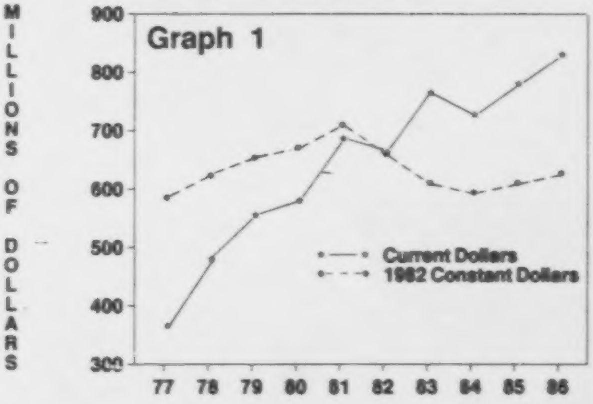
Industry	1977 Employment	1986 Employment	Change 1977-86	Percent Change
Business Services	2,910,800	7,089,000	4,178,200	143.5
Legal Services	620,100	1,161,000	540,900	87.2
Museums, Zoos, etc.	26,000	46,000	20,000	76.9
Miscellaneous Services	1,415,900	2,469,000	1,053,100	74.4
Auto Repair	739,700	1,256,400	516,700	69.9
Social Services	835,000	1,418,000	583,000	69.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	702,900	1,167,000	464,100	66.0
Personal Services	1,602,400	2,635,700	1,033,300	64.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**6,093,300**	**9,628,100**	**3,534,800**	**58.0**
Health Services	4,841,200	7,389,500	2,548,300	52.6

Graphs 1, 2, and 3 show Oregon's Gross State Product for 1977-86 for the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Gross State Product (GSP) is the gross market value of the goods and services attributable to labor and property located in the State. It is the state counterpart of the nations's gross domestic product (GDP.) It is composed of 4 components: (1) compensation of employees; (2) proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances; (3) indirect business tax and tax liability; and (4) other, mainly capital-related charges. From 1977 to 1986, there was a .7 percent growth rate for finance, a 2.2 percent growth rate for insurance, and a 2.6 percent growth rate for real estate. More recently, from 1985 to 1986 there was a 2.3 percent growth rate for finance, a 10.5 percent growth rate for insurance, and a 4.3 percent growth rate for real estate.

Insurance

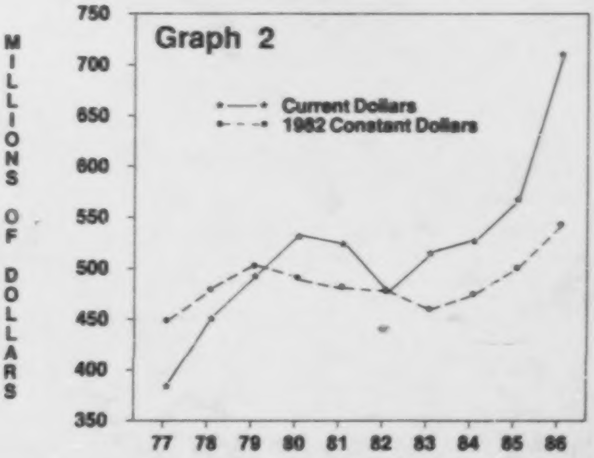
According to the **1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook**, the life insurance industry will show moderate growth in both premium income and assets in 1989. Premium receipts should increase at least 8 percent, and assets about 9.5 percent. Taxation of the cash value of life insurance policies will continue to be an issue in 1989.

OREGON'S GROSS STATE PRODUCT, 1977-86 FINANCE



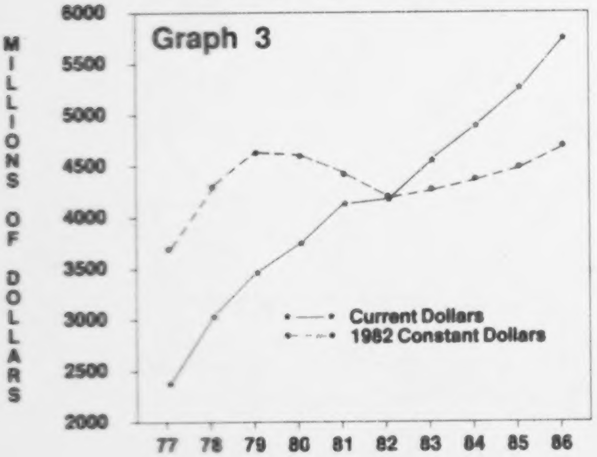
SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

OREGON'S GROSS STATE PRODUCT, 1977-86 INSURANCE



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

OREGON'S GROSS STATE PRODUCT, 1977-86 REAL ESTATE



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Life insurance companies will continue to be sensitive to the need for liquidity. Although long-term assets will dominate portfolios, companies will strengthen their short term holdings and purchase assets that have active secondary markets. Investment-oriented life policies such as universal life and variable life should remain attractive to upper-income groups, barring the taxation of the cash value of life insurance. Companies will continue to cut administrative costs.

In the property and casualty insurance industry, companies were in a price cutting mode in 1988 as they sacrificed profits for market share. According to **Business Week Magazine**, industry net income fell about 12 percent, to less than $13 billion. Industry analysts are saying that earnings could slide another 20 percent in 1989.

The volatile property and casualty insurance rates have led consumers to pressure state insurance commissioners to beef up the supervision of insurers, and more federal regulation of the industry is expected.

Real Estate

The National Association of Home Builders expects a 6 percent drop in housing starts (about 1.37 million) in 1989. That mostly reflects a decline in apartment building due to high vacancy rates in existing complexes. Single-family home starts will be about 1 million again. Builders, however, will be cushioned by the expensive tastes of trade-up buyers, who continue to feed the $106 billion industry. However, these buyers may have a problem cashing in on the equity on their current homes. The National Association of Realtors expects a 5 percent drop in home resales, down from 3.5 million in 1988. Experts expect revenues for 1989 to be about the same as for 1988, around $190 billion.

In Oregon, housing is expected to prosper over the next year. New housing starts reached 10,900 in 1987 and totalled 12,940 in 1988. They are expected to total 14,800 in 1989. Oregon's population increase should help support the State's housing sector.

According to the Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast (May, 1989), from February, 1988 to February, 1989, using a 3-month moving average, single family housing permits rose 15.3 percent while multi-family housing shot up 141.9 percent. Housing valuation was up 35.4 percent during the same period.

Nationally, there is still plenty of cash to finance projects, and as long as there is money, developers will continue to build, regardless of demand, according to **Business Week Magazine**.

The F. W. Dodge group says that the value of office building contracts will drop 15 percent this year, to less than $18 billion, while contracts for retail space will fall 19 percent to $10.4 billion. Good news in the industrial market: contracts for factories should rise 17 percent to $9.6 billion.

Real estate investments are growing even though returns have not been good, according to Rodger T. Smith, a partner in Greenwich Associates. This is because foreign investors and U.S. pension funds want a safe haven away from Wall Street, and they'll accept a lower return to get it in real estate. Real estate has achieved a level on a par with stocks and bonds in the minds of many institutional investors.

Securities

In the securities industry, the challenge for 1989 is to prop up profits by containing costs, according to **Business Week Magazine**. Revenues of major Wall Street brokerages are expected to remain stable through the end of 1989. Experts think that the industry's revenues will be about $51 billion in 1989, the 3rd consecutive year with no significant growth.

Securities companies are trying to contain costs by cutting some office staff, and by forcing out low-producing brokers by slicing their share of revenues. These companies are also tending to ditch marginal ventures that in better times would be given more time to thrive.

It's hard for securities companies to cut costs in the face of rising short term interest rates. Interest expense accounts for about 30 percent of a firm's costs. Since dealers must borrow to finance their inventories of securities, they can slash interest expenses only so far without hurting their ability to trade.

Business Week Magazine suggests that Wall Street minds will be busy hatching new financing and investment schemes in 1989, developing new products. Despite these techniques, many pros think that some Wall Street firms may not make it through another year. More mergers and acquisitions may occur in this industry if the market continues to stagnate. Consolidation will help companies boost capital. Takeovers generate enormous fees for advising clients and arranging financing.

Banks

Business Week Magazine states that, barring a recession, 1989 looks like another decent year for banks, according to some analysts.

Thanks to cost-cutting, foreign resumption of interest payments on debt, strong fee income, and steady loan demand, earnings soared to near record levels in 1988. Stocks rebounded, and the industry entered 1989 looking stronger than it has in years.

Regulation may be one of the biggest worries for the banking industry this year. One battle concerns the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which has been hit with big losses from bank failures in the Southwest. Bankers argue that its funds should not be diverted to refloat the S & Ls. But some senior bankers expect Congress to insist on tapping the FDIC to rescue thrifts rather than risk the political damage of doing it solely with taxpayer funds. Paying off the S & L depositors could cost $100 billion.

As with securities companies, most experts agree that takeover activity in banking will increase in 1989.

> **Competition will increase among all elements of the financial services sector as we enter the next decade.**

Outlook

Competition will increase among all elements of the financial services sector as we enter the next decade. In the insurance industry, companies will continue to expand the range of insurance products and design new channels of distribution. According to the **1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook**, joint ventures with other financial services industries for distribution of life insurance products will grow.

Analysts expect to see a blurring of distinction between banks and insurers. Most financial service analysts expect that banks will soon be permitted to engage in insurance activities (like underwriting insurance) and that insurance companies, including property/casualty insurers, will be allowed to engage in certain banking activities. Insurers will have to respond to the challenge by diversifying into new services and products. This blurring of the distinction between banks and insurers could lead to expanded federal regulation of financial services.

Oregon employment analysts estimate that the industry classification that includes finance, insurance and real estate will be the 6th fastest growing industry in Oregon between 1986 and 1994.

Projections made by Oregon Employment Division staff based on long-term, secular trends estimate that finance, insurance, and real estate will increase employment 11.9 percent between 1986-1994, from 69,700 to 78,000. The accompanying table illustrates this point. Credit agencies other than banks will contribute the most to employment growth.

OREGON PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Estimated 1986	Projected 1994	Net Change	Percent Change
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	69,700	78,000	8,300	11.9
Banks	14,900	15,300	400	2.7
Credit Agencies	8,800	10,500	1,700	19.3
Other F.I.R.E.	46,000	52,200	6,200	13.5

* National projections show an 18 percent increase in employment in these industries in the U.S. between 1986 and 1994.

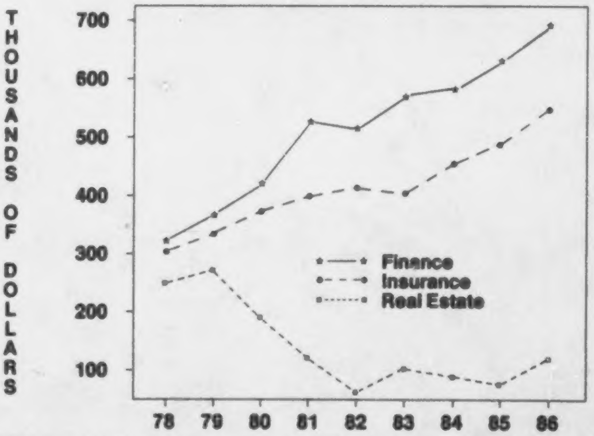
There are several significant trends to watch for. The first that is occurring in these industries is that they are all becoming more global. According to the **1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook**, the life insurance industry will become increasingly global in nature as U.S. life insurers greatly expand their presence in overseas markets and foreign life insurers establish more subsidiaries in the United States.

Robert Scanlan, President of Real Estate Capital Markets for Coldwell Banker, also predicts that there will be a total globalization of real estate, finance, and investment. According to Scanlan, "The effects of the direction taken by pension funds, foundations, endowments, overseas investors, insurance companies, et.al., over the last eight years have been to:

1. Maintain upward pressure on prices with corresponding reductions in yield;
2. Change investment time horizons;
3. Create an asset class equal to stocks and bonds; and
4. Create a truly national and international sales and financing market for large properties and literally give birth to a new business--real estate investment banking."

Scanlan says that in the 10 years ending in 1987, foreign holdings of American assets quintupled. For the first time since 1930, foreigners earned more money on their American investments in 1988 than Americans earned on their investments abroad.

OREGON PERSONAL INCOME FOR F.I.R.E. (CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Without a doubt, global diversification will be one of the traits of the finance, insurance, and real estate companies that survive into the next century.

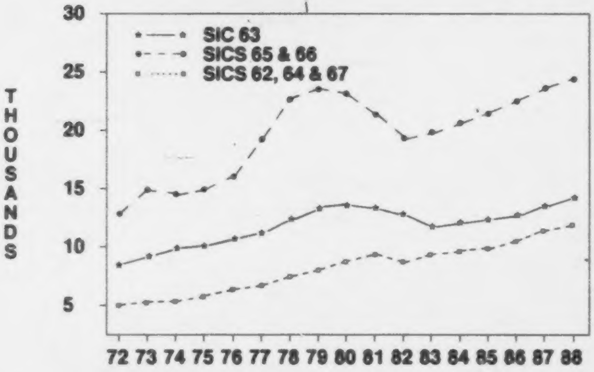
Over half of Americans will be over 35 by the end of the 1990s, and of this group, 75 percent will be between 35 and 64.

The second major trend affecting these industries is the aging of the baby boomers. The dominant demographic profile is now adult, between 30 and 45 years of age. This age group presently represents 32 percent of the U.S. population. Over half of Americans will be over 35 by the end of the 1990s, and of this group, 75 percent will be between 35 and 64.

Analysts estimate that primary home starts will be lower in the 1990s, and first time new homes will be lower still. But according to Scanlan, the second home sales explosion will translate to a doubling of real estate sales. Insurance and security sales should also rise, and personal savings rates (up in 1988 to about 5 percent from 1987's 3.3 percent) should rise in the decade as the majority of households enter their highest earning years.

Besides an explosion in the purchase of second homes, sales of recreational vehicles and equipment, upscale home furnishings and electronics, and travel will be booming. Retail marketing will become more targeted, including marketing for insurance, securities, and real estate.

OREGON ANNUAL AVG. EMPLOYMENT 1972-88 FOR F.I.R.E.

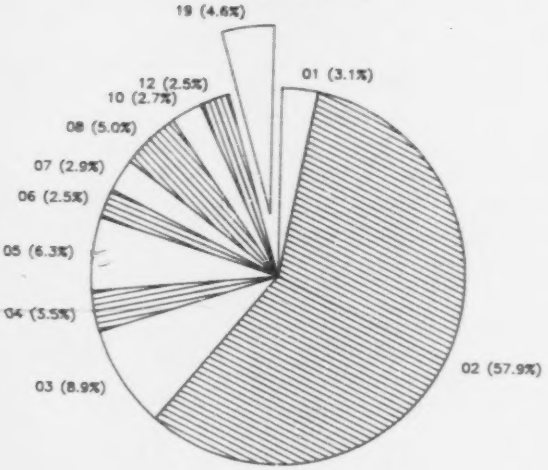


SOURCE: Oregon Employment Div. Current Employment Statistics

The third major trend affecting finance, insurance, and real estate companies is that they are becoming more creative in designing and marketing new and improved products to their prospective clientele. For example, Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. offers an "unbundled stock unit," which will swap stockholders' shares for a package of securities that includes a bond, a preferred stock, and a warrant.

602 COMMERCIAL & STOCK SAVINGS BANKS 602

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	3.7	21	0.1	$496.03
5-9	23	12.0	170	1.2	318.12
10-19	48	25.1	683	4.7	311.51
20-49	61	31.9	1,880	12.9	306.02
50-99	28	14.7	1,931	13.3	308.72
100-249	15	7.9	2,229	15.3	320.90
250+	9	4.7	7,623	52.4	343.43

1994 Projected Employment: 14,815

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	16,072	15,381	14,908	14,803	14,433	14,354
Number of Firms	207	205	197	190	187	181
Average Weekly Wages	$276.81	$284.15	$294.93	$310.87	$331.08	$345.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,299**	**9.00**	*
Financial Managers	820	5.68	*
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	32	0.22	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	37	0.26	
Administrative Services Managers	46	0.32	
General Managers/Top Executives	180	1.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,970**	**20.59**	***
Underwriters	24	0.17	
Credit Analysts	153	1.06	
Loan Officers & Counselors	848	5.88	*
Tax Preparers	28	0.19	
Accountant & Auditors	135	0.94	
Other Financial Specialists	821	5.69	*
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	47	0.33	
Other Management Support Workers	21	0.15	
Computer Systems Analysts	111	0.77	
Computer Programmers	33	0.23	
Lawyers	11	0.08	
Technical Writers	11	0.08	
SALES	**194**	**1.34**	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	157	1.09	
Cashiers	18	0.12	
CLERICAL	**9,734**	**67.48**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	517	3.58	
Tellers	4,082	28.30	***

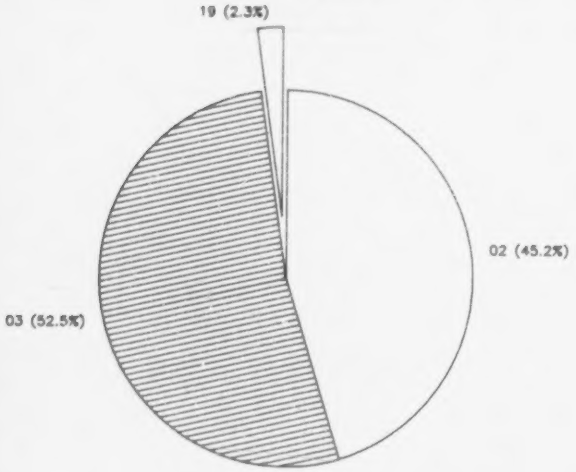
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
New Accounts Clerks	721	5.00	*
Transit Clerks	61	0.42	
Loan Interviewers	17	0.12	
Credit Checkers	27	0.19	
Loan & Credit Clerks	415	2.88	
Adjustment Clerks	54	0.37	
Statement Clerks	115	0.80	
Bill & Account Collectors	130	0.90	
Other Secretaries	730	5.06	*
Stenographers	63	0.44	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	28	0.19	
Typists	31	0.21	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	39	0.27	
File Clerks	95	0.66	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	312	2.16	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	32	0.22	
General Office Clerks	1,217	8.44	*
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	17	0.12	
Computer Operators	92	0.64	
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	53	0.37	
Data Entry Keyers	392	2.72	
Other Office Machine Operators	174	1.21	
Switchboard Operators	12	0.08	
Telegraph & Teletype Operators	16	0.11	

(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Mail Clerks	31	0.21
Messengers	83	0.58
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	14	0.10
SERVICE	**76**	**0.53**
Guards & Watch Guards	38	0.26
Other Food Service Workers	12	0.08
Janitors & Cleaners	13	0.09
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**8**	**0.06**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**145**	**1.01**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	11	0.08
Locksmiths & Safe Repairers	11	0.08
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	32	0.22
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	45	0.31
Other Trans/Moving Equip Operators	11	0.08

603 MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS 603

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	6	66.7	34	15.2	$282.81
50-99	3	33.3	189	84.8	385.16

1994 Projected Employment: 268

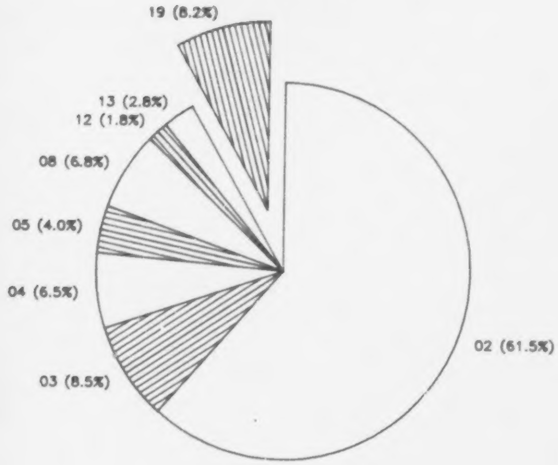
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	252	242	265	283	264	114
Number of Firms	6	6	6	7	7	1
Average Weekly Wages	$258.85	$313.02	$338.13	$352.51	$383.11	$405.12

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**47**	**17.74**	**
Financial Managers	30	11.32	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**18**	**6.79**	*
SALES	**1**	**0.38**	
CLERICAL	**199**	**75.09**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	4.15	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Tellers	85	32.08	****
New Accounts Clerks	32	12.08	**
Loan & Credit Clerks	11	4.15	
Other Secretaries	16	6.04	*
General Office Clerks	16	6.04	*

612 SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS 612

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	28	25.0	96	2.3	$261.18
5-9	25	22.3	172	4.1	257.63
10-19	16	14.3	215	5.1	285.02
20-49	21	18.8	659	15.7	317.45
50-99	13	11.6	806	19.1	334.53
100-249	5	4.5	488	11.6	345.47
250+	4	3.6	1,773	42.1	402.07

1994 Projected Employment: 5,089

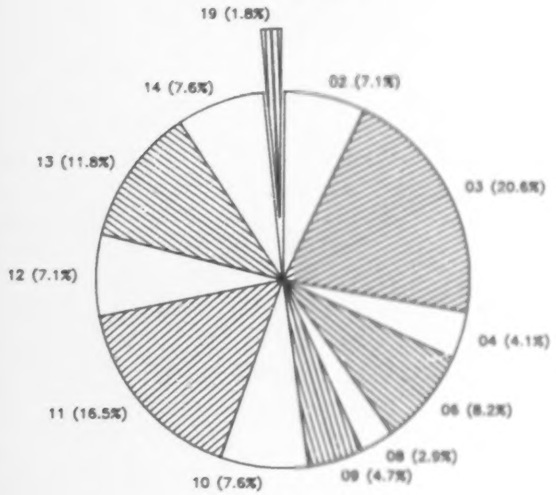
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,503	3,805	4,051	4,117	4,255	4,237
Number of Firms	118	103	96	111	105	100
Average Weekly Wages	$296.08	$310.13	$324.15	$335.83	$363.86	$363.76

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**682**	**15.93**	**
Financial Managers	398	9.29	*
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	28	0.65	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	26	0.61	
Administrative Services Managers	21	0.49	
General Managers/Top Executives	146	3.41	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**727**	**16.98**	**
Underwriters	16	0.37	
Credit Analysts	15	0.35	
Loan Officers & Counselors	169	3.95	
Accountant & Auditors	55	1.28	
Other Financial Specialists	168	3.92	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	20	0.47	
Other Management Support Workers	20	0.47	
Computer Systems Analysts	118	2.76	
Computer Programmers	58	1.35	
SALES	**113**	**2.64**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	18	0.42	
Sales Agent-Insurance	12	0.28	
Appraisers-Real Estate	38	0.89	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	39	0.91	
CLERICAL	**2,695**	**62.94**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	240	5.60	*
Tellers	1,185	27.67	***
CLERICAL (cont.)			
New Accounts Clerks	166	3.88	
Loan & Credit Clerks	217	5.07	*
Adjustment Clerks	82	1.91	
Statement Clerks	37	0.86	
Bill & Account Collectors	67	1.56	
Other Secretaries	119	2.78	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	42	0.98	
Typists	13	0.30	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	29	0.68	
File Clerks	12	0.28	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	125	2.92	
General Office Clerks	85	1.99	
Computer Operators	44	1.03	
Data Entry Keyers	62	1.45	
Switchboard Operators	32	0.75	
Mail Clerks	11	0.26	
Messengers	14	0.33	
SERVICE	**19**	**0.44**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**14**	**0.33**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	14	0.33	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**32**	**0.75**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	13	0.30	

613 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS 613

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	6	27.3	14	7.9	$477.43
5-9	8	36.4	53	29.8	474.61
10-19	8	36.4	111	62.4	495.67

1994 Projected Employment: 215

Historical Trends

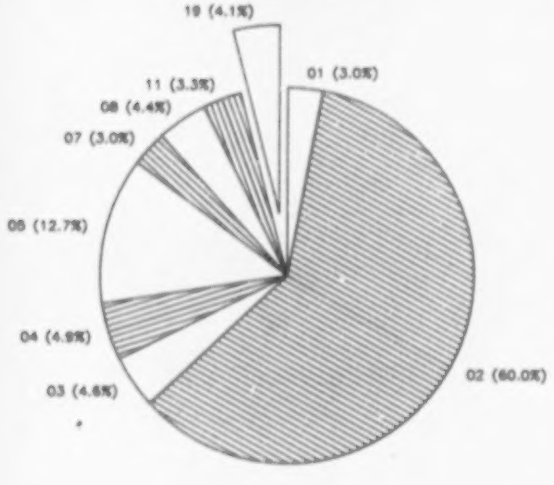
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	220	222	198	160	177	186
Number of Firms	21	20	20	15	20	20
Average Weekly Wages	$389.15	$416.75	$448.59	$494.90	$493.84	$501.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**39**	**21.67**	***
Financial Managers	21	11.67	**
General Managers/Top Executives	17	9.44	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**62**	**34.44**	****
Credit Analysts	24	13.33	**
Loan Officers & Counselors	28	15.56	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**2**	**1.11**	
CLERICAL	**75**	**41.67**	*****
Loan & Credit Clerks	18	10.00	**
Other Secretaries	40	22.22	***
SERVICE	**2**	**1.11**	

614 PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS 614

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	148	55.8	364	13.7	$325.35
5-9	49	18.5	330	12.4	342.95
10-19	31	11.7	414	15.6	349.82
20-49	25	9.4	804	30.2	340.84
50-249	12	4.5	748	28.1	373.29

1994 Projected Employment: 3,217

Historical Trends

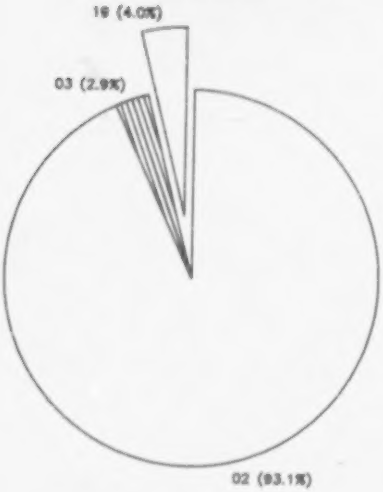
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,453	2,443	2,445	2,542	2,675	2,746
Number of Firms	322	299	285	271	260	250
Average Weekly Wages	$300.60	$313.36	$319.37	$335.62	$349.82	$363.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**469**	**17.55**	**
Financial Managers	221	8.27	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	0.45	
General Managers/Top Executives	198	7.41	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**353**	**13.21**	**
Credit Analysts	102	3.82	
Loan Officers & Counselors	151	5.65	*
Accountant & Auditors	39	1.46	
Other Financial Specialists	36	1.35	
SALES	**198**	**7.41**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	22	0.82	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	109	4.08	
Cashiers	58	2.17	
CLERICAL	**1,644**	**61.50**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	78	2.92	
Tellers	462	17.28	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
New Accounts Clerks	61	2.28	
Loan Interviewers	13	0.49	
Credit Checkers	61	2.28	
Loan & Credit Clerks	342	12.79	**
Adjustment Clerks	12	0.45	
Bill & Account Collectors	107	4.00	
Other Secretaries	83	3.11	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	48	1.80	
File Clerks	1[illegible]	0.41	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	148	5.54	*
General Office Clerks	81	3.03	
Computer Operators	28	1.05	
Switchboard Operators	19	0.71	
SERVICE	**8**	**0.30**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.04**	

615 BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS 615

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	28	53.8	39	7.0	$781.94
5-9	6	11.5	38	6.9	455.00
10-19	7	13.5	88	15.9	462.53
20-49	8	15.4	238	43.0	559.25
50-99	3	5.8	151	27.3	560.22

1994 Projected Employment: 651

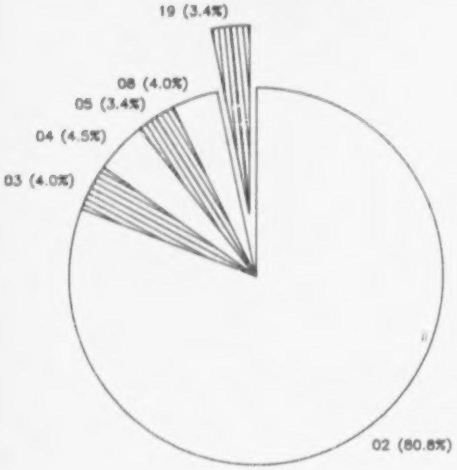
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	577	524	543	517	541	594
Number of Firms	61	50	51	50	46	47
Average Weekly Wages	$430.15	$461.47	$476.17	$515.45	$549.00	$596.57

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**109**	**20.26**	***
Financial Managers	51	9.48	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	2.23	
General Managers/Top Executives	26	4.83	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**72**	**13.38**	**
Credit Analysts	13	2.42	
Accountant & Auditors	13	2.42	
Other Financial Specialists	22	4.09	
SALES	**97**	**18.03**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	19	3.53	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	43	7.99	*
SALES (cont.)			
Other Sales Personnel-Services	16	2.97	
Sales Reps-Technical	13	2.42	
CLERICAL	**242**	**44.98**	*****
Credit Checkers	16	2.97	
Loan & Credit Clerks	26	4.83	
Bill & Account Collectors	44	8.18	*
Other Secretaries	56	10.41	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	44	8.18	*
General Office Clerks	14	2.60	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**18**	**3.35**	

616 MORTGAGE BANKERS & BROKERS 616

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	57	55.3	102	9.3	$417.01
5-9	18	17.5	119	10.8	519.47
10-19	15	14.6	192	17.4	480.27
20-49	10	9.7	353	32.1	525.84
100-249	3	2.9	335	30.4	414.96

1994 Projected Employment: 1,318

Historical Trends

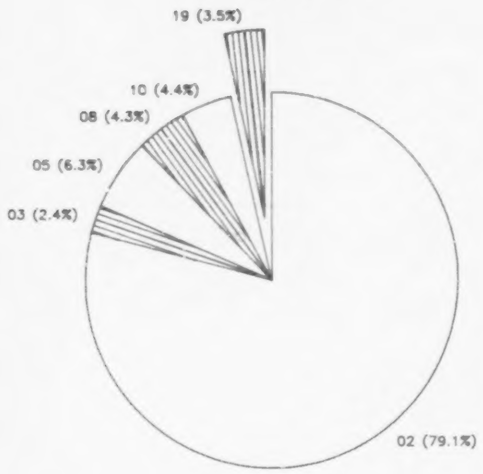
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	511	568	801	931	1,096	1,263
Number of Firms	63	66	75	90	99	103
Average Weekly Wages	$415.51	$413.23	$411.11	$438.85	$474.48	$502.12

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**118**	**11.34**	**
Financial Managers	43	4.13	
General Managers/Top Executives	36	3.46	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**230**	**22.09**	***
Credit Analysts	20	1.92	
Loan Officers & Counselors	122	11.72	**
Accountant & Auditors	12	1.15	
Other Financial Specialists	37	3.55	
SALES	**134**	**12.87**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	1.06	
Brokers-Real Estate	22	2.11	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	92	8.84	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**556**	**53.41**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	19	1.83	
Loan Interviewers	14	1.34	
Loan & Credit Clerks	141	13.54	**
Bill & Account Collectors	33	3.17	
Other Secretaries	76	7.30	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	35	3.36	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	13	1.25	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	79	7.59	*
General Office Clerks	95	9.13	*
SERVICE	**3**	**0.29**	

621 SECURITY BROKERS & DEALERS 621

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	52	49.5	86	5.0	$575.94
5-9	14	13.3	99	5.7	789.80
10-19	13	12.4	175	10.1	955.80
20-49	14	13.3	460	26.5	965.93
50-99	9	8.6	578	33.3	1,003.06
100-249	3	2.9	337	19.4	999.31

1994 Projected Employment: 2,195

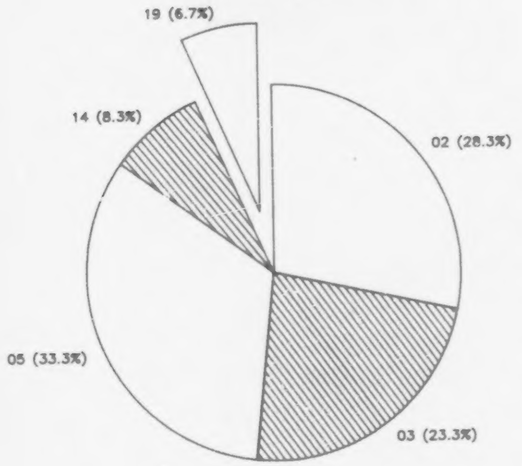
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,384	1,585	1,710	1,598	1,725	1,870
Number of Firms	83	91	98	93	96	113
Average Weekly Wages	$728.54	$852.92	$694.39	$837.50	$1,002.41	$1,014.89

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**84**	**4.33**	
Financial Managers	33	1.70	
General Managers/Top Executives	41	2.11	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**32**	**1.65**	
Other Financial Specialists	16	0.82	
SALES	**1,256**	**64.74**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	69	3.56	
Sales Agents-Financial Services	1,119	57.68	*****
Cashiers	57	2.94	
CLERICAL	**568**	**29.28**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	24	1.24	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
New Accounts Clerks	11	0.57	
Brokerage Clerks	99	5.10	*
Other Secretaries	240	12.37	**
Receptionists/Information Clerks	23	1.19	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	28	1.44	
General Office Clerks	73	3.76	
Data Entry Keyers	15	0.77	
Switchboard Operators	16	0.82	
Telegraph & Teletype Operators	16	0.82	

622 COMMODITY CONTRACTS BROKERS, DEALERS 622

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	78.3	29	45.3	$520.52
5-19	5	21.7	35	54.7	336.31

1994 Projected Employment: 91

Historical Trends

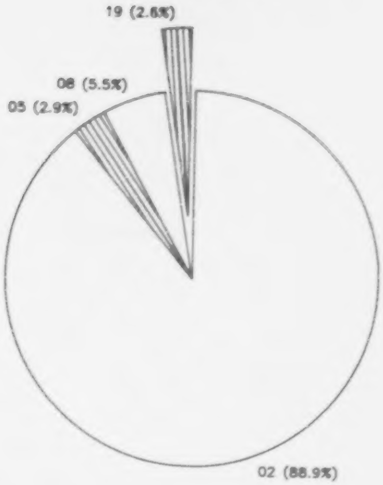
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	45	63	55	42	63	78
Number of Firms	15	21	22	18	22	21
Average Weekly Wages	$823.55	$659.72	$723.69	$498.49	$459.11	$382.16

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**7**	**8.86**	*
SALES	**30**	**37.97**	****
Sales Agents-Financial Services	28	35.44	****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**42**	**53.16**	*****
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	30	37.97	****

628 SECURITY & COMMODITY SERVICES 628

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	72.3	53	17.1	$463.02
5-9	5	10.6	32	10.3	824.01
10-49	5	10.6	82	26.5	836.86
50-99	3	6.4	143	46.1	1,226.99

1994 Projected Employment: 510

Historical Trends

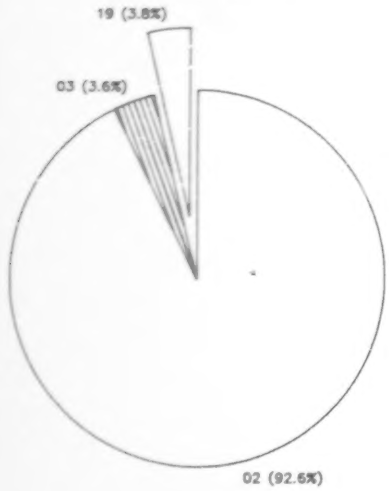
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	98	156	214	269	306	345
Number of Firms	12	20	41	46	42	37
Average Weekly Wages	$864.60	$746.77	$900.70	$818.84	$974.32	$1,061.82

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**60**	**13.39** **
Financial Managers	21	4.69
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	2.68
General Managers/Top Executives	12	2.68
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**94**	**20.98** ***
Computer Programmers	14	3.13
Financial & Statistical Analysts	36	8.04 *
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	21	4.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SALES	**108**	**24.11** ***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	11	2.46
Sales Agents-Financial Services	89	19.87 **
CLERICAL	**186**	**41.52** *****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	2.68
Brokerage Clerks	29	6.47 *
Other Secretaries	33	7.37 *
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	24	5.36 *
General Office Clerks	36	8.04 *

631 LIFE INSURANCE 631

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	36.6	67	2.5	$542.60
5-9	20	21.5	141	5.4	553.78
10-19	14	15.1	187	7.1	510.91
20-49	14	15.1	468	17.8	425.81
50-99	5	5.4	336	12.8	433.83
100-249	3	3.2	254	9.6	488.09
250+	3	3.2	1,182	44.9	427.41

1994 Projected Employment: 4,259

Historical Trends

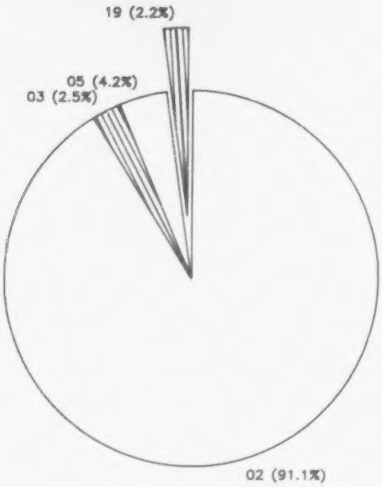
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,633	2,518	2,491	2,582	2,598	2,710
Number of Firms	95	91	92	94	86	83
Average Weekly Wages	$344.55	$373.23	$403.62	$425.96	$452.43	$470.74

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**173**	**4.94**	
Financial Managers	18	0.51	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	13	0.37	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	23	0.66	
Administrative Services Managers	14	0.40	
General Managers/Top Executives	65	1.86	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**294**	**8.39**	*
Underwriters	49	1.40	
Accountant & Auditors	21	0.60	
Special Agents-Insurance	30	0.86	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	20	0.57	
Claims Examiners-Insurance	14	0.40	
Other Management Support Workers	11	0.31	
Computer Systems Analysts	13	0.37	
Computer Programmers	32	0.91	
Computer Programmer Aides	11	0.31	
Actuaries	19	0.54	
Lawyers	15	0.43	
Technical Writers	16	0.46	
SALES	**1,594**	**45.50**	*****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	97	2.77	
Sales Agent-Insurance	1,462	41.74	*****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**1,413**	**40.34**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	113	3.23	
Insurance Adjust, Exam, Investigators	279	7.96	*
Insurance Claims Clerks	102	2.91	
Insurance Policy Processing Clerks	193	5.51	*
Other Secretaries	196	5.60	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	68	1.94	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	29	0.83	
Correspondence Clerks	18	0.51	
File Clerks	23	0.66	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	76	2.17	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	22	0.63	
General Office Clerks	76	2.17	
Computer Operators	27	0.77	
Data Entry Keyers	19	0.54	
Mail Clerks	62	1.77	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	18	0.51	
SERVICE	**8**	**0.23**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**21**	**0.60**	
Other Machine Operators	12	0.34	

632 MEDICAL SERVICE & HEALTH INSURANCE 632

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	35.1	29	1.1	$407.00
5-9	5	13.5	29	1.1	427.75
10-49	8	21.6	210	8.1	419.64
50-99	8	21.6	569	22.0	380.15
250+	3	8.1	1,755	67.7	404.52

1994 Projected Employment: 3,547

Historical Trends

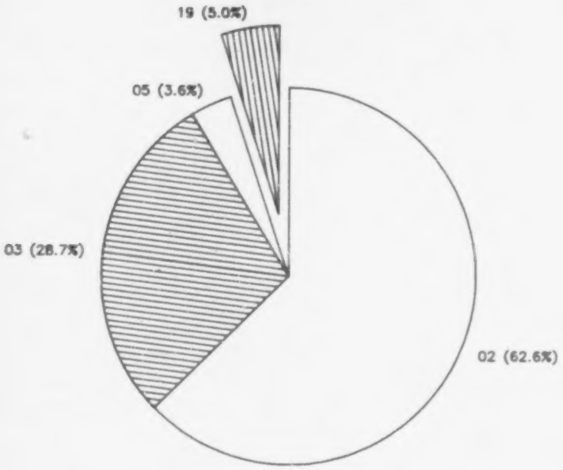
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,008	1,997	2,154	2,411	2,566	2,783
Number of Firms	25	23	26	32	33	33
Average Weekly Wages	$312.41	$333.32	$353.43	$374.08	$404.23	$422.11

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**169**	**6.23**	*
Financial Managers	31	1.14	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	22	0.81	
General Managers/Top Executives	27	1.00	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**445**	**16.40**	**
Underwriters	66	2.43	
Accountant & Auditors	62	2.29	
Other Financial Specialists	14	0.52	
Special Agents-Insurance	11	0.41	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	34	1.25	
Claims Examiners-Insurance	31	1.14	
Industrial Engineering Technicians	17	0.63	
Computer Systems Analysts	62	2.29	
Computer Programmers	60	2.21	
Statisticians	12	0.44	
Registered Nurses	14	0.52	
SALES	**381**	**14.04**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	36	1.33	
Sales Agent-Insurance	323	11.91	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**1,672**	**61.63**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	92	3.39	
Insurance Adjust, Exam, Investigators	472	17.40	**
Insurance Claims Clerks	113	4.17	
Insurance Policy Processing Clerks	44	1.62	
Other Secretaries	137	5.05	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	42	1.55	
Typists	32	1.18	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	38	1.40	
File Clerks	61	2.25	
Statistical Clerks	16	0.59	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	64	2.36	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	17	0.63	
General Office Clerks	126	4.64	
Computer Operators	14	0.52	
Data Entry Keyers	95	3.50	
Other Office Machine Operators	50	1.84	
Mail Clerks	35	1.29	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.18**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**41**	**1.51**	

633 FIRE, MARINE & CASUALTY INSURANCE 633

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	42	31.3	99	1.6	$557.27
5-9	23	17.2	157	2.5	535.84
10-19	18	13.4	257	4.1	468.20
20-49	23	17.2	731	11.6	476.80
50-99	7	5.2	433	6.9	446.36
100-249	14	10.4	1,989	31.7	424.84
250+	7	5.2	2,614	41.6	419.44

1994 Projected Employment: 7,606

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,592	6,016	5,855	6,018	6,245	6,564
Number of Firms	134	134	134	133	128	128
Average Weekly Wages	$347.05	$368.33	$384.70	$409.58	$437.41	$461.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**388**	**6.17**	*
Financial Managers	32	0.51	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	25	0.40	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	42	0.67	
Administrative Services Managers	25	0.40	
General Managers/Top Executives	137	2.18	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,182**	**18.78**	**
Underwriters	420	6.67	*
Credit Analysts	18	0.29	
Accountant & Auditors	89	1.41	
Other Financial Specialists	25	0.40	
Special Agents-Insurance	61	0.97	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	36	0.57	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	26	0.41	
Claims Examiners-Insurance	136	2.16	
Other Management Support Workers	61	0.97	
Safety Engineers	52	0.83	
Computer Systems Analysts	33	0.52	
Computer Programmers	57	0.91	
Lawyers	54	0.86	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	11	0.17	
Registered Nurses	15	0.24	
SALES	**436**	**6.93**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	56	0.89	
Sales Agent-Insurance	332	5.28	*
SALES (cont.)			
Other Sales Personnel-Services	39	0.62	
CLERICAL	**4,216**	**67.00**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	239	3.80	
Insurance Adjust, Exam, Investigators	865	13.75	**
Insurance Appraisers-Auto	20	0.32	
Insurance Examining Clerks	22	0.35	
Insurance Claims Clerks	375	5.96	*
Insurance Policy Processing Clerks	719	11.43	**
Bill & Account Collectors	17	0.27	
Legal Secretaries	42	0.67	
Other Secretaries	278	4.42	
Stenographers	19	0.30	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	40	0.64	
Typists	249	3.96	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	115	1.83	
Personnel Clerks	13	0.21	
Correspondence Clerks	44	0.70	
File Clerks	180	2.86	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	171	2.72	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	130	2.07	
General Office Clerks	245	3.89	
Computer Operators	26	0.41	
Data Entry Keyers	178	2.83	
Switchboard Operators	29	0.46	

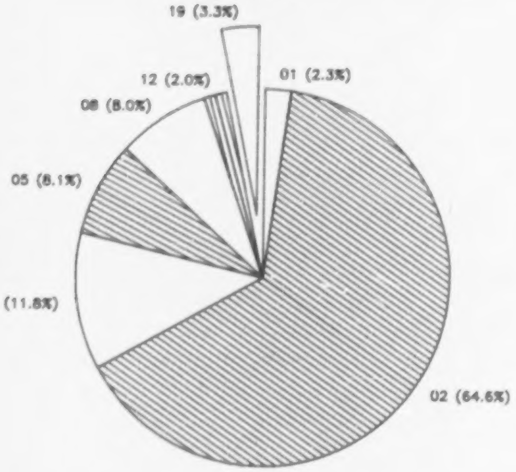
(cont. on next page)

633 FIRE, MARINE & CASUALTY INSURANCE 633

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Mail Clerks	50	0.79
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	25	0.40
SERVICE	**47**	**0.75**
Janitors & Cleaners	31	0.49
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**24**	**0.38**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	0.22

636 TITLE INSURANCE 636

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	19.2	25	2.2	$329.62
5-9	16	30.8	108	9.3	344.82
10-19	4	7.7	37	3.2	360.83
20-49	14	26.9	431	37.3	362.55
50-99	8	15.4	556	48.1	367.63

1994 Projected Employment: 1,406

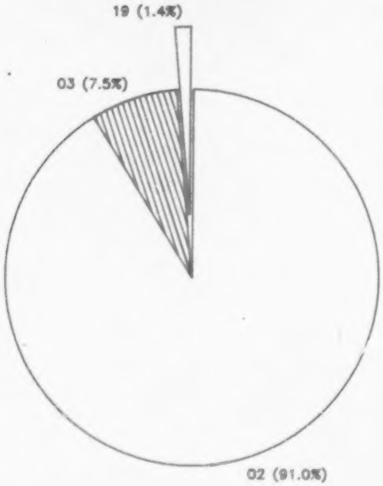
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	988	969	1,068	1,052	1,144	1,260
Number of Firms	68	62	56	49	47	44
Average Weekly Wages	$303.97	$320.82	$331.37	$348.44	$362.35	$377.72

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**87**	**7.54**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	43	3.73	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**336**	**29.12**	***
Title Searchers	64	5.55	*
Title Examiners & Abstractors	161	13.95	**
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	72	6.24	*
SALES	**100**	**8.67**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	31	2.69	
Sales Agent-Insurance	28	2.43	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	16	1.39	
CLERICAL	**619**	**53.64**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	57	4.94	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Loan & Credit Clerks	222	19.24	**
Other Secretaries	75	6.50	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	31	2.69	
Typists	35	3.03	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	45	3.90	
File Clerks	29	2.51	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	37	3.21	
General Office Clerks	23	1.99	
Switchboard Operators	13	1.13	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.43**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**7**	**0.61**	

637 PENSION, HEALTH & WELFARE FUNDS 637

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	8	50.0	15	7.0	$356.14
5-19	4	25.0	35	16.3	357.32
20-49	4	25.0	165	76.7	425.49

1994 Projected Employment: 246

Historical Trends

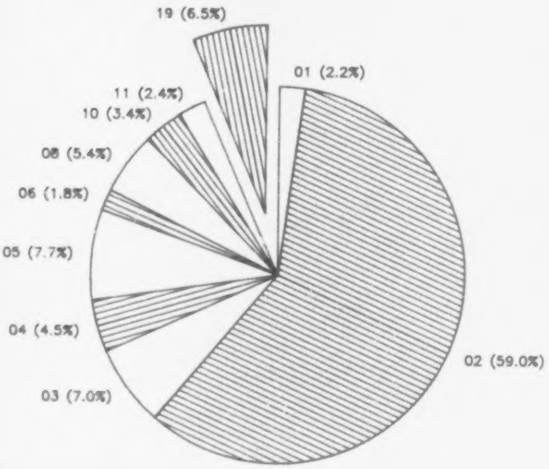
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	178	209	220	195	206	235
Number of Firms	15	15	15	14	14	13
Average Weekly Wages	$379.33	$393.54	$423.24	$411.20	$414.32	$418.28

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	21	9.86	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	42	19.72	**
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	13	6.10	*
SALES	12	5.63	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	138	64.79	*****
Insurance Claims Clerks	28	13.15	**
Typists	18	8.45	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	12	5.63	*
General Office Clerks	29	13.62	**

641 INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICE 641

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,011	78.8	1,852	31.6	$281.25
5-9	161	12.5	1,105	18.8	386.60
10-19	68	5.3	929	15.8	413.72
20-49	29	2.3	812	13.8	531.87
50-99	10	0.8	648	11.0	470.01
100-249	4	0.3	524	8.9	583.28

1994 Projected Employment: 7,385

Historical Trends

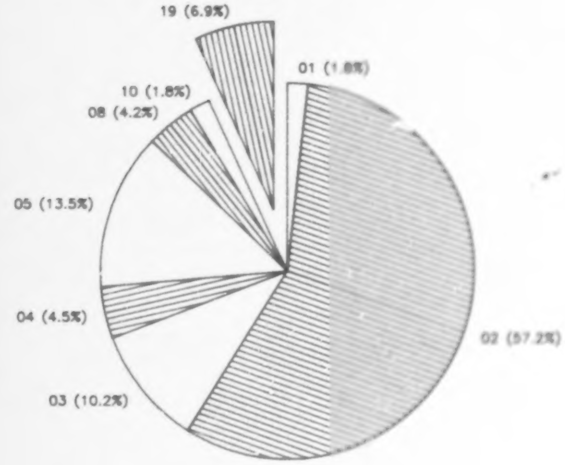
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,396	5,358	5,404	5,608	5,926	6,066
Number of Firms	1,236	1,257	1,248	1,254	1,277	1,305
Average Weekly Wages	$324.59	$331.78	$349.27	$375.29	$401.54	$434.77

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**287**	**4.24**	
Financial Managers	52	0.77	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	14	0.21	
General Managers/Top Executives	195	2.88	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**647**	**9.56**	*
Underwriters	242	3.58	
Accountant & Auditors	52	0.77	
Other Financial Specialists	14	0.21	
Special Agents-Insurance	100	1.48	
Claims Examiners-Insurance	46	0.68	
Other Management Support Workers	31	0.46	
Actuaries	12	0.18	
Lawyers	21	0.31	
Title Examiners & Abstractors	35	0.52	
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	12	0.18	
SALES	**2,240**	**33.11**	****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	161	2.38	
Sales Agent-Insurance	2,038	30.13	****
Travel Agents	15	0.22	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	24	0.35	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**3,539**	**52.31**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	61	0.90	
Insurance Adjust, Exam, Investigators	332	4.91	
Insurance Examining Clerks	22	0.33	
Insurance Claims Clerks	155	2.29	
Insurance Policy Processing Clerks	950	14.04	**
Other Secretaries	617	9.12	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	232	3.43	
Typists	129	1.91	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	87	1.29	
Personnel Clerks	12	0.18	
File Clerks	108	1.60	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	370	5.47	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	28	0.41	
General Office Clerks	278	4.11	
Data Entry Keyers	14	0.21	
Switchboard Operators	36	0.53	
Mail Clerks	39	0.58	
SERVICE	**50**	**0.74**	
Pharmacy Assistants	13	0.19	
Janitors & Cleaners	30	0.44	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2**	**0.03**	

651 REAL ESTATE OPERATORS & LESSORS 651

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,248	82.9	2,115	28.7	$146.84
5-9	127	8.4	875	11.9	194.39
10-19	73	4.9	1,000	13.6	204.50
20-49	36	2.4	1,077	14.6	267.45
50-99	9	0.6	660	9.0	222.38
100-249	9	0.6	1,066	14.5	288.28
250+	3	0.2	571	7.8	165.32

1994 Projected Employment: 7,819

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,723	6,722	6,870	7,160	7,300	7,613
Number of Firms	1,610	1,577	1,537	1,494	1,495	1,496
Average Weekly Wages	$181.28	$190.46	$196.36	$200.50	$204.83	$214.36

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	2,311	31.65	****
Financial Managers	132	1.81	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	32	0.44	
Administrative Services Managers	44	0.60	
Property & Real Estate Managers	1,765	24.17	***
Construction Managers	17	0.23	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	96	1.31	
General Managers/Top Executives	167	2.29	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	301	4.12	
Accountant & Auditors	53	0.73	
Drafters	12	0.16	
Social Workers	34	0.47	
Social Service Technicians	50	0.68	
Registered Nurses	36	0.49	
Licensed Practical Nurses	26	0.36	
SALES	328	4.49	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	124	1.70	
Brokers-Real Estate	49	0.67	
Sales Agents-Real Estate	107	1.47	
Salespersons-Retail	19	0.26	
Cashiers	19	0.26	
CLERICAL	1,040	14.24	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	15	0.21	
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	34	0.47	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Real Estate Clerks	35	0.48	
Other Secretaries	196	2.68	
Stenographers	11	0.15	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	123	1.68	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	25	0.34	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	292	4.00	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	15	0.21	
General Office Clerks	193	2.64	
Switchboard Operators	50	0.68	
SERVICE	1,685	23.08	***
Other Service Supervisors	26	0.36	
Guards & Watch Guards	71	0.97	
Waiters & Waitresses	52	0.71	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	27	0.37	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	16	0.22	
Food Preparation Workers	26	0.36	
Other Food Service Workers	204	2.79	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	148	2.03	
Home Health Aides	28	0.38	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	110	1.51	
Janitors & Cleaners	865	11.85	**
Elevator Operators	11	0.15	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	19	0.26	

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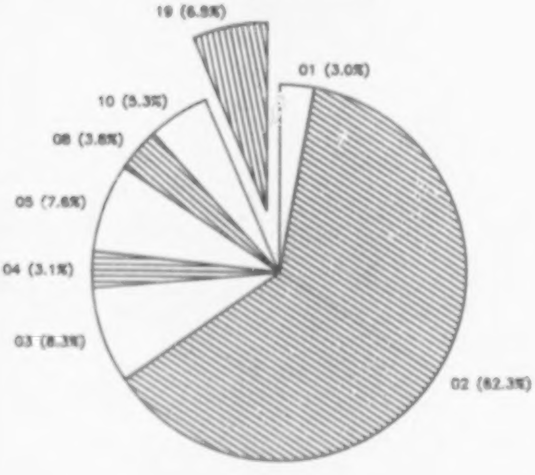
651 REAL ESTATE OPERATORS & LESSORS 651

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**1,685**	**23.08**	***
Ushers & Ticket Takers	17	0.23	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**322**	**4.41**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	322	4.41	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,315**	**18.01**	**
Line Supv-Other	11	0.15	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	1,111	15.22	**
Carpenters	47	0.64	
Painters & Paperers	31	0.42	
Other Hand Material Movers	14	0.19	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	38	0.52	

653 REAL ESTATE AGENTS & MANAGERS 653

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	677	78.7	1,108	27.5	$292.75
5-9	101	11.7	689	17.1	319.33
10-19	43	5.0	578	14.4	306.73
20-49	30	3.5	903	22.4	350.41
50-99	5	0.6	301	7.5	415.40
100-249	4	0.5	448	11.1	163.32

1994 Projected Employment: 15,103

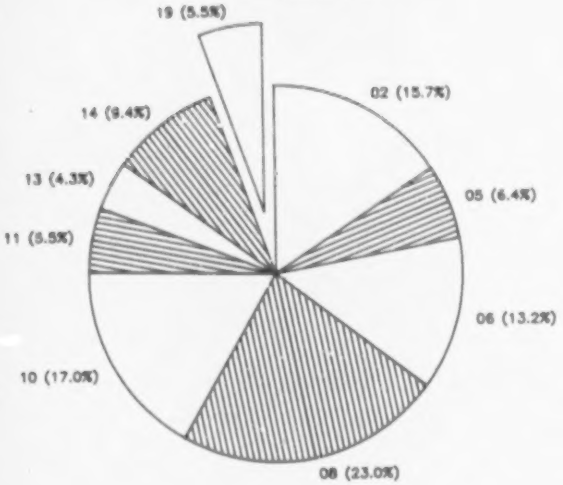
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,267	3,508	3,687	3,705	4,043	4,326
Number of Firms	1,012	909	889	854	853	855
Average Weekly Wages	$238.16	$257.31	$281.67	$293.51	$304.73	$321.23

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,152**	**8.15** *
Financial Managers	41	0.29
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	27	0.19
Administrative Services Managers	41	0.29
Property & Real Estate Managers	700	4.95
Food Service & Lodging Managers	37	0.26
General Managers/Top Executives	93	0.66
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**147**	**1.04**
Accountant & Auditors	36	0.25
Title Examiners & Abstractors	50	0.35
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	32	0.23
SALES	**10,628**	**75.18** *****
Line Supv-Sales & Related	77	0.54
Sales Agent-Insurance	44	0.31
Brokers-Real Estate	1,430	10.12 **
Sales Agents-Real Estate	8,660	61.26 *****
Appraisers-Real Estate	217	1.54
Other Sales Personnel-Services	200	1.41
CLERICAL	**1,540**	**10.89** **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	17	0.12
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Loan & Credit Clerks	109	0.77
Real Estate Clerks	86	0.61
Other Secretaries	636	4.50
Receptionists/Information Clerks	120	0.85
Typists	39	0.28
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	13	0.09
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	248	1.75
General Office Clerks	200	1.41
Data Entry Keyers	11	0.08
SERVICE	**195**	**1.38**
Guards & Watch Guards	66	0.47
Janitors & Cleaners	119	0.84
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**60**	**0.42**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	60	0.42
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**414**	**2.93**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	248	1.75
Carpenters	17	0.12
Painters & Paperers	137	0.97

654 TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICES 654

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	6	28.6	19	8.1	$259.92
5-9	4	19.0	29	12.3	371.60
10-19	8	38.1	107	45.3	313.78
20-49	3	14.3	81	34.3	309.01

1994 Projected Employment: 303

Historical Trends

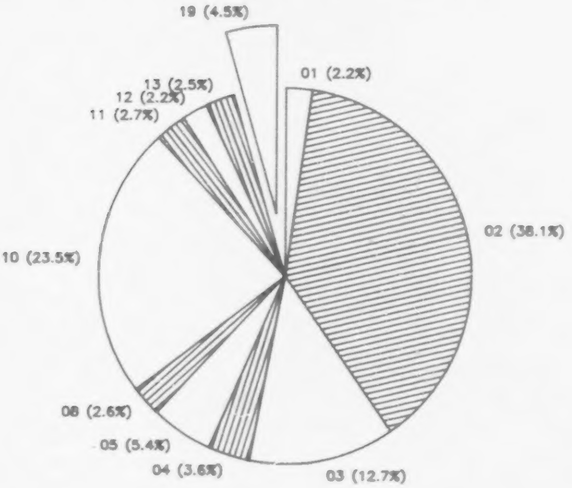
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	114	115	137	161	257	280
Number of Firms	15	13	12	13	21	21
Average Weekly Wages	$272.18	$292.82	$299.29	$310.20	$304.67	$337.32

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**16**	**6.08**	*
General Managers/Top Executives ...	13	4.94	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**95**	**36.12**	****
Title Searchers	31	11.79	**
Title Examiners & Abstractors	42	15.97	**
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	16	6.08	*
SALES	**20**	**7.60**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	13	4.94	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**126**	**47.91**	*****
Loan & Credit Clerks	37	14.07	**
Other Secretaries	22	8.37	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks ...	12	4.56	
General Office Clerks	15	5.70	*
SERVICE	**1**	**0.38**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**5**	**1.90**	

655 SUBDIVIDERS & DEVELOPERS 655

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	193	80.4	315	28.4	$287.06
5-9	24	10.0	164	14.8	346.60
10-19	15	6.3	190	17.1	321.64
20-49	4	1.7	113	10.2	416.20
50-249	4	1.7	328	29.5	214.56

1994 Projected Employment: 1,503

Historical Trends

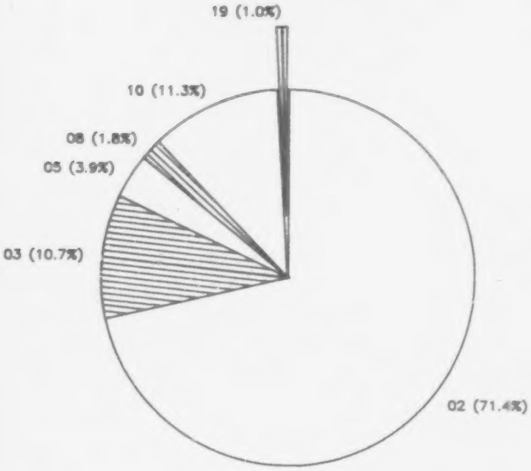
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,405	1,293	1,183	1,176	1,235	905
Number of Firms	332	292	271	248	232	219
Average Weekly Wages	$263.80	$262.27	$263.43	$314.87	$276.65	$294.01

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**204**	**14.43**	**
Financial Managers	23	1.63	
Administrative Services Managers	16	1.13	
Property & Real Estate Managers	52	3.68	
Construction Managers	18	1.27	
General Managers/Top Executives	74	5.23	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**44**	**3.11**	
Funeral Directors & Morticians	22	1.56	
SALES	**130**	**9.19**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	28	1.98	
Sales Agents-Real Estate	76	5.37	*
CLERICAL	**297**	**21.00**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	14	0.99	
Other Secretaries	54	3.82	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	31	2.19	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	87	6.15	*
General Office Clerks	69	4.88	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**271**	**19.17**	**
Other Service Supervisors	16	1.13	
Bartenders	21	1.49	
Waiters & Waitresses	46	3.25	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	19	1.34	
Cooks-Restaurant	22	1.56	
Cooks-Short Order	15	1.06	
Food Preparation Workers	27	1.91	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	43	3.04	
Janitors & Cleaners	32	2.26	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**319**	**22.56**	***
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	319	22.56	***
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**149**	**10.54**	**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	86	6.08	*
Carpenters	21	1.49	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	12	0.85	
Other Trans/Moving Equip Operators	12	0.85	

671 HOLDING OFFICES 671

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	38	56.7	62	6.0	$999.15
5-9	13	19.4	92	8.9	1,075.61
10-19	5	7.5	54	5.2	553.30
20-49	5	7.5	146	14.2	916.46
50-99	3	4.5	133	12.9	567.50
100+	3	4.5	544	52.8	402.16

1994 Projected Employment: 1,157

Historical Trends

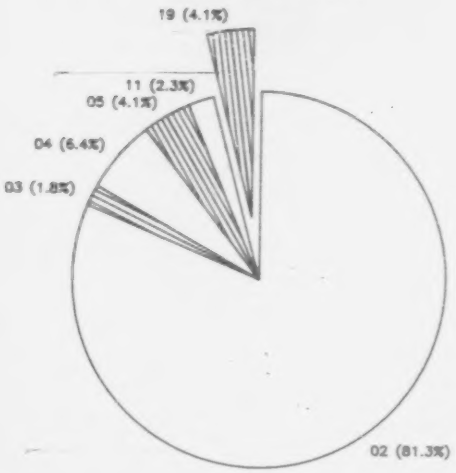
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	712	737	949	871	872	1,340
Number of Firms	35	37	40	53	64	68
Average Weekly Wages	$478.73	$490.74	$428.13	$579.31	$644.61	$589.72

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**318**	**36.55**	****
Financial Managers	141	16.21	**
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	17	1.95	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	1.26	
General Managers/Top Executives	61	7.01	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**247**	**28.39**	***
Accountant & Auditors	80	9.20	*
Other Financial Specialists	11	1.26	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	15	1.72	
Architects	11	1.26	
Financial & Statistical Analysts	26	2.99	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**6**	**0.69**	
CLERICAL	**279**	**32.07**	****
Other Secretaries	66	7.59	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	11	1.26	
File Clerks	11	1.26	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	89	10.23	**
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	11	1.26	
General Office Clerks	53	6.09	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**20**	**2.30**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	11	1.26	

673 TRUSTS 673

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	47	87.0	74	34.4	$318.16
5-9	3	5.6	19	8.8	616.50
20-49	4	7.4	122	56.7	175.21

1994 Projected Employment: 278

Historical Trends

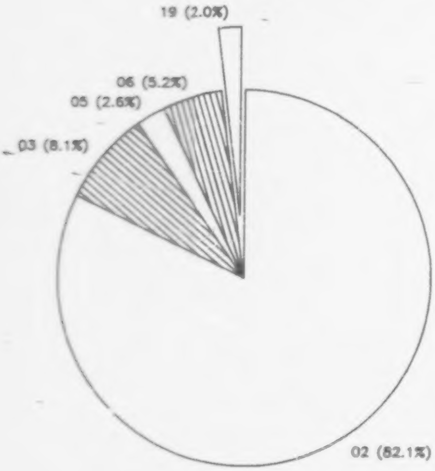
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	313	240	217	218	209	208
Number of Firms	42	38	36	44	53	57
Average Weekly Wages	$172.25	$166.85	$206.29	$228.29	$270.56	$300.18

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**41**	**19.34**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	19	8.96	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**89**	**41.98**	*****
Instrumental Musicians	61	28.77	***
SALES	**7**	**3.30**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**64**	**30.19**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	5.19	*
General Office Clerks	32	15.09	**
SERVICE	**4**	**1.89**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**7**	**3.30**	

679 MISC INVESTING 679

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	74	80.4	112	32.1	$353.91
5-9	9	9.8	56	16.0	317.45
10-19	6	6.5	78	22.3	424.71
50-99	3	3.3	103	29.5	409.26

1994 Projected Employment: 449

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	222	273	292	290	338	407
Number of Firms	94	102	92	79	84	93
Average Weekly Wages	$271.18	$280.65	$344.60	$371.85	$369.26	$405.49

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**55**	**15.67**	**
Financial Managers	17	4.84	
General Managers/Top Executives	27	7.69	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**51**	**14.53**	**
Accountant & Auditors	16	4.56	
SALES	**39**	**11.11**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	16	4.56	
Sales Agents-Business Services	15	4.27	

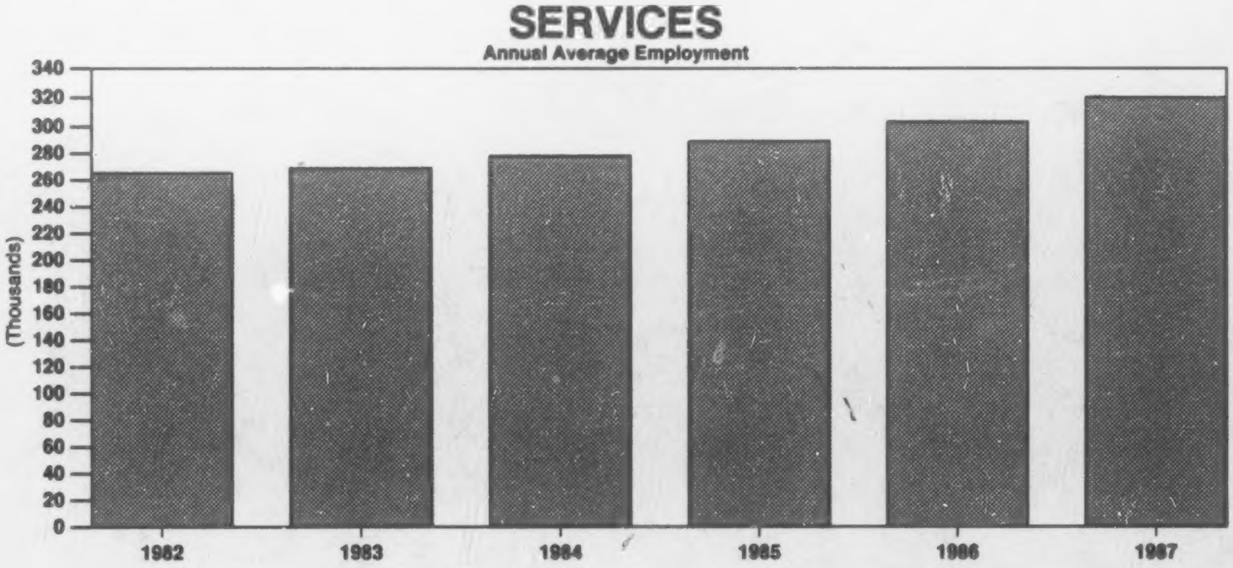
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**152**	**43.30**	*****
Other Secretaries	51	14.53	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	16	4.56	
Data Entry Keyers	26	7.41	*
SERVICE	**25**	**7.12**	*
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	19	5.41	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**15**	**4.27**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**14**	**3.99**	

Industry Description

Services

This division includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services, are included.

Establishments which provide specialized services closely allied to agriculture, mining, transportation, etc., are classified in their respective divisions.



Industry Analysis
Services

Graham Slater

Of all major industry groups, services is probably the most diverse. Not only is employment found in both the private and public sectors, but also in industries as varied as movies and churches, education and health care. Large portions of the public sector jobs are concentrated in schools, but more can be found in hospitals, engineering, and social services. Annual average employment levels for 1988 show more than 250,000 private sector service employees, roughly 100,000 in public schools, and an additional 25,000 in other public service.

Services now accounts for 22.6% of all jobs in Oregon, and 32.1% of all the firms in the State.

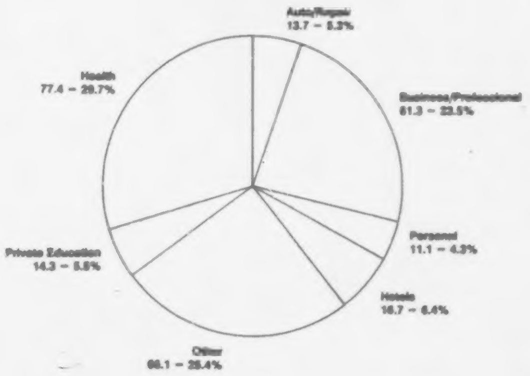
Within the private sector, services employment has experienced enormous growth over the past 20 years. In 1988, service industries combined to provide 260,600 jobs, spread amongst well over 20,000 employers. Services now accounts for 22.6% of all jobs in Oregon, and 32.1% of all the firms in the State. Just ten years ago, comparable statistics were 175,500 employees, 17,789 firms, 17.4% of Oregon's employment, and 26.3% of the State's companies. Total payroll in 1987 reached $3.7 billion - 18.1% of Oregon's payroll income.

An accompanying pie chart and the table below show the composition of services, and illustrate the great diversity contained in the sector. (Both reflect private sector employment only.)

Industry	1988 Employment	1987 Firms	1987 Payroll (Millions)
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16,700	846	$ 123.7
Personal Services	11,100	1,745	105.3
Business Services	48,700	4,212	687.5
Auto & Other Repair	13,700	2,494	206.8
Motion Pictures	1,800	131	14.1
Amusements and Recreation	9,000	756	88.1
Health Services	77,400	5,230	1,530.2
Private Education	14,300	424	134.2
Professional Services	12,600	1,859	271.8
Other Services	55,300	[illegible],963	549.6

Because of this diversity, it is impossible to simply summarize a trend affecting all service industries. Therefore, the balance of this analysis will briefly discuss each component of the sector. (An additional resource, which has been used freely in this analysis, is the **1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook**, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.)

COMPOSITION OF SERVICES EMPLOYMENT
Oregon: 1988 Annual Average
(Thousands)



Hotels and Lodging Places

Dominated by hotels, this industry also includes trailer parks and camps. After faltering during the recession, employment growth has exceeded 5% during four of the past five years. Much credit goes to Oregon's major tourism efforts of recent years which should continue to attract visitors, especially from neighboring states. Hotel business has also benefited from the overall economic recovery nationwide.

The outlook for 1989 is for hotel employment to continue growing, but there are some restraints, including the potential of a slower year in terms of economic growth, a severe labor shortage which will worsen as the pool of younger workers shrinks, and a possible slippage in occupancy rates depending on the number of new hotels erected. Long-term, hotels are expected to add 2,000 jobs in the 1986-94 period. The key labor market factor will be the hiring, training, and retention of employees, given a tight labor market. Four groups are likely to be drawn heavily upon: older workers, women (especially in management positions), new immigrants, and the handicapped.

Personal Services

Slower growth has been experienced in this industry than most service industries throughout the eighties, largely because many personal service providers are in long-established, traditional areas such as laundering and barber and beauty shops. However, this "small firm" industry (average size of firm is just 6 employees) performed strongly in 1988. Employment is unlikely to fall in the next few years as there is a certain bottom-line demand for drycleaning and haircuts. However, the industry will fluctuate with economic conditions as consumers are able to move above the basic needs level to more luxury-oriented services.

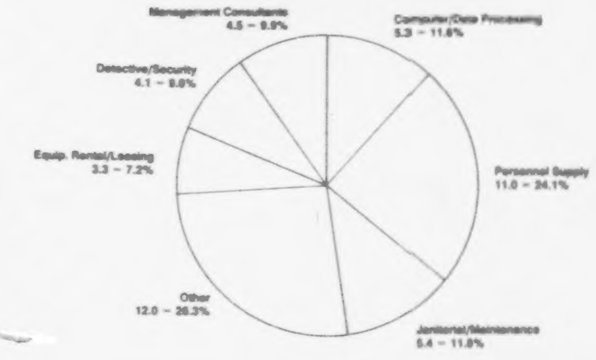
Business Services

This describes nearly as large a variety of industries and occupations as the service sector itself. Another pie chart shows the main components. This industry group has grown rapidly during this decade, with employment doubling since 1980 (24,800 in 1980 compared with 48,700 in 1988). Summarizing the major components of business services:

- Janitorial employment has benefited from an increasing commitment to preventive and ongoing maintenance.
- Personnel supply services, especially temporary help agencies, have recorded tremendous employment growth, adding 6,600 jobs since 1980, expanding from the traditional base of clerical workers to everything from millworkers to nurses.
- Computer and data processing services create, store, and manipulate information and provide it to their customers in innovative and cost-effective ways. Any economic problems affecting those companies which purchase computer services would inevitably have a ripple effect, but over the long-term, and aside from the business cycle, computer-related services will continue to grow strongly, and to incorporate and offer new technologies.
- The number of management and public relations consultants has almost tripled since 1980, and demand for their services will continue to grow in 1989, and on into the future.
- Detective and protective services has changed its image over the past few years. The traditional "private investigator" still exists, but most growth has come from electronic and human (i.e. uniformed patrol "officers") home and business security systems.
- Equipment leasing grew strongly in recent years fueled by a surge in equipment investment. While tax reform and economic trends affect future investment levels, active lease markets will continue in the areas of transportation, medical, communications, and high-technology equipment.

To summarize, business services has added an average of 4,600 jobs each year for the past five years. Economic conditions and, in some cases, saturation of a particular market, may well slow this trend, but growth is sure to continue. (Of course, as a particular saturation point is reached, new technology may open up new opportunities.)

COMPOSITION OF BUSINESS SERVICES EMPLOYMENT
Oregon: 1987 Annual Average
(Thousands)



Repair Services

Auto repair services and garages has added more than 2,000 jobs in the past eight years. Repairs and car rentals are expected to continue adding employees. Other repair services will also show growth, mostly in areas relating to electrical and computing equipment.

Motion Pictures

Employment in this industry divides into two main areas; those making the movies, and those showing them. Neither appear to be heading into any major long-term trends, though concerted efforts to attract movie makers to the state have been successful in recent years.

Amusements and Recreation

Spectacular growth has occurred here over several years, with employment almost doubling between 1972 and 1988. Of the approximately 9,000 employees, bowling alleys provide jobs for almost 1,000 and membership sports clubs employ well over 2,000. Another 2,400 are in "amusements and recreation, not elsewhere classified (NEC)", which is dominated by ski resorts and tourist attractions. Continued growth in "NEC" is expected.

Health Services

Employment soared to 77,400 in 1988, from 62,200 at the start of the decade. With the exception of 1982, the industry has added at least 1,000 jobs every year since the early 1970's. In some years, the growth has been close to 4,000. Hospital employment increased sharply during the seventies, but slowed drastically in the early eighties. The past three years have again been strong, leading to a record 32,300 hospital employees in 1988. Most other areas of the health sector grew rapidly even during the recession.

The immediate outlook for the industry in Oregon suggests continued employment growth, but also a growing probability of mergers and equipment sharing, sometimes brought on solely by the extraordinary cost of sophisticated equipment. Major factors affecting the long-term outlook of the industry include the growing managed care organization (allowing consumers to select prepaid plans which reduce out-of-pocket expenses for each service), increased competitiveness between health care providers, increasing out-patient visits, increasing use of nursing homes and home care institutions, and a severe nursing shortage. Strong growth is expected, much of it in nontraditional areas. Services to older consumers will also be an increasingly important factor as Oregon's 65 and older population grows by more than 10,000 by 1994.

Legal Services

Roughly 8,000 Oregonians work in the legal services industry. Employment has increased steadily for several years as the number of law firms has grown from 1,242 in 1980 to 1,521 in 1987. An additional 1,000 employees are expected by 1994.

Education

This is one of the most difficult industries to predict in Oregon. For a start, the education sector involves many different and distinct groups: private schools (with 14,300 employees in K-12 and colleges/universities), local government K-12 (64,400), community colleges (10,900), and state colleges/universities (24,000). All areas of education have grown in Oregon, but particular strength has been apparent in community colleges and private education. One key component, the number of school-age students, is slated to drop by 1994, with the decrease coming largely in the college age groups. But other factors come into play: funding, imposition of class-size limits, enrollment ceilings, and more. Overall, education employment will grow slowly, with the potential for more rapid growth in the private sector. One long-term implication, with an unknown impact on employment levels, will be the upgrading of skills and total retraining for adults displaced from their jobs by changing technology.

Social Services

Several issues are currently facing the social services sector, not the least of which is the potential for funding problems caused by the federal deficit and attempts to rein in state spending. On the other hand, there may be more of a move toward private providers, who currently provide about 20,000 jobs in Oregon. Much of the growth will come in residential care.

Museums, Gardens, and Zoos

This smallest of Oregon's service industries should experience little employment change from the current 600 level.

Membership Organizations

Employment in this industry includes everything from Chambers of Commerce to churches, labor unions to management associations. Employment in these groups tends to change little, unless huge swings in membership are experienced. Relative stability around 19,000 is expected.

Miscellaneous Services

This sector (which might more aptly be included with business services) is projected to experience strong growth. Engineering and architectural services, research organizations, and accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping have recorded huge job gains in recent years, from 11,100 in 1980 to 12,600 in 1988. (This is one of the few services groups which fell substantially during the recession, but has since recovered.) Most of the increase has come in the financial side, while engineering/architectural services have, surprisingly, declined. Growth across all components is forecast between now and 1994.

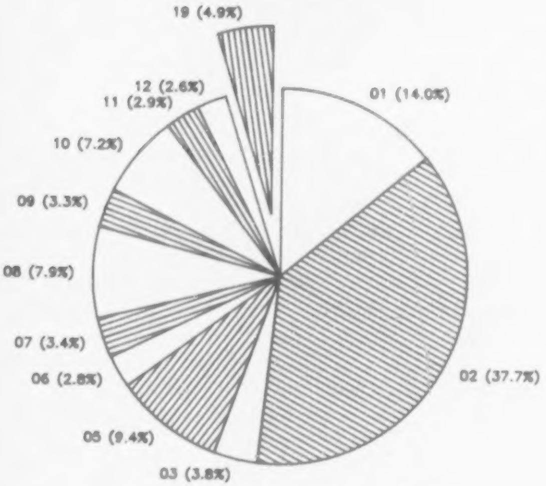
Between 1986 and 1994, services will account for 43,300 new jobs - almost 3 in every 10 new openings in Oregon.

Outlook

Services employment will continue to grow strongly over the next eight years. In the private sector, business and health services will lead the way. Between 1986 and 1994, services will account for 43,300 new jobs - almost 3 in every 10 new openings in Oregon. Finally, note that services employment does not necessarily merit its image of low-paying jobs. Many service occupations (engineers, consultants, health professionals, computer analysts) are stable and well-paid. Growth in services, balanced with other areas of the economy, will provide admirable economic progress for Oregon's economy.

701 HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS 701

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	295	43.4	676	4.9	$102.51
5-9	136	20.0	951	6.9	109.81
10-19	100	14.7	1,416	10.2	117.10
20-49	82	12.1	2,576	18.6	133.08
50-99	35	5.1	2,514	18.1	165.07
100-249	28	4.1	4,234	30.5	173.62
250+	4	0.6	1,508	10.9	172.95

1994 Projected Employment: 17,087

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	13,012	12,717	13,339	13,584	13,687	14,342
Number of Firms	701	672	667	674	671	683
Average Weekly Wages	$131.23	$134.80	$141.54	$143.22	$151.48	$157.59

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**975**	7.12	*
Financial Managers	74	0.54	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	36	0.26	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	31	0.23	
Administrative Services Managers	14	0.10	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	543	3.96	
General Managers/Top Executives	195	1.42	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**170**	**1.24**	
Accountant & Auditors	52	0.38	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	39	0.28	
Sports Instructors & Coaches	17	0.12	
Instrumental Musicians	11	0.08	
SALES	**506**	**3.69**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	66	0.48	
Sales Agents-Real Estate	24	0.18	
Sales Agents-Business Services	72	0.53	
Salespersons-Retail	55	0.40	
Cashiers	221	1.61	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	43	0.31	
CLERICAL	**1,963**	**14.33**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	85	0.62	
Travel Clerks	14	0.10	
Hotel Desk Clerks	1,234	9.01	*
Other Secretaries	163	1.19	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	48	0.35	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	235	1.72	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	28	0.20	
General Office Clerks	25	0.18	
Switchboard Operators	60	0.44	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	14	0.10	
SERVICE	**8,868**	**64.73**	*****
Housekeeping	306	2.23	
Other Service Supervisors	116	0.85	
Guards & Watch Guards	66	0.48	
Hosts/Hostesses-Restaurant/Lounge	154	1.12	
Bartenders	316	2.31	
Waiters & Waitresses	1,857	13.55	**
Outside Food Servers	175	1.28	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	516	3.77	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	31	0.23	
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	33	0.24	
Cooks-Restaurant	700	5.11	*
Cooks-Specialty Fast Food	32	0.23	
Cooks-Short Order	42	0.31	
Food Preparation Workers	493	3.60	
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	29	0.21	
Other Food Service Workers	108	0.79	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,478	25.39	***
Janitors & Cleaners	232	1.69	

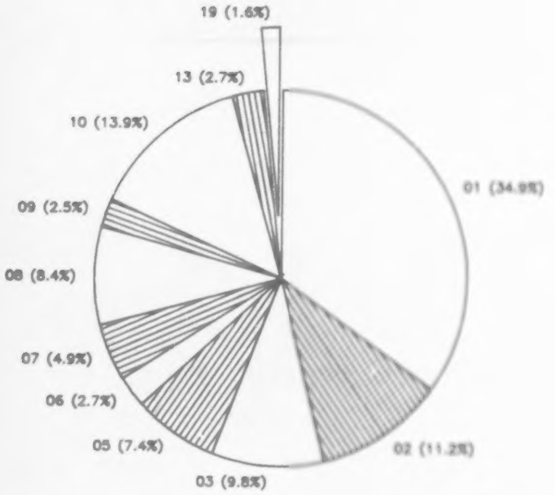
(cont. on next page)

701 HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS 701

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	64	0.47
Baggage Porters & Bellhops	95	0.69
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**130**	**0.95**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	128	0.93
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,089**	**7.95** *
Line Supv-Other	16	0.12
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Maintenance-Repairers-Gen Utility	560	4.09
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	320	2.34
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	21	0.15
Service Station Attendants	57	0.42
Other Hand Material Movers	43	0.31

703 CAMPS & TRAILERING PARKS 703

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	53	73.6	108	28.6	$133.56
5-9	8	11.1	51	13.5	151.14
10-19	7	9.7	81	21.5	170.50
20-49	2	2.8	36	9.5	194.48
50-99	2	2.8	101	26.8	193.93

1994 Projected Employment: 424

Historical Trends

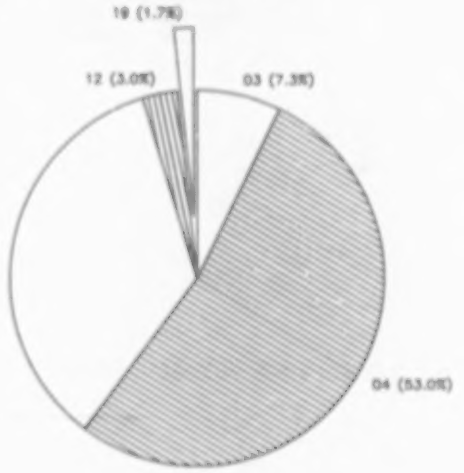
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	209	278	311	334	357	429
Number of Firms	63	60	55	60	69	72
Average Weekly Wages	$116.10	$125.05	$138.08	$145.07	$162.90	$188.35

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	27	7.40	•
Food Service & Lodging Managers	19	5.21	•
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	14	3.84	
SALES	30	8.22	•
Salespersons-Retail	12	3.29	
Cashiers	12	3.29	
CLERICAL	37	10.14	••
Hotel Desk Clerks	18	4.93	
SERVICE	208	56.99	•••••
Waiters & Waitresses	31	8.49	•
Cooks-Restaurant	31	8.49	•

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Food Preparation Workers	13	3.56	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	24	6.58	•
Janitors & Cleaners	15	4.11	
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	34	9.32	•
Guides	18	4.93	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	22	6.03	•
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	21	5.75	•
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	27	7.40	•
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	19	5.21	•

704 MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS 704

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	55	71.4	92	37.2	$120.29
5-9	22	28.6	155	62.8	74.28

1994 Projected Employment: 290

Historical Trends

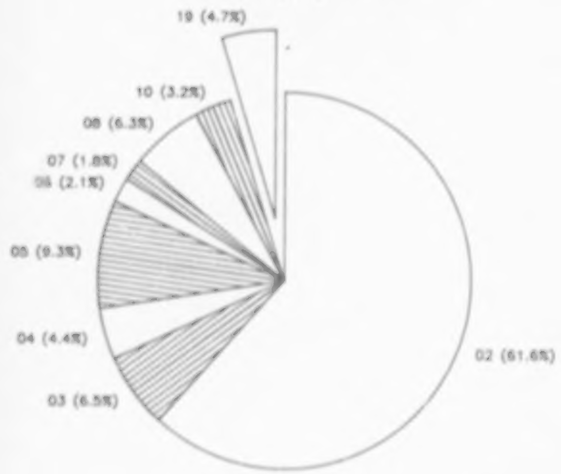
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	250	254	245	237	245	254
Number of Firms	84	82	80	77	75	75
Average Weekly Wages	$79.92	$82.13	$84.79	$90.76	$91.32	$94.03

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	30	12.45	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	7	2.90	
CLERICAL	1	0.41	
SERVICE	194	80.50	*****
Waiters & Waitresses	11	4.56	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	12	4.98	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	50	20.75	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Food Preparation Workers	68	28.22	***
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	11	4.56	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	22	9.13	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	3	1.24	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	6	2.49	

721 LAUNDRY, CLEANING & GARMENT SERVICES 721

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	264	62.9	546	16.5	$132.37
5-9	70	16.7	465	14.1	152.47
10-19	46	11.0	637	19.3	193.52
20-49	29	6.9	869	26.3	247.94
50-249	11	2.6	790	23.9	324.26

1994 Projected Employment: 3,510

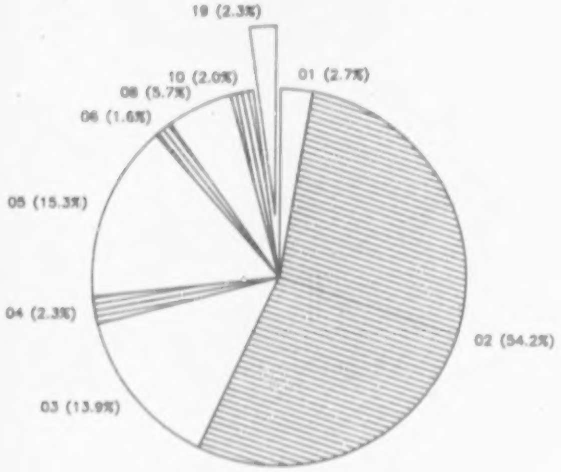
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,972	3,018	3,046	3,125	3,317	3,459
Number of Firms	392	393	392	404	410	421
Average Weekly Wages	$209.70	$209.04	$214.42	$221.65	$224.88	$224.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**108**	**3.26**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	13	0.39	
General Managers/Top Executives	55	1.66	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**15**	**0.45**	
SALES	**452**	**13.66**	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	31	0.94	
Counter & Rental Clerks	366	11.06	**
Cashiers	14	0.42	
CLERICAL	**226**	**6.83**	*
Other Secretaries	25	0.76	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	64	1.93	
General Office Clerks	60	1.81	
Data Entry Keyers	13	0.39	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	28	0.85	
SERVICE	**208**	**6.29**	*
Other Service Supervisors	28	0.85	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	13	0.39	
Janitors & Cleaners	156	4.71	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,303**	**69.60**	*****
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	79	2.39	
Production Inspectors & Testers	137	4.14	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	57	1.72	
Garment & Linen Menders	101	3.05	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	16	0.48	
Custom Tailors & Sewers	70	2.12	
Dry Cleaning Spotters	130	3.93	
Pressers	117	3.54	
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	29	0.88	
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	12	0.36	
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	331	10.00	**
Textile Pressing Machine Operators	422	12.75	**
Other Machine Operators	16	0.48	
Hand Pressers	46	1.39	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	142	4.29	
Driver/Sales Workers	212	6.41	*
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	186	5.62	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	142	4.29	

722 PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT 722


Geographic Distribution of Employment

Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	78	70.9	147	26.3	$147.59
5-9	19	17.3	126	22.5	189.28
10-19	7	6.4	93	16.6	193.40
20-49	3	2.7	64	11.4	148.09
50-99	3	2.7	130	23.2	177.79

1994 Projected Employment: 610

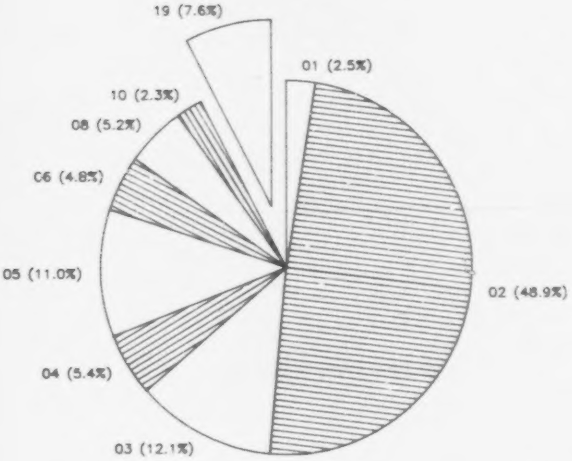
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	427	450	493	502	577	587
Number of Firms	105	106	107	104	110	102
Average Weekly Wages	$143.81	$141.36	$156.14	$167.89	$169.86	$179.42

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	24	4.15	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	2.94	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	147	25.43	***
Photographers	138	23.88	***
SALES	163	28.20	***
Salespersons-Retail	35	6.06	*
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	102	17.65	**
CLERICAL	143	24.74	***
Other Secretaries	20	3.46	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	63	10.90	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	2.25	
General Office Clerks	23	3.98	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	101	17.47	**
Precision Photographic Process Wkrs	19	3.29	
Photo Processing Machine Operators	22	3.81	
Other Hand Workers	14	2.42	
Hand Packers & Packagers	46	7.96	*

723 BEAUTY SHOPS 723

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	510	70.0	1,195	31.3	$143.57
5-9	139	19.1	912	23.9	160.53
10-19	54	7.4	707	18.5	167.46
20-49	19	2.6	540	14.1	175.43
50-99	7	1.0	468	12.2	159.74

1994 Projected Employment: 4,074

Historical Trends

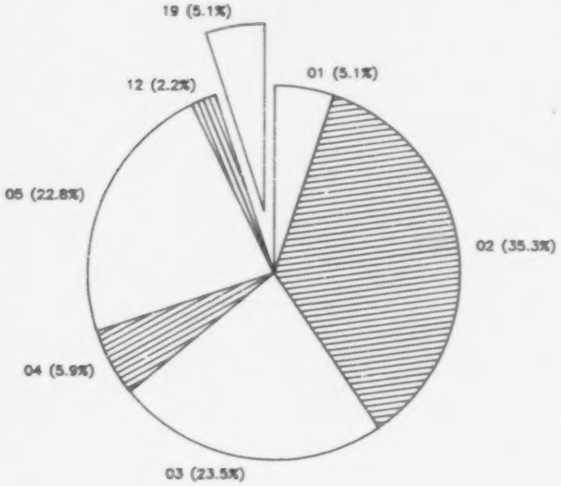
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,578	3,570	3,712	3,801	3,852	3,805
Number of Firms	827	809	776	743	724	706
Average Weekly Wages	$145.39	$149.91	$153.37	$154.12	$158.07	$163.63

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**20**	**0.52**	
General Managers/Top Executives	12	0.31	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**167**	**4.33**	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	151	3.91	
Other Teachers & Instructors	16	0.41	
SALES	**21**	**0.54**	
Cashiers	12	0.31	
CLERICAL	**228**	**5.91**	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	171	4.43	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	26	0.67	
General Office Clerks	18	0.47	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**3,409**	**88.36**	*****
Other Service Supervisors	52	1.35	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	20	0.52	
Janitors & Cleaners	19	0.49	
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	3,160	81.91	*****
Manicurists	80	2.07	
Shampooers	71	1.84	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**13**	**0.34**	
Line Supv-Other	11	0.29	

724 BARBER SHOPS 724

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	41	89.1	79	57.2	$180.51
10-19	5	10.9	59	42.8	166.94

1994 Projected Employment: 146

Historical Trends

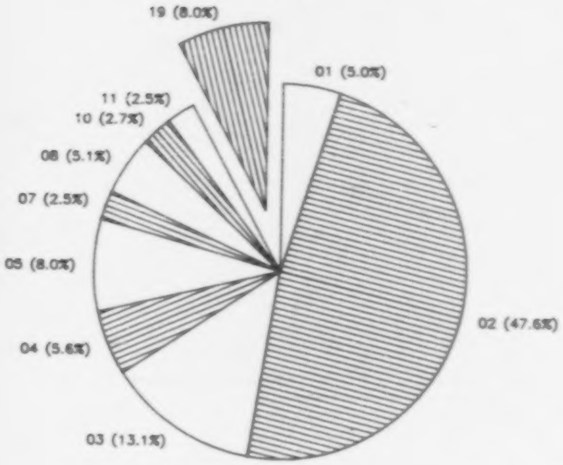
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	191	180	155	144	138	125
Number of Firms	77	63	53	47	44	40
Average Weekly Wages	$164.90	$175.57	$185.23	$190.23	$166.36	$175.80

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SALES	7	**5.07** *
CLERICAL	7	**5.07** *

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	124	**89.86** *****
Barbers	32	23.19 ***
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	92	66.67 *****

726 FUNERAL SERVICE & CREMATORIES 726

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	51	51.0	136	21.2	$320.01
5-9	34	34.0	241	37.5	357.24
10-19	12	12.0	153	23.8	326.52
20-49	3	3.0	112	17.4	315.14

1994 Projected Employment: 659

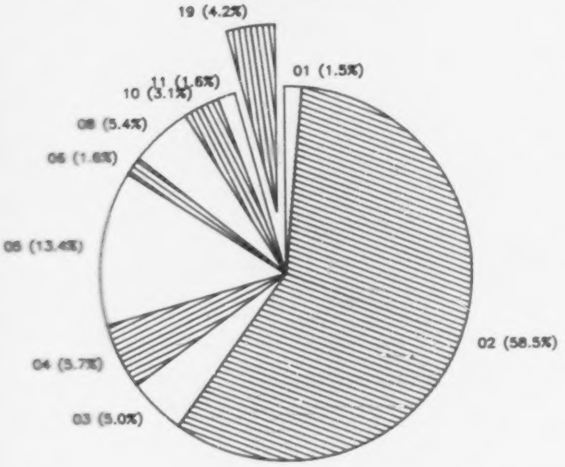
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	621	616	626	644	622	644
Number of Firms	99	99	98	96	99	95
Average Weekly Wages	$288.36	$302.60	$315.09	$330.19	$332.33	$348.75

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**33**	**5.25**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	24	3.82	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**320**	**50.87**	*****
Funeral Directors & Morticians	269	42.77	*****
Embalmers	38	6.04	*
SALES	**17**	**2.70**	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	16	2.54	
CLERICAL	**120**	**19.08**	**
Other Secretaries	33	5.25	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	34	5.41	*
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	22	3.50	
General Office Clerks	30	4.77	
SERVICE	**78**	**12.40**	**
Janitors & Cleaners	21	3.34	
Funeral Attendants	47	7.47	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**34**	**5.41**	*
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	34	5.41	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**27**	**4.29**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	14	2.23	

729 MISC PERSONAL SERVICES 729

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	251	75.4	463	25.8	$132.22
5-9	48	14.4	318	17.7	135.44
10-19	16	4.8	219	12.2	158.17
20-49	11	3.3	318	17.7	178.87
50-99	4	1.2	202	11.2	104.76
100-249	3	0.9	278	15.5	123.95

1994 Projected Employment: 1,899

Historical Trends

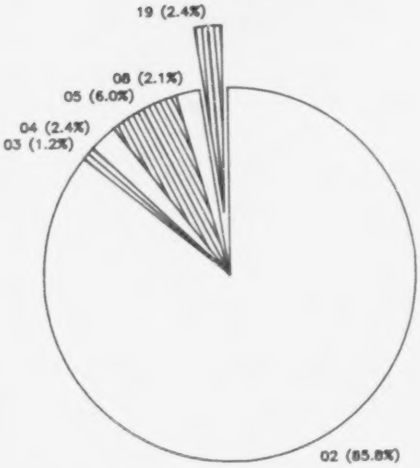
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,673	1,625	1,743	1,780	1,796	1,806
Number of Firms	242	233	266	317	332	334
Average Weekly Wages	$129.19	$141.16	$142.18	$138.78	$135.52	$145.86

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**51**	**2.79**	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	0.93	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**892**	**48.74**	*****
Tax Preparers	280	15.30	**
Accountant & Auditors	61	3.33	
Other Financial Specialists	12	0.66	
Lecturers	133	7.27	*
Sports Instructors & Coaches	228	12.46	**
Registered Nurses	73	3.99	
Other Health Professional & Techs	92	5.03	*
SALES	**136**	**7.43**	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	46	2.51	
Counter & Rental Clerks	45	2.46	
Cashiers	39	2.13	
CLERICAL	**265**	**14.48**	**
Other Secretaries	26	1.42	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	111	6.07	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	46	2.51	
General Office Clerks	48	2.62	
Data Entry Keyers	12	0.66	
SERVICE	**390**	**21.31**	***
Other Service Supervisors	67	3.66	
Other Health Service Workers	61	3.33	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	12	0.66	
Janitors & Cleaners	28	1.53	
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	12	0.66	
Manicurists	18	0.98	
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	36	1.97	
Child Care Workers	24	1.31	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**96**	**5.25**	*
Custom Tailors & Sewers	77	4.21	

731 ADVERTISING 731

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	104	55.9	203	10.4	$371.86
5-9	38	20.4	262	13.4	426.69
10-19	22	11.8	287	14.7	477.48
20-49	19	10.2	599	30.7	551.35
250+	3	1.6	601	30.8	491.64

1994 Projected Employment: 2,650

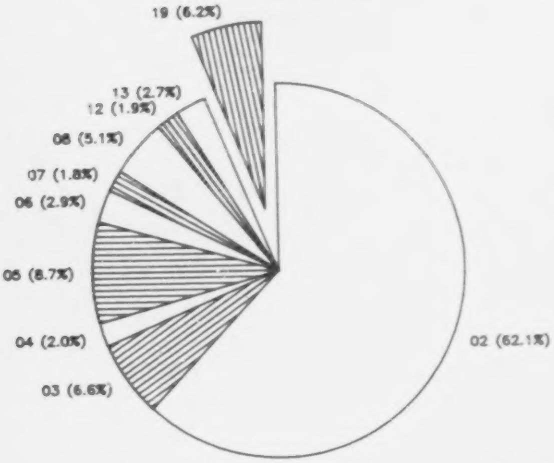
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,100	1,351	1,915	1,941	2,081	1,825
Number of Firms	158	161	174	179	182	183
Average Weekly Wages	$357.98	$329.54	$383.72	$447.95	$454.48	$567.17

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**182**	**8.70**	*
Financial Managers	19	0.91	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	115	5.49	*
Administrative Services Managers	12	0.57	
General Managers/Top Executives	22	1.05	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**338**	**16.15**	**
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	46	2.20	
Writers & Editors	85	4.06	
Public Relations Specialists	20	0.96	
Artists & Related Workers	92	4.40	
Designers	55	2.63	
SALES	**434**	**20.74**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	51	2.44	
Sales Agents-Business Services	15	0.72	
Sales Agents-Advertising	305	14.57	**
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	11	0.53	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	33	1.58	
CLERICAL	**673**	**32.15**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	69	3.30	
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	51	2.44	
Other Secretaries	120	5.73	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	65	3.11	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	80	3.82	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	88	4.20	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	20	0.96	
General Office Clerks	51	2.44	
Mail Clerks	11	0.53	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	49	2.34	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.24**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2**	**0.10**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**459**	**21.93**	***
Line Supv-Other	20	0.96	
Carpenters	28	1.34	
Other Precision Workers	32	1.53	
Printing Press Machine Operators	53	2.53	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	19	0.91	
Other Machine Operators	30	1.43	
Other Hand Workers	128	6.12	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	39	1.86	
Other Hand Material Movers	11	0.53	
Hand Packers & Packagers	11	0.53	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	35	1.67	

732 CREDIT REPORTING & COLLECTION 732

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	57	46.7	125	11.4	$203.13
5-9	35	28.7	249	22.7	251.50
10-19	15	12.3	194	17.7	301.14
20-49	12	9.8	313	28.6	279.50
50-99	3	2.5	214	19.5	280.85

1994 Projected Employment: 1,464

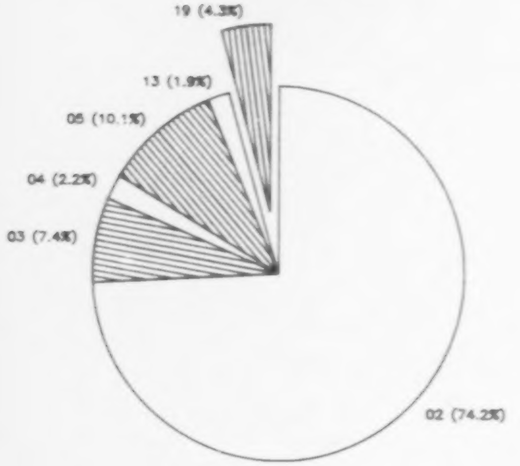
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	875	884	919	995	1,155	1,118
Number of Firms	111	115	119	121	118	112
Average Weekly Wages	$232.49	$244.89	$255.22	$265.88	$264.09	$277.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**75**	**6.53**	*
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	18	1.57	
General Managers/Top Executives	43	3.74	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**64**	**5.57**	*
Credit Analysts	45	3.92	
SALES	**77**	**6.70**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	23	2.00	
Sales Agents-Business Services	43	3.74	
CLERICAL	**928**	**80.77**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	79	6.88	*
Credit Checkers	98	8.53	*
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bill & Account Collectors	377	32.81	****
Other Secretaries	60	5.22	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	32	2.79	
Typists	31	2.70	
File Clerks	40	3.48	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	30	2.61	
General Office Clerks	67	5.83	*
Data Entry Keyers	80	6.96	*
SERVICE	**3**	**0.26**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2**	**0.17**	

733 MAILING, REPRODUCTION, STENOGRAPHIC 733

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	206	70.5	406	21.5	$235.09
5-9	40	13.7	268	14.2	301.03
10-19	24	8.2	318	16.8	308.06
20-49	15	5.1	457	24.2	354.34
50-99	7	2.4	443	23.4	255.17

1994 Projected Employment: 2,483

Historical Trends

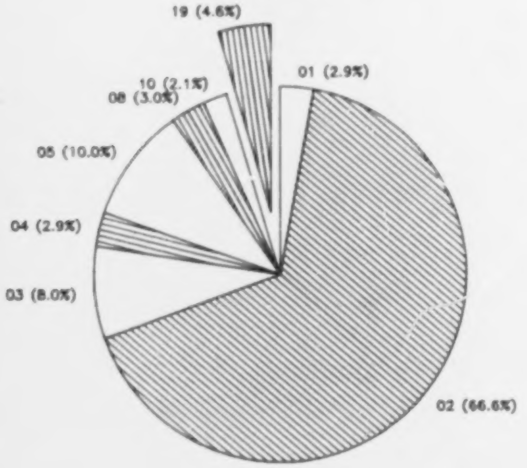
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,002	1,168	1,391	1,600	1,950	2,113
Number of Firms	185	207	226	266	286	305
Average Weekly Wages	$238.40	$259.06	$279.75	$276.59	$282.79	$308.98

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**139**	**7.20** *
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	26	1.35
General Managers/Top Executives	98	5.08 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**294**	**15.23** **
Computer Programmers	12	0.62
Writers & Editors	22	1.14
Photographers	139	7.20 *
Artists & Related Workers	52	2.69
Designers	22	1.14
SALES	**76**	**3.94**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	17	0.88
Sales Agents-Business Services	49	2.54
CLERICAL	**851**	**44.07** *****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	53	2.74
Other Secretaries	26	1.35
Stenographers	73	3.78
Receptionists/Information Clerks	28	1.45
Typists	18	0.93
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	68	3.52
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	20	1.04
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	31	1.61
General Office Clerks	37	1.92
Duplicating Machine Operators	68	3.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Mailing Machine Operators	105	5.44 *
Computer Operators	13	0.67
Data Entry Keyers	45	2.33
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	17	0.88
Other Office Machine Operators	19	0.98
Mail Clerks	159	8.23 *
Messengers	22	1.14
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	20	1.04
SERVICE	**11**	**0.57**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**560**	**29.00** ***
Line Supv-Other	13	0.67
Precision Photographic Process Wkrs	52	2.69
Printing Press Machine Operators	74	3.83
Photoengraving & Litho Mach Opers	44	2.28
Bindery Machine Operators	15	0.78
Photo Processing Machine Operators	33	1.71
Other Machine Setters	36	1.86
Welders & Cutters	38	1.97
Other Hand Workers	130	6.73 *
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	33	1.71
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	46	2.38

734 SERVICES TO BUILDINGS 734

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	381	63.6	712	13.9	$125.13
5-9	104	17.4	723	14.2	144.21
10-19	58	9.7	809	15.8	170.01
20-49	41	6.8	1,178	23.1	159.72
50-99	10	1.7	696	13.6	234.06
100+	5	0.8	987	19.3	227.92

1994 Projected Employment: 6,380

Historical Trends

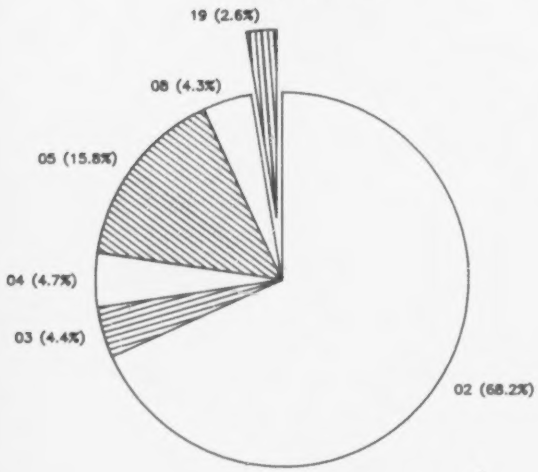
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,209	3,383	4,047	4,921	5,012	5,370
Number of Firms	505	519	524	570	592	617
Average Weekly Wages	$150.29	$160.42	$167.01	$184.52	$172.46	$176.59

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**161**	**3.18**	
General Managers/Top Executives	132	2.61	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**14**	**0.28**	
SALES	**91**	**1.80**	
Sales Agents-Business Services	86	1.70	
CLERICAL	**229**	**4.52**	
Other Secretaries	66	1.30	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	60	1.18	
General Office Clerks	81	1.60	
SERVICE	**4,427**	**87.39**	*****
Other Service Supervisors	84	1.66	
Guards & Watch Guards	14	0.28	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	80	1.58	
Janitors & Cleaners	3,932	77.62	*****
Pest Controllers & Assistants	224	4.42	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	83	1.64	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**19**	**0.38**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	19	0.38	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**125**	**2.47**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	32	0.63	
Carpenters	31	0.61	
Painters & Paperers	12	0.24	
Welders & Cutters	13	0.26	

736 PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES 736

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	78	42.4	150	1.8	$351.70
5-9	25	13.6	173	2.1	377.75
10-19	22	12.0	320	3.9	273.90
20-49	18	9.8	564	6.8	233.72
50-99	15	8.2	1,060	12.9	217.93
100-249	16	8.7	2,567	31.2	170.99
250+	10	5.4	3,404	41.3	170.73

1994 Projected Employment: 9,558

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,122	3,874	5,511	6,226	7,486	10,986
Number of Firms	181	162	164	172	174	191
Average Weekly Wages	$209.79	$187.06	$194.30	$198.60	$197.83	$186.39

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**130**	**1.73**	
Financial Managers	13	0.17	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	16	0.21	
General Managers/Top Executives	64	0.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,170**	**15.61**	**
Employment Interviewers	222	2.96	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	70	0.93	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	305	4.07	
Drafters	66	0.88	
Social Workers	13	0.17	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	14	0.19	
Other Therapists	12	0.16	
Registered Nurses	272	3.63	
Licensed Practical Nurses	66	0.88	
SALES	**233**	**3.11**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	23	0.31	
Sales Agents-Business Services	39	0.52	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	70	0.93	
Cashiers	55	0.73	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	38	0.51	
CLERICAL	**2,562**	**34.18**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	63	0.84	
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	13	0.17	
Other Secretaries	403	5.38	*
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Stenographers	40	0.53	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	161	2.15	
Typists	220	2.94	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	220	2.94	
File Clerks	234	3.12	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	162	2.16	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	38	0.51	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	13	0.17	
General Office Clerks	394	5.26	*
Computer Operators	23	0.31	
Data Entry Keyers	322	4.30	
Switchboard Operators	104	1.39	
Marking Clerks	19	0.25	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	27	0.36	
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	24	0.32	
SERVICE	**863**	**11.51**	**
Guards & Watch Guards	18	0.24	
Other Food Service Workers	28	0.37	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	148	1.97	
Home Health Aides	255	3.40	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	78	1.04	
Janitors & Cleaners	134	1.79	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	17	0.23	

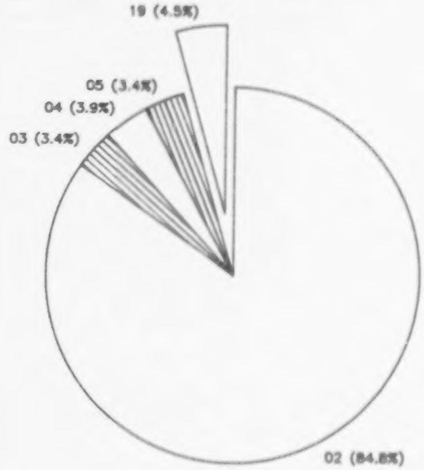
(cont. on next page)

736 PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES 736

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**10**	**0.13**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2,527**	**33.72**	****
Other Electric/tronic Mechs/Installers	76	1.01	
Carpenters	11	0.15	
Electricians	12	0.16	
Other Construction/Mining Workers	50	0.67	
Woodworking Machine Setters	214	2.86	
Woodworking Machine Operators	18	0.24	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	59	0.79	
Cannery Workers	45	0.60	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	99	1.32	
Other Hand Workers	45	0.60	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	179	2.39	
Parking Lot Attendants	54	0.72	
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	34	0.45	
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	125	1.67	
Other Hand Material Movers	753	10.05	**
Hand Packers & Packagers	14	0.19	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	629	8.39	*

737 COMPUTER & DATA PROCESSING SERVICES 737

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	298	66.1	503	10.7	$452.20
5-9	68	15.1	474	10.1	471.39
10-19	39	8.6	542	11.5	479.02
20-49	26	5.8	801	17.0	522.44
50-99	10	2.2	654	13.9	547.74
100-249	7	1.6	829	17.6	505.09
250+	3	0.7	913	19.4	634.27

1994 Projected Employment: 5,891

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,680	2,923	3,537	4,232	4,606	5,293
Number of Firms	281	321	362	397	450	483
Average Weekly Wages	$393.33	$435.22	$474.31	$501.16	$526.57	$549.34

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**526**	**11.38**	**
Financial Managers	44	0.95	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	17	0.37	
Purchasing Managers	18	0.39	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	88	1.90	
Administrative Services Managers	27	0.58	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	45	0.97	
General Managers/Top Executives	184	3.98	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,076**	**44.92**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	65	1.41	
Employment Interviewers	12	0.26	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	22	0.48	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	164	3.55	
Other Engineers	129	2.79	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	58	1.25	
Drafters	15	0.32	
Other Engineering Technicians	63	1.36	
Computer Systems Analysts	428	9.26	*
Computer Programmers	706	15.27	**
Computer Programmer Aides	62	1.34	
Operations Systems Researchers	62	1.34	
Statisticians	17	0.37	
Economists & Market Researchers	46	1.00	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	17	0.37	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	27	0.58	
Writers & Editors	23	0.50	
Technical Writers	45	0.97	
SALES	**319**	**6.90**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	62	1.34	
Sales Agents-Business Services	118	2.55	
Sales Engineers	62	1.34	
Sales Reps-Technical	57	1.23	
CLERICAL	**1,592**	**34.44**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	167	3.61	
Other Secretaries	222	4.80	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	36	0.78	
Typists	33	0.71	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	31	0.67	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	84	1.82	
General Office Clerks	58	1.25	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	14	0.30	
Computer Operators	211	4.57	
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	89	1.93	
Data Entry Keyers	369	7.98	*
Switchboard Operators	22	0.48	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	93	2.01	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	70	1.51	

(cont. on next page)

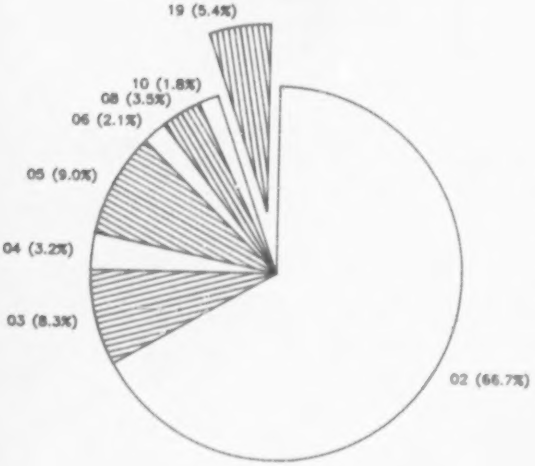
737 COMPUTER & DATA PROCESSING SERVICES 737

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	**17**	**0.37**
Janitors & Cleaners	11	0.24

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**92**	**1.99**
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	34	0.74
Electronic Comm/Indus Equip Rprs	22	0.48

739 MISC BUSINESS SERVICES 739

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,450	68.1	2,573	15.1	$323.10
5-9	310	14.6	2,155	12.6	304.23
10-19	197	9.3	2,723	16.0	296.36
20-49	110	5.2	3,345	19.6	294.27
50-99	41	1.9	2,754	16.2	271.66
100-249	17	0.8	2,543	14.9	226.92
250+	3	0.1	947	5.6	174.31

1994 Projected Employment: 21,839

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	11,089	12,162	14,144	15,248	17,093	18,765
Number of Firms	1,427	1,550	1,714	1,916	2,126	2,310
Average Weekly Wages	$256.53	$267.63	$274.66	$278.08	$274.73	$286.07

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,540**	**8.98** *
Financial Managers	104	0.61
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	84	0.49
Purchasing Managers	14	0.08
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	129	0.75
Administrative Services Managers	69	0.40
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	15	0.09
Property & Real Estate Managers	116	0.68
General Managers/Top Executives	883	5.15 *
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,015**	**11.75** **
Accountant & Auditors	63	0.37
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	13	0.08
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	17	0.10
Employment Interviewers	27	0.16
Management Analysts	126	0.73
Metal, Ceramic, Materials Engineers	14	0.08
Civil & Traffic Engineers	13	0.08
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	61	0.36
Mechanical Engineers	44	0.26
Other Engineers	21	0.12
Surveying & Mapping Scientists	18	0.10
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	35	0.20
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	12	0.07
Drafters	64	0.37
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	13	0.08

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)		
Other Engineering Technicians	137	0.80
Chemists	64	0.37
Geologists & Oceanographers	11	0.06
Other Physical Scientists	43	0.25
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	11	0.06
Agricultural & Food Scientists	42	0.24
Biological Scientists	82	0.48
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	29	0.17
Chemical Technicians	33	0.19
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	16	0.09
Computer Systems Analysts	26	0.15
Computer Programmers	89	0.52
Computer Programmer Aides	14	0.08
Operations Systems Researchers	13	0.08
Statisticians	11	0.06
Actuaries	15	0.09
Economists & Market Researchers	43	0.25
Urban & Regional Planners	14	0.08
Other Social Scientists	43	0.25
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	62	0.36
Vocational & Educational Counselors	38	0.22
Instructional Coordinators	38	0.22
Registered Nurses	41	0.24
Other Health Professional & Techs	28	0.16

(cont. on next page)

739 MISC BUSINESS SERVICES 739

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Writers & Editors	16	0.09	
Technical Writers	11	0.06	
Public Relations Specialists	76	0.44	
Photographers	41	0.24	
Artists & Related Workers	27	0.16	
Interior Designers	86	0.50	
SALES	**1,510**	**8.81**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	161	0.94	
Appraisers-Real Estate	13	0.08	
Sales Agents-Business Services	153	0.89	
Travel Agents	13	0.08	
Sales Agents-Advertising	37	0.22	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	77	0.45	
Sales Engineers	15	0.09	
Sales Reps-Technical	36	0.21	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	105	0.61	
Salespersons-Retail	211	1.23	
Counter & Rental Clerks	304	1.77	
Cashiers	41	0.24	
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	191	1.11	
CLERICAL	**4,498**	**26.24**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	332	1.94	
Investigators-Clerical	21	0.12	
Bill & Account Collectors	24	0.14	
Hotel Desk Clerks	15	0.09	
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	14	0.08	
Other Secretaries	505	2.95	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	125	0.73	
Typists	42	0.24	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	50	0.29	
File Clerks	25	0.15	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	21	0.12	
Statistical Clerks	19	0.11	
Interview Clerks	563	3.28	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	339	1.98	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	28	0.16	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	51	0.30	
General Office Clerks	217	1.27	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	17	0.10	
Duplicating Machine Operators	25	0.15	
Computer Operators	62	0.36	
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	19	0.11	
Data Entry Keyers	118	0.69	
Switchboard Operators	663	3.87	
Other Communication Equip Operators	18	0.10	
Mail Clerks	59	0.34	
Messengers	87	0.51	
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	14	0.08	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	30	0.17	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	30	0.17	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	530	3.09	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	64	0.37	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	103	0.60	
SERVICE	**3,656**	**21.33**	***
Fire Fighting & Prevention Supervisors	13	0.08	
Other Service Supervisors	75	0.44	
Fire Fighters	53	0.31	
Detectives/Investigators-Private	138	0.80	
Guards & Watch Guards	2,962	17.28	**
Other Protective Service Workers	150	0.87	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	44	0.26	
Janitors & Cleaners	25	0.15	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	38	0.22	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**228**	**1.33**	
Log Graders & Scalers	178	1.04	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	18	0.10	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,696**	**21.56**	***
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	71	0.41	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	23	0.13	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	15	0.09	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	21	0.12	
Line Supv-Other	38	0.22	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	85	0.50	
Production Inspectors & Testers	81	0.47	
Other Inspectors & Testers	107	0.62	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	335	1.95	
Automotive Mechanics	43	0.25	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	28	0.16	
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	31	0.18	
Electronic Comm/Indus Equip Rprs	25	0.15	
Other Electric/tronic Mechs/Installers	24	0.14	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	41	0.24	
Carpenters	16	0.09	
Electricians	47	0.27	
Other Construction/Mining Workers	57	0.33	
Machinists	19	0.11	
Precision Photographic Process Wkrs	68	0.40	
Other Precision Workers	34	0.20	
Machine Forming Operators	31	0.18	
Welding Machine Operators	17	0.10	
Offset Litho Press Setters	18	0.10	
Photoengraving & Litho Mach Opers	37	0.22	
Photo Processing Machine Operators	682	3.98	
Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	12	0.07	
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	27	0.16	
Welders & Cutters	19	0.11	

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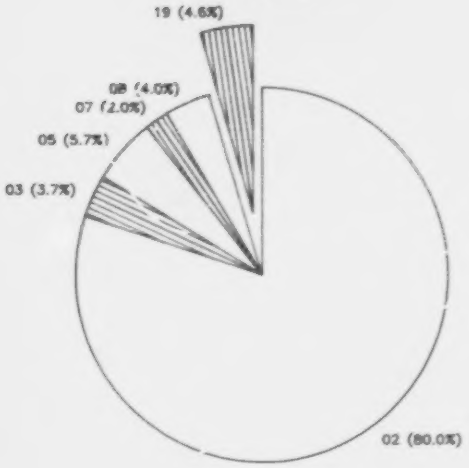
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	22	0.13
Hand Engraving/Printing Workers	18	0.10
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	19	0.11
Other Hand Workers	51	0.30
Other Plant & System Operators	20	0.12
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	18	0.10
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	237	1.38
Driver/Sales Workers	47	0.27
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	42	0.24

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Crane & Tower Operators	35	0.20
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	32	0.19
Other Trans/Moving Equip Operators	72	0.42
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	112	0.65
Other Hand Material Movers	138	0.80
Hand Packers & Packagers	62	0.36
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	31	0.18
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	612	3.57

751 AUTOMOTIVE RENTALS, WITHOUT DRIVERS 751

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	50	51.5	100	9.7	$272.99
5-9	20	20.6	139	13.5	281.30
10-19	11	11.3	148	14.4	288.68
20-49	9	9.3	263	25.6	301.61
50-99	7	7.2	378	36.8	300.67

1994 Projected Employment: 1,208

Historical Trends

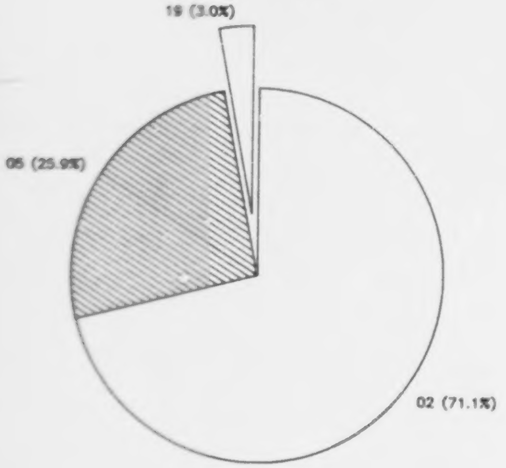
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	819	911	1,066	1,012	1,037	1,023
Number of Firms	100	93	94	96	92	89
Average Weekly Wages	$262.56	$273.47	$283.42	$287.19	$296.34	$301.33

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**43**	**4.13**	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	2.21	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**9**	**0.86**	
SALES	**277**	**26.58**	***
Line Supv-Sales & Related	70	6.72	*
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	30	2.88	
Counter & Rental Clerks	158	15.16	**
Cashiers	12	1.15	
CLERICAL	**101**	**9.69**	*
Other Secretaries	17	1.63	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	26	2.50	
General Office Clerks	29	2.78	
SERVICE	**5**	**0.48**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**607**	**58.25**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	52	4.99	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	21	2.02	
Automotive Mechanics	48	4.61	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	110	10.56	**
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	12	1.15	
Bus Drivers	13	1.25	
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	84	8.06	*
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	18	1.73	
Service Station Attendants	92	8.83	*
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	72	6.91	*
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	55	5.28	*

752 AUTOMOBILE PARKING 752

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-9	11	57.9	31	7.2	$189.67
10-19	4	21.1	60	13.9	152.76
50-249	4	21.1	341	78.9	225.52

1994 Projected Employment: 477

Historical Trends

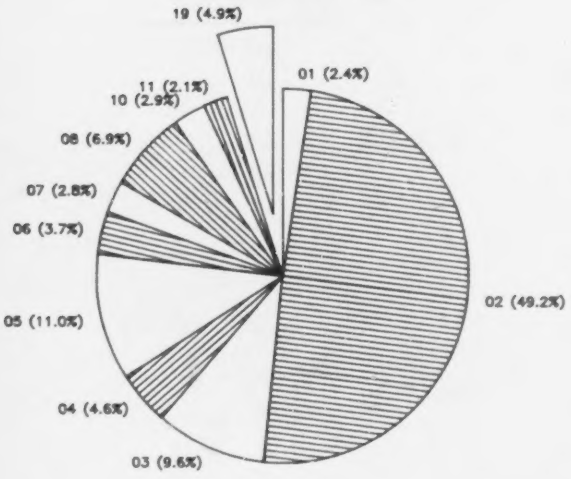
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	355	383	382	392	410	482
Number of Firms	17	16	17	16	14	13
Average Weekly Wages	$170.58	$168.70	$196.60	$222.01	$222.54	$201.91

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	12	2.93	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	1	0.24	
SALES	48	11.71	**
Cashiers	44	10.73	**
CLERICAL	9	2.20	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	23	5.61	*
Guards & Watch Guards	16	3.90	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	317	77.32	*****
Parking Lot Attendants	315	76.83	*****

753 AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS 753

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	933	71.1	1,963	33.6	$266.38
5-9	255	19.4	1,769	30.3	322.40
10-19	97	7.4	1,268	21.7	343.53
20-49	22	1.7	577	9.9	370.10
50-99	5	0.4	257	4.4	395.42

1994 Projected Employment: 6,695

Historical Trends

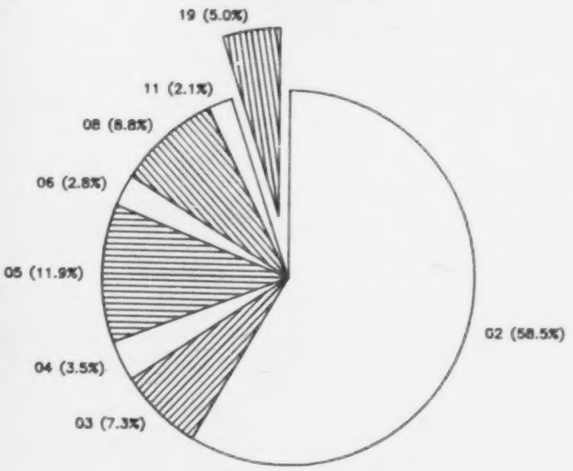
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,349	4,670	5,288	5,533	5,759	6,200
Number of Firms	1,051	1,094	1,188	1,252	1,303	1,361
Average Weekly Wages	$295.67	$301.23	$307.54	$312.62	$315.68	$320.08

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**181**	**3.13**	
General Managers/Top Executives	176	3.05	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**30**	**0.52**	
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.19	
SALES	**366**	**6.34**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	108	1.87	
Salespersons-Retail	15	0.26	
Salespersons-Parts	193	3.34	
Counter & Rental Clerks	21	0.36	
Cashiers	14	0.24	
CLERICAL	**659**	**11.41**	**
Other Secretaries	90	1.56	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	21	0.36	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	239	4.14	
General Office Clerks	232	4.02	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	40	0.69	
SERVICE	**95**	**1.65**	
Janitors & Cleaners	93	1.61	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,443**	**76.95**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	366	6.34	*
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	57	0.99	
Automotive Mechanics	1,491	25.82	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Auto Body & Related Repairers	971	16.82	**
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	237	4.10	
Elec Install/Repairers-Trans Equip	22	0.38	
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	27	0.47	
Tire Repairers & Changers	73	1.26	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	32	0.55	
Machinists	110	1.91	
Other Precision Metal Workers	13	0.23	
Upholsterers	34	0.59	
Painters-Transportation Equipment	193	3.34	
Other Machine Operators	149	2.58	
Precision Machine Assemblers	11	0.19	
Welders & Cutters	71	1.23	
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	15	0.26	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	56	0.97	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	75	1.30	
Service Station Attendants	124	2.15	
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	19	0.33	
Other Hand Material Movers	38	0.66	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	169	2.93	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	41	0.71	

754 AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR 754

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	83	57.6	168	15.8	$145.68
5-9	29	20.1	197	18.5	188.81
10-19	20	13.9	258	24.2	199.36
20-49	9	6.3	228	21.4	132.75
50-99	3	2.1	215	20.2	142.91

1994 Projected Employment: 1,220

Historical Trends

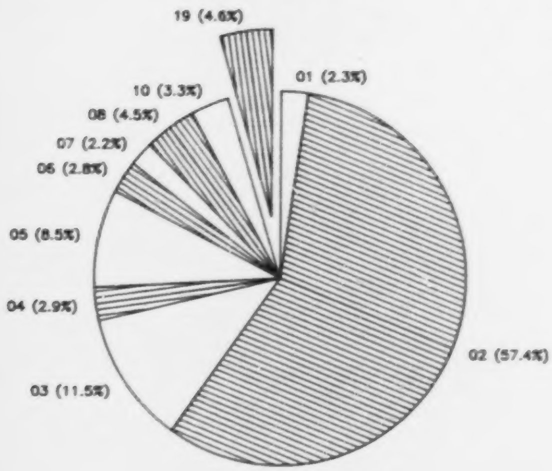
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	788	798	811	938	1,049	1,196
Number of Firms	106	102	113	121	132	158
Average Weekly Wages	$175.55	$174.37	$177.00	$167.09	$162.43	$162.58

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**25**	**2.38**	
General Managers/Top Executives	17	1.62	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**5**	**0.48**	
SALES	**46**	**4.37**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	13	1.24	
Salespersons-Parts	12	1.14	
Cashiers	15	1.43	
CLERICAL	**59**	**5.61**	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	19	1.81	
General Office Clerks	19	1.81	
SERVICE	**29**	**2.76**	
Janitors & Cleaners	29	2.76	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**888**	**84.41**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	44	4.18	
Line Supv-Helpers/Laborers	29	2.76	
Automotive Mechanics	39	3.71	
Auto Body & Related Repairers	20	1.90	
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	12	1.14	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	27	2.57	
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	216	20.53	***
Service Station Attendants	40	3.80	
Vehicle Washers & Equip Cleaners	425	40.40	*****
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	21	2.00	

762 ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS 762

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	172	74.1	330	30.2	$247.56
5-9	38	16.4	255	23.3	291.37
10-19	13	5.6	151	13.8	352.20
20-49	4	1.7	96	8.8	495.95
50-99	5	2.2	261	23.9	386.01

1994 Projected Employment: 1,223

Historical Trends

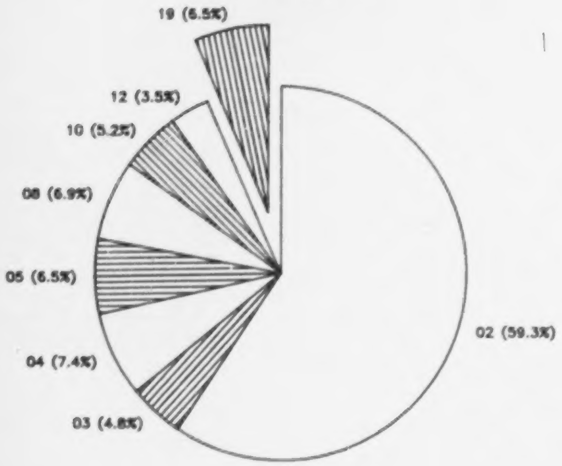
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	794	837	980	1,011	1,088	1,161
Number of Firms	200	190	213	216	219	241
Average Weekly Wages	$286.65	$302.69	$309.50	$326.31	$319.81	$338.26

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**28**	**2.56**	
General Managers/Top Executives	13	1.19	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**31**	**2.83**	
SALES	**120**	**10.97**	**
Line Supv-Sales & Related	28	2.56	
Salespersons-Retail	38	3.47	
Salespersons-Parts	33	3.02	
CLERICAL	**237**	**21.66**	***
Other Secretaries	32	2.93	
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	17	1.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	47	4.30	
General Office Clerks	71	6.49	*
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	23	2.10	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	13	1.19	
SERVICE	**7**	**0.64**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**671**	**61.33**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	69	6.31	*
Radio Mechanics	86	7.86	*
Other Comm Equip Installers/Repairers	11	1.01	
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	181	16.54	**
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	143	13.07	**
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	12	1.10	
Electronic Comm/Indus Equip Rprs	23	2.10	
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	83	7.59	*
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	11	1.01	

764 REUPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE REPAIR 764

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	75	82.4	131	56.7	$205.06
5-19	16	17.6	100	43.3	251.52

1994 Projected Employment: 246

Historical Trends

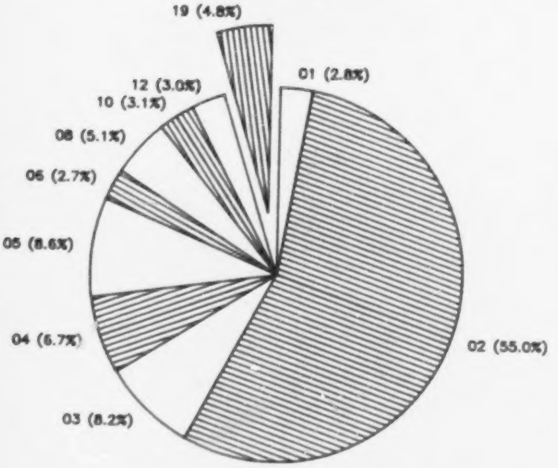
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	189	221	254	223	218	247
Number of Firms	79	86	88	86	89	90
Average Weekly Wages	$217.63	$218.85	$222.05	$223.72	$228.10	$229.29

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**25**	**11.36**	**
Salespersons-Retail	19	8.64	*
CLERICAL	**14**	**6.36**	*
General Office Clerks	14	6.36	*
SERVICE	**3**	**1.36**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**178**	**80.91**	*****
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	31	14.09	**
Upholsterers	100	45.45	*****
Sewing Machine Opers-Non-garment	18	8.18	*

769 MISC REPAIR SHOPS 769

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	374	73.2	723	29.6	$259.11
5-9	82	16.0	573	23.5	331.33
10-19	34	6.7	459	18.8	351.10
20-49	18	3.5	486	19.9	391.73
50-249	3	0.6	200	8.2	495.11

1994 Projected Employment: 2,764

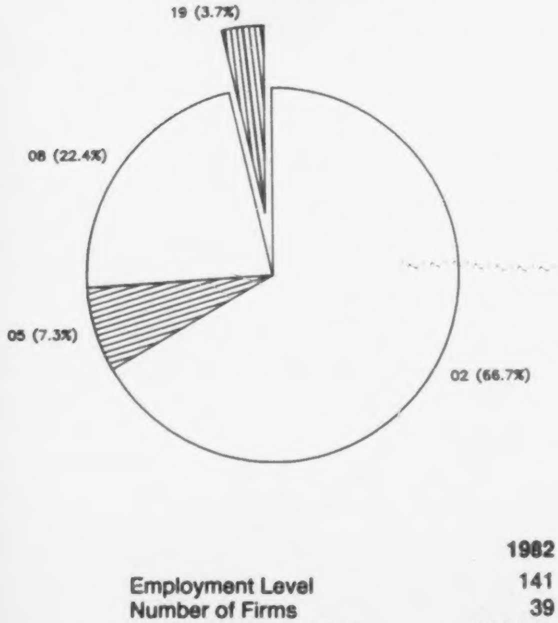
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,708	1,789	2,047	2,178	2,463	2,665
Number of Firms	425	433	467	495	501	519
Average Weekly Wages	$299.59	$296.07	$311.91	$315.08	$340.97	$358.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**39**	**1.74**	
General Managers/Top Executives	32	1.42	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**71**	**3.16**	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	14	0.62	
Other Engineering Technicians	19	0.85	
Opticians	27	1.20	
SALES	**194**	**8.63**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	41	1.82	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	25	1.11	
Salespersons-Retail	93	4.14	
Counter & Rental Clerks	21	0.93	
CLERICAL	**341**	**15.18**	**
Other Secretaries	50	2.23	
Typists	12	0.53	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	139	6.19	*
General Office Clerks	104	4.63	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	0.67	
SERVICE	**20**	**0.89**	
Janitors & Cleaners	18	0.80	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.13**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,579**	**70.27**	*****
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	127	5.65	*
Maintenance Mechanics	24	1.07	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	40	1.78	
Automotive Mechanics	26	1.16	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)			
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	22	0.98	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	28	1.25	
Farm Equipment Mechanics	19	0.85	
Small Engine Specialists	14	0.62	
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	21	0.93	
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	184	8.19	*
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	12	0.53	
Camera & Photo Equipment Repairers	12	0.53	
Locksmiths & Safe Repairers	74	3.29	
Office Mach & Cash Register Servicers	27	1.20	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	79	3.52	
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	11	0.49	
Septic Tank Servicers & Cleaners	98	4.36	
Machinists	154	6.85	*
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	124	5.52	*
Boilermakers	37	1.65	
Other Precision Workers	15	0.67	
Painters-Transportation Equipment	16	0.71	
Welders & Cutters	270	12.02	**
Hand Paint, Coat, Decorate Workers	18	0.80	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	25	1.11	
Driver/Sales Workers	18	0.80	
Other Hand Material Movers	12	0.53	

781 MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION & SERVICES 781

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	40	75.5	67	27.1	$360.96
5-19	9	17.0	73	29.6	563.05
20-49	4	7.5	107	43.3	416.61

1994 Projected Employment: 279

Historical Trends

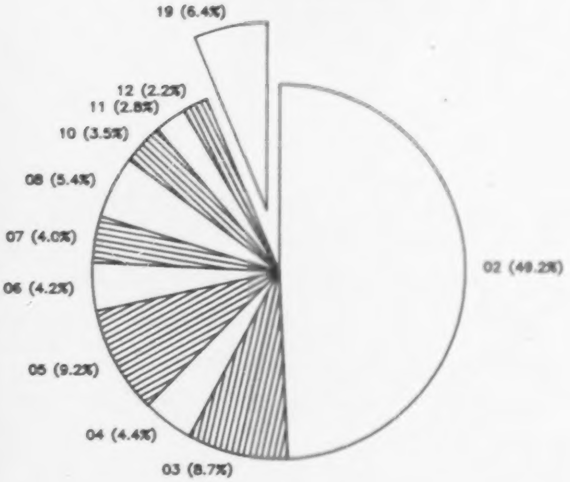
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	141	139	161	214	251	265
Number of Firms	39	40	44	44	47	54
Average Weekly Wages	$334.55	$364.55	$561.78	$410.88	$455.20	$472.25

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**29**	**11.65**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	26	10.44	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**92**	**36.95**	****
Camera Operators-TV & Movie	15	6.02	*
Film Editors	20	8.03	*
Producers, Directors & Actors	26	10.44	**
SALES	**28**	**11.24**	**
Counter & Rental Clerks	19	7.63	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**82**	**32.93**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	4.82	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	12	4.82	
General Office Clerks	27	10.84	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**18**	**7.23**	*
Other Hand Workers	14	5.62	*

783 MOTION PICTURE THEATERS 783

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	19	24.4	47	3.7	$63.90
5-9	24	30.8	175	13.6	118.63
10-19	17	21.8	220	17.1	96.58
20-49	13	16.7	425	33.0	91.92
50-249	5	6.4	420	32.6	112.48

1994 Projected Employment: 1,373

Historical Trends

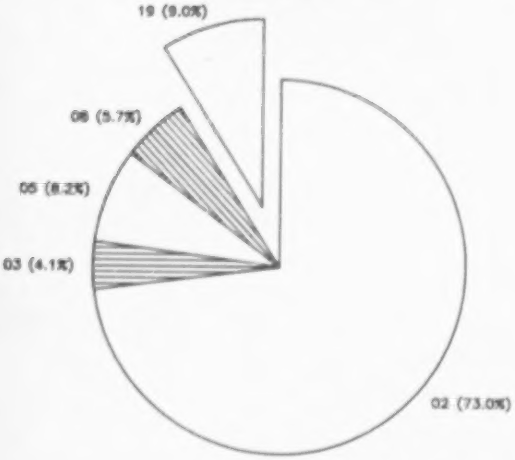
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,456	1,323	1,244	1,332	1,245	1,269
Number of Firms	67	70	78	71	79	70
Average Weekly Wages	$97.05	$99.35	$103.37	$98.66	$103.53	$105.20

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**213**	**17.11**	**
Administrative Services Managers	19	1.53	
General Managers/Top Executives	35	2.81	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**4**	**0.32**	
SALES	**236**	**18.96**	**
Cashiers	180	14.46	**
CLERICAL	**39**	**3.13**	
General Office Clerks	22	1.77	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**537**	**43.13**	*****
Counter Attendants-Food Service	296	23.78	***
Janitors & Cleaners	122	9.80	*
Ushers & Ticket Takers	118	9.48	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**216**	**17.35**	**
Motion Picture Projectionists	203	16.31	**

791 DANCE HALLS, STUDIOS & SCHOOLS 791

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	20	71.4	46	37.1	$71.75
5-9	5	17.9	31	25.0	80.21
10-49	3	10.7	47	37.9	181.04

1994 Projected Employment: 135

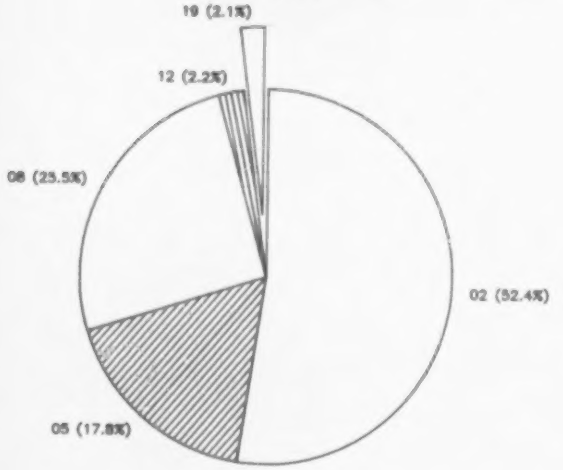
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	167	124	110	106	110	147
Number of Firms	36	33	27	25	24	29
Average Weekly Wages	$53.83	$65.34	$75.52	$98.99	$119.78	$128.82

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**3**	**2.70**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**101**	**90.99**	*****
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	65	58.56	*****
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Dancers & Choreographers	22	19.82	**
CLERICAL	**7**	**6.31**	*

792 PRODUCERS, ORCHESTRAS, ENTERTAINERS 792

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	64	66.0	119	11.4	$186.12
5-9	11	11.3	72	6.9	146.89
10-19	10	10.3	152	14.5	137.69
20-49	6	6.2	173	16.5	186.21
50-99	3	3.1	176	16.8	205.38
100-249	3	3.1	355	33.9	292.38

1994 Projected Employment: 1,216

Historical Trends

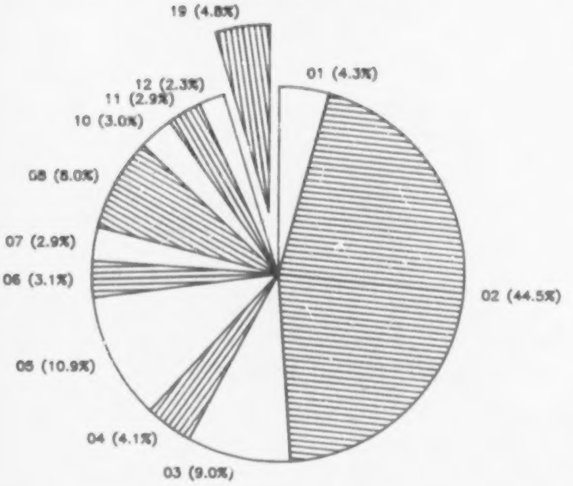
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	847	884	966	1,054	999	1,076
Number of Firms	99	95	100	92	92	95
Average Weekly Wages	$160.19	$170.30	$179.40	$201.93	$224.60	$223.17

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**46**	**4.54**	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	16	1.58	
General Managers/Top Executives	20	1.97	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**636**	**62.72**	*****
Designers	16	1.58	
Music Directors, Singers, Composers	36	3.55	
Instrumental Musicians	349	34.42	****
Dancers & Choreographers	49	4.83	
Producers, Directors & Actors	149	14.69	**
SALES	**43**	**4.24**	
Cashiers	30	2.96	
CLERICAL	**85**	**8.38**	*
Other Secretaries	25	2.47	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	1.48	
General Office Clerks	16	1.58	
SERVICE	**73**	**7.20**	*
Janitors & Cleaners	13	1.28	
Ushers & Ticket Takers	37	3.65	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**5**	**0.49**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**126**	**12.43**	**
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	23	2.27	
Carpenters	15	1.48	
Custom Tailors & Sewers	13	1.28	
Hand Sewers	16	1.58	
Other Hand Material Movers	23	2.27	

793 BOWLING & BILLIARD ESTABLISHMENTS 793

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	37.8	98	10.5	$129.06
5-9	21	23.3	150	16.1	137.22
10-19	20	22.2	276	29.6	156.72
20-49	15	16.7	407	43.7	161.67

1994 Projected Employment: 1,139

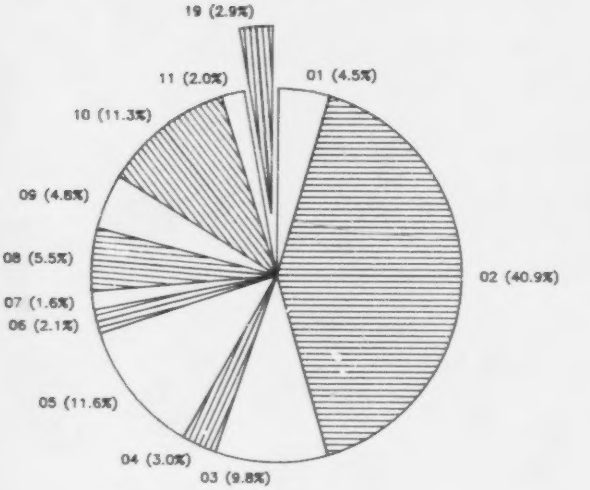
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,001	952	926	873	935	973
Number of Firms	96	93	90	86	88	86
Average Weekly Wages	$132.61	$136.95	$141.42	$150.88	$150.80	$158.26

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**43**	**4.54**	
General Managers/Top Executives	36	3.80	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**19**	**2.01**	
Sports Instructors & Coaches	12	1.27	
SALES	**27**	**2.85**	
CLERICAL	**45**	**4.75**	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	22	2.32	
SERVICE	**709**	**74.87**	*****
Bartenders	63	6.65	*
Waiters & Waitresses	69	7.29	*
Counter Attendants-Food Service	57	6.02	*
SERVICE (cont.)			
Cooks-Restaurant	26	2.75	
Cooks-Specialty Fast Food	25	2.64	
Food Preparation Workers	27	2.85	
Janitors & Cleaners	49	5.17	*
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	296	31.26	****
Child Care Workers	69	7.29	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.11**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**103**	**10.88**	**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	20	2.11	
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	80	8.45	*

799 MISC AMUSEMENT, RECREATIONAL SERVICES 799

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	280	53.1	519	7.9	$194.47
5-9	95	18.0	684	10.4	156.56
10-19	80	15.2	1,108	16.8	157.39
20-49	44	8.3	1,330	20.1	164.49
50-99	20	3.8	1,283	19.4	173.74
100-249	4	0.8	618	9.4	119.17
250+	4	0.8	1,063	16.1	185.66

1994 Projected Employment: 8,179

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,641	5,697	5,913	6,215	6,492	7,085
Number of Firms	516	515	508	514	512	528
Average Weekly Wages	$152.14	$157.53	$156.84	$159.83	$166.24	$171.11

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**376**	**5.77**	*
Financial Managers	26	0.40	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	34	0.52	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	58	0.89	
General Managers/Top Executives	212	3.25	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,317**	**20.21**	***
Accountant & Auditors	11	0.17	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	381	5.85	*
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	176	2.70	
Sports Instructors & Coaches	549	8.42	*
Emergency Medical Technicians	12	0.18	
Producers, Directors & Actors	16	0.25	
Athletes, Coaches & Umpires	119	1.83	
SALES	**536**	**8.22**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	23	0.35	
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	77	1.18	
Salespersons-Retail	33	0.51	
Counter & Rental Clerks	37	0.57	
Cashiers	350	5.37	*
CLERICAL	**566**	**8.68**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	15	0.23	
Other Secretaries	108	1.66	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	127	1.95	
Typists	19	0.29	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	151	2.32	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	23	0.35	
General Office Clerks	87	1.33	
SERVICE	**2,801**	**42.98**	*****
Housekeeping	11	0.17	
Other Service Supervisors	34	0.52	
Guards & Watch Guards	53	0.81	
Other Protective Service Workers	85	1.30	
Bartenders	147	2.26	
Waiters & Waitresses	374	5.74	*
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	121	1.86	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	15	0.23	
Cooks-Restaurant	148	2.27	
Cooks-Specialty Fast Food	38	0.58	
Cooks-Short Order	51	0.78	
Food Preparation Workers	154	2.36	
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	56	0.86	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	56	0.86	
Janitors & Cleaners	158	2.42	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	30	0.46	
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	1,095	16.80	**
Guides	23	0.35	
Ushers & Ticket Takers	73	1.12	
Dressing Room Attendants	23	0.35	
Child Care Workers	33	0.51	

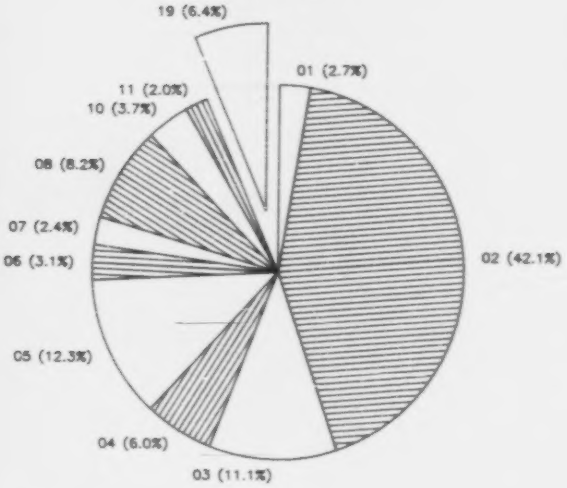
(cont. on next page)

799 MISC AMUSEMENT, RECREATIONAL SERVICES 799

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING . .	**592**	**9.08** *
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	549	8.42 *
Animal Caretakers	24	0.37
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**329**	**5.05** *
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	11	0.17
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility . . .	134	2.06
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Automotive Mechanics	13	0.20
Coin & Vend Mach Servicers/Repairers	48	0.74
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers . .	19	0.29
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	16	0.25
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	21	0.32

801 OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS 801

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,490	67.8	3,390	27.6	$735.15
5-9	452	20.6	3,048	24.8	564.89
10-19	176	8.0	2,391	19.5	633.30
20-49	62	2.8	1,789	14.6	658.78
50-99	11	0.5	630	5.1	432.09
100-249	8	0.4	1,025	8.4	798.93

1994 Projected Employment: 15,066

Historical Trends

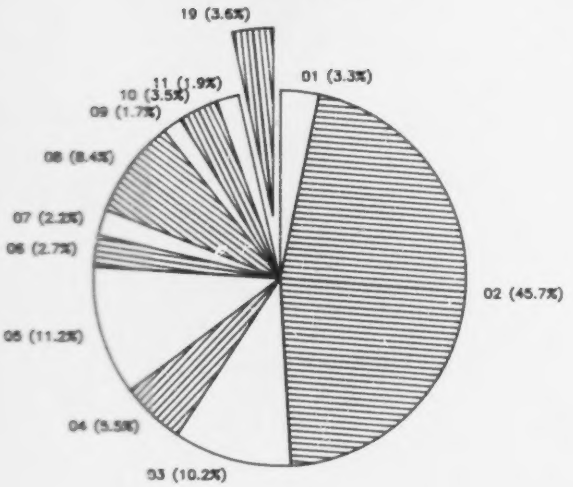
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	10,998	11,264	11,523	11,863	12,353	12,607
Number of Firms	2,159	2,194	2,191	2,201	2,192	2,184
Average Weekly Wages	$524.53	$551.22	$577.35	$602.76	$613.49	$734.76

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**235**	**1.91**	
Financial Managers	98	0.79	
Administrative Services Managers	18	0.15	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	90	0.73	
General Managers/Top Executives	26	0.21	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**6,120**	**49.61**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	39	0.32	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	37	0.30	
Physicians & Surgeons	2,516	20.40	***
Dentists	27	0.22	
Physical Therapists	14	0.11	
Registered Nurses	1,481	12.01	**
Licensed Practical Nurses	423	3.43	
Physician's Assistants	489	3.96	
Opticians	108	0.88	
Dieticians & Nutritionists	15	0.12	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	157	1.27	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	265	2.15	
Medical Records Technicians	23	0.19	
Radiologic Technologists	83	0.67	
Radiologic Technicians	339	2.75	
Electroencephalograph Techs	31	0.25	
Other Health Professional & Techs	20	0.16	
SALES	**56**	**0.45**	
Cashiers	56	0.45	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**4,823**	**39.10**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	97	0.79	
Medical Secretaries	751	6.09	*
Other Secretaries	210	1.70	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,463	11.86	**
Typists	386	3.13	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	20	0.16	
File Clerks	191	1.55	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	777	6.30	*
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	21	0.17	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	243	1.97	
General Office Clerks	429	3.48	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	114	0.92	
Data Entry Keyers	17	0.14	
Switchboard Operators	70	0.57	
SERVICE	**1,066**	**8.64**	*
Dental Assistants	36	0.29	
Medical Assistants	724	5.87	*
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	13	0.11	
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	15	0.12	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	87	0.71	
Janitors & Cleaners	175	1.42	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	**22**	**0.18**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	22	0.18	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**13**	**0.11**	

802 OFFICES OF DENTISTS 802

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,005	66.0	2,791	41.4	$258.06
5-9	461	30.3	3,032	45.0	353.42
10-19	46	3.0	559	8.3	351.37
20-49	8	0.5	224	3.3	293.77
50-99	3	0.2	139	2.1	426.88

1994 Projected Employment: 8,284

Historical Trends

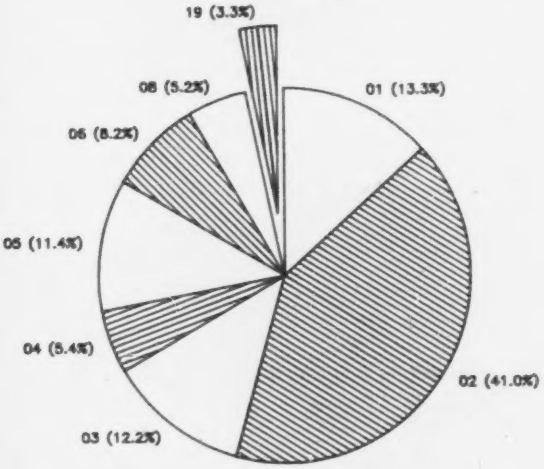
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,997	6,177	6,391	6,478	6,794	6,962
Number of Firms	1,529	1,528	1,531	1,528	1,525	1,504
Average Weekly Wages	$272.09	$276.75	$285.42	$301.41	$304.41	$333.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**46**	**0.68**	
Financial Managers	14	0.21	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	24	0.35	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,301**	**33.88**	****
Physicians & Surgeons	13	0.19	
Dentists	869	12.80	**
Registered Nurses	12	0.18	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	12	0.18	
Dental Hygienists	1,341	19.75	**
Radiologic Technicians	15	0.22	
SALES	**1**	**0.01**	
CLERICAL	**2,088**	**30.75**	****
Medical Secretaries	152	2.24	
Other Secretaries	167	2.46	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,081	15.92	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	19	0.28	
File Clerks	13	0.19	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	310	4.56	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	22	0.32	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	19	0.28	
General Office Clerks	245	3.61	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	21	0.31	
SERVICE	**2,257**	**33.24**	****
Dental Assistants	2,189	32.23	****
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	24	0.35	
Janitors & Cleaners	37	0.54	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**10**	**0.15**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**88**	**1.30**	
Dental Lab Technicians	82	1.21	

803 OFFICES OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS 803

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	66	75.9	163	44.5	$376.34
5-9	14	16.1	92	25.1	344.11
10-49	7	8.0	111	30.3	372.05

1994 Projected Employment: 451

Historical Trends

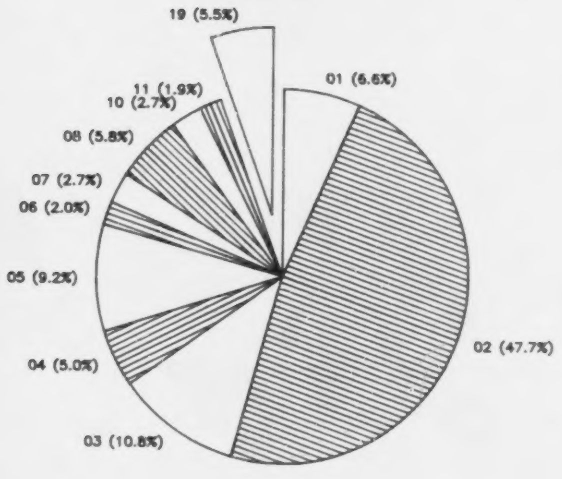
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	401	384	378	366	359	363
Number of Firms	113	107	97	89	83	82
Average Weekly Wages	$308.20	$323.98	$327.94	$341.05	$360.73	$406.52

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	5	1.39	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	149	41.39	*****
Physicians & Surgeons	62	17.22	**
Registered Nurses	43	11.94	**
Licensed Practical Nurses	11	3.06	
Physician's Assistants	17	4.72	
SALES	3	0.83	
CLERICAL	150	41.67	*****
Medical Secretaries	19	5.28	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	43	11.94	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	17	4.72	
General Office Clerks	24	6.67	*
SERVICE	49	13.61	**
Medical Assistants	34	9.44	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	3	0.83	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	1	0.28	

804 OFFICES OF OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS 804

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	702	84.7	1,389	52.4	$246.80
5-9	95	11.5	636	24.0	332.96
10-19	23	2.8	294	11.1	347.33
20-99	9	1.1	334	12.6	293.69

1994 Projected Employment: 3,279

Historical Trends

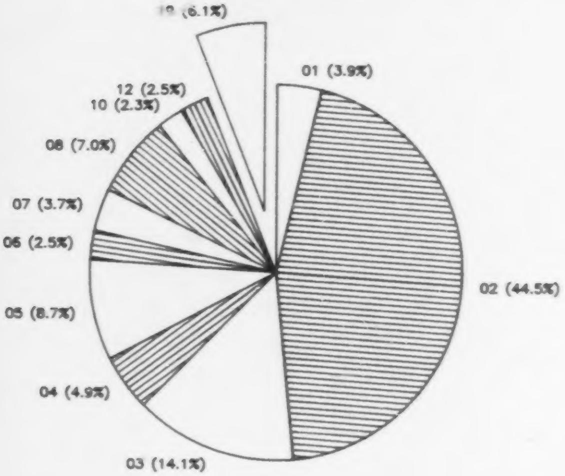
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,763	1,944	2,173	2,360	2,686	2,898
Number of Firms	659	703	744	777	831	868
Average Weekly Wages	$229.08	$244.53	$257.56	$271.75	$275.50	$304.50

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**22**	**0.82**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,283**	**47.62**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	16	0.59	
Optometrists	143	5.31	*
Chiropractors	189	7.02	*
Other Health Practitioners	20	0.74	
Respiratory Therapists	19	0.71	
Physical Therapists	313	11.62	**
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	16	0.59	
Registered Nurses	60	2.23	
Opticians	356	13.21	**
Dental Hygienists	20	0.74	
Radiologic Technicians	37	1.37	
Other Health Professional & Techs	20	0.74	
SALES	**8**	**0.30**	
CLERICAL	**1,022**	**37.94**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	47	1.74	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Medical Secretaries	160	5.94	*
Other Secretaries	92	3.41	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	347	12.88	**
Typists	26	0.97	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	159	5.90	*
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	26	0.97	
General Office Clerks	127	4.71	
SERVICE	**319**	**11.84**	**
Medical Assistants	78	2.90	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	11	0.41	
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	157	5.83	*
Janitors & Cleaners	47	1.74	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**12**	**0.45**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	12	0.45	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**28**	**1.04**	
Dental Lab Technicians	24	0.89	

805 NURSING & PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES 805

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	11.1	42	0.3	$384.67
5-9	6	3.2	45	0.3	333.98
10-19	6	3.2	84	0.6	247.61
20-49	40	21.2	1,483	10.6	151.93
50-99	68	36.0	4,705	33.7	165.60
100-249	42	22.2	5,960	42.6	175.61
250+	6	3.2	1,657	11.9	169.81

1994 Projected Employment: 17,069

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	12,835	12,977	13,123	13,987	13,997	13,924
Number of Firms	177	176	177	189	181	180
Average Weekly Wages	$145.84	$153.17	$158.02	$162.40	$171.12	$178.49

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**566**	**4.04**	
Financial Managers	42	0.30	
Purchasing Managers	13	0.09	
Administrative Services Managers	41	0.29	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	228	1.63	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	81	0.58	
General Managers/Top Executives	101	0.72	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,681**	**19.16**	**
Accountant & Auditors	20	0.14	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	13	0.09	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	16	0.11	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	39	0.28	
Social Workers	17	0.12	
Social Service Technicians	42	0.30	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	98	0.70	
Nursing Instructors	27	0.19	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	12	0.09	
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	14	0.10	
Occupational Therapists	39	0.28	
Physical Therapists	30	0.21	
Corrective & Manual Arts Therapists	18	0.13	
Recreational Therapists	88	0.63	
Registered Nurses	1,097	7.84	*
Licensed Practical Nurses	848	6.06	*
Dieticians & Nutritionists	71	0.51	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Dietetic Technicians	40	0.29	
Medical Records Technicians	62	0.44	
Other Health Professional & Techs	12	0.09	
SALES	**5**	**0.04**	
CLERICAL	**515**	**3.68**	
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	48	0.34	
Medical Secretaries	26	0.19	
Other Secretaries	51	0.36	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	78	0.56	
Statistical Clerks	18	0.13	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	102	0.73	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	23	0.16	
General Office Clerks	92	0.66	
Switchboard Operators	19	0.14	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	13	0.09	
SERVICE	**9,487**	**67.79**	*****
Housekeeping	145	1.04	
Other Service Supervisors	37	0.26	
Outside Food Servers	157	1.12	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	100	0.71	
Counter Attendants-Food Service	29	0.21	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	556	3.97	
Cooks-Short Order	23	0.16	
Food Preparation Workers	640	4.57	

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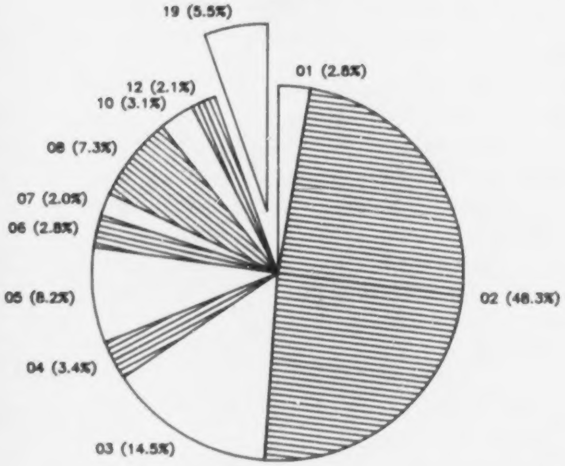
805 NURSING & PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES 805

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	28	0.20	
Other Food Service Workers	164	1.17	
Medical Assistants	45	0.32	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	6,302	45.03	*****
Home Health Aides	80	0.57	
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	76	0.54	
Other Health Service Workers	61	0.44	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	590	4.22	
Janitors & Cleaners	339	2.42	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	38	0.27	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	28	0.20	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**20**	**0.14**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	20	0.14	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**721**	**5.15**	*
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	11	0.08	
Line Supv-Other	14	0.10	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	189	1.35	
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	472	3.37	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	16	0.11	

806 HOSPITALS 806

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	6	5.9	9	0.0	$559.30
5-9	4	3.9	25	0.1	740.64
10-19	3	2.9	39	0.1	494.24
20-49	7	6.9	230	0.6	266.23
50-99	15	14.7	1,092	2.8	300.98
100-249	28	27.5	4,389	11.4	320.04
250+	39	38.2	32,573	84.9	362.64

1994 Projected Employment: 40,712

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	35,561	35,416	37,623	37,145	37,836	40,073
Number of Firms	90	92	94	96	95	102
Average Weekly Wages	$285.32	$305.09	$321.12	$339.10	$357.42	$370.04

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,418**	**3.75**	
Financial Managers	92	0.24	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	71	0.19	
Purchasing Managers	48	0.13	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	51	0.13	
Administrative Services Managers	54	0.14	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	29	0.08	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	595	1.57	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	75	0.20	
General Managers/Top Executives	127	0.34	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**20,593**	**54.39**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	70	0.18	
Other Financial Specialists	21	0.06	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	53	0.14	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	93	0.25	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	20	0.05	
Other Management Support Workers	122	0.32	
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	14	0.04	
Biological Scientists	25	0.07	
Medical Scientists	45	0.12	
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	14	0.04	
Computer Systems Analysts	22	0.06	
Computer Programmers	17	0.04	
Computer Programmer Aides	12	0.03	
Psychologists	54	0.14	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	236	0.62	
Social Workers	151	0.40	
Social Service Technicians	35	0.09	
Clergy	64	0.17	
Nursing Instructors	41	0.11	
Teachers-Special Education	20	0.05	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	32	0.08	
Other Teachers & Instructors	53	0.14	
Librarians	22	0.06	
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	15	0.04	
Physicians & Surgeons	655	1.73	
Respiratory Therapists	551	1.46	
Occupational Therapists	221	0.58	
Physical Therapists	350	0.92	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	77	0.20	
Recreational Therapists	78	0.21	
Other Therapists	111	0.29	
Registered Nurses	11,423	30.17	****
Licensed Practical Nurses	1,465	3.87	
Emergency Medical Technicians	145	0.38	
Pharmacists	420	1.11	
Dieticians & Nutritionists	128	0.34	
Dietetic Technicians	42	0.11	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	931	2.46	

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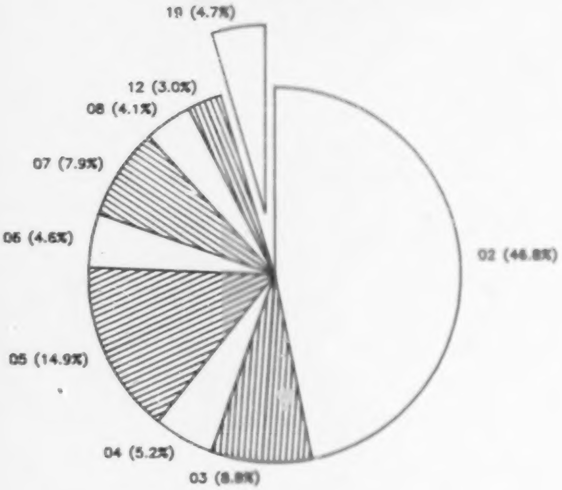
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)		
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	310	0.82
Medical Records Technicians	420	1.11
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	76	0.20
Radiologic Technologists	459	1.21
Radiologic Technicians	289	0.76
Electroencephalograph Techs	45	0.12
Electrocardiograph Techs	71	0.19
Surgical Technicians	341	0.90
Other Health Professional & Techs	400	1.06
Public Relations Specialists	30	0.08
SALES	**117**	**0.31**
Cashiers	85	0.22
CLERICAL	**6,539**	**17.27** **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	320	0.85
Adjustment Clerks	28	0.07
Bill & Account Collectors	34	0.09
Medical Secretaries	306	0.81
Other Secretaries	701	1.85
Stenographers	30	0.08
Receptionists/Information Clerks	334	0.88
Typists	341	0.90
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	215	0.57
Personnel Clerks	34	0.09
File Clerks	103	0.27
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	27	0.07
Procurement Clerks	41	0.11
Statistical Clerks	229	0.60
Interview Clerks	615	1.62
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	265	0.70
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	60	0.16
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	409	1.08
General Office Clerks	1,133	2.99
Computer Operators	45	0.12
Data Entry Keyers	129	0.34
Switchboard Operators	259	0.68
Mail Clerks	11	0.03
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	511	1.35
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	23	0.06
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	63	0.17
SERVICE	**8,019**	**21.18** ***
Housekeeping	102	0.27
Other Service Supervisors	149	0.39
Correction Officers & Jailers	58	0.15

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Guards & Watch Guards	132	0.35
Outside Food Servers	353	0.93
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	51	0.13
Counter Attendants-Food Service	51	0.13
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	362	0.96
Food Preparation Workers	561	1.48
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	139	0.37
Other Food Service Workers	59	0.16
Dental Assistants	15	0.04
Medical Assistants	82	0.22
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	1,579	4.17
Home Health Aides	49	0.13
Psychiatric Aides	1,647	4.35
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	159	0.42
Occupational Therapy Assts & Aides	90	0.24
Ambulance Drivers & Attendants	17	0.04
Pharmacy Assistants	225	0.59
Other Health Service Workers	311	0.82
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,330	3.51
Janitors & Cleaners	262	0.69
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	151	0.40
Child Care Workers	26	0.07
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**70**	**0.18**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	66	0.17
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,105**	**2.92**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	26	0.07
Line Supv-Other	39	0.10
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	278	0.73
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	25	0.07
Electro/Bio Medical Equip Repairers	53	0.14
Garment & Linen Menders	19	0.05
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	11	0.03
Carpenters	32	0.08
Electricians	20	0.05
Painters & Paperers	31	0.08
Other Precision Workers	13	0.03
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	177	0.47
Textile Pressing Machine Operators	47	0.12
Other Machine Operators	63	0.17
Stationary Engineers	115	0.30
Other Plant & System Operators	20	0.05
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	15	0.04
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	29	0.08

807 MEDICAL & DENTAL LABORATORIES 807

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	147	72.8	289	19.8	$400.76
5-9	31	15.3	213	14.6	392.64
10-19	10	5.0	132	9.1	335.29
20-49	8	4.0	214	14.7	340.49
50-99	3	1.5	197	13.5	399.28
100-249	3	1.5	411	28.2	404.74

1994 Projected Employment: 1,752

Historical Trends

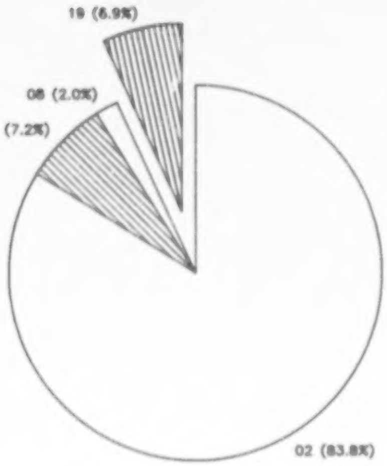
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,165	1,182	1,201	1,264	1,435	1,656
Number of Firms	181	178	177	181	203	211
Average Weekly Wages	$344.69	$351.71	$363.16	$367.23	$382.37	$405.43

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**56**	**3.92**	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	15	1.05	
General Managers/Top Executives	26	1.82	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**480**	**33.59**	****
Medical Scientists	29	2.03	
Physicians & Surgeons	21	1.47	
Registered Nurses	16	1.12	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	246	17.21	**
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	54	3.78	
Radiologic Technologists	21	1.47	
Radiologic Technicians	24	1.68	
SALES	**8**	**0.56**	
CLERICAL	**348**	**24.35**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	0.84	
Medical Secretaries	28	1.96	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	24	1.68	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	27	1.89	
File Clerks	22	1.54	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	69	4.83	
General Office Clerks	59	4.13	
Data Entry Keyers	20	1.40	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	24	1.68	
SERVICE	**103**	**7.21**	*
Other Health Service Workers	81	5.67	*
Janitors & Cleaners	18	1.26	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**434**	**30.37**	****
Dental Lab Technicians	340	23.79	***
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	73	5.11	*
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	14	0.98	

808 OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES 808

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	28	38.9	72	2.0	$346.46
5-9	10	13.9	69	1.9	428.01
10-19	16	22.2	227	6.3	339.77
20-49	7	9.7	210	5.9	302.44
50-99	4	5.6	267	7.4	279.98
100-249	4	5.6	536	14.9	359.03
250+	3	4.2	2,208	61.5	405.50

1994 Projected Employment: 4,470

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,319	2,540	2,750	3,117	3,663	3,971
Number of Firms	50	58	62	68	68	68
Average Weekly Wages	$313.35	$337.34	$354.77	$369.65	$372.99	$391.12

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**258**	**5.63**	*
Financial Managers	11	0.24	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	147	3.21	
General Managers/Top Executives	70	1.53	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,979**	**43.19**	*****
Computer Systems Analysts	41	0.89	
Computer Programmers	25	0.55	
Psychologists	26	0.57	
Other Social Scientists	11	0.24	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	178	3.88	
Social Workers	28	0.61	
Physicians & Surgeons	36	0.79	
Optometrists	22	0.48	
Occupational Therapists	16	0.35	
Physical Therapists	82	1.79	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	88	1.92	
Registered Nurses	573	12.51	**
Licensed Practical Nurses	111	2.42	
Physician's Assistants	40	0.87	
Opticians	26	0.57	
Pharmacists	47	1.03	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	107	2.34	
Dental Hygienists	50	1.09	
Medical Records Technicians	224	4.89	
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	20	0.44	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Radiologic Technologists	20	0.44	
Radiologic Technicians	63	1.37	
Other Health Professional & Techs	53	1.16	
SALES	**24**	**0.52**	
Cashiers	17	0.37	
CLERICAL	**1,884**	**41.12**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	70	1.53	
Medical Secretaries	96	2.10	
Other Secretaries	43	0.94	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	646	14.10	**
File Clerks	16	0.35	
Statistical Clerks	100	2.18	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	22	0.48	
General Office Clerks	737	16.08	**
Data Entry Keyers	13	0.28	
Switchboard Operators	53	1.16	
Messengers	17	0.37	
SERVICE	**386**	**8.42**	*
Guards & Watch Guards	15	0.33	
Dental Assistants	60	1.31	
Medical Assistants	39	0.85	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	64	1.40	
Home Health Aides	19	0.41	
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	19	0.41	

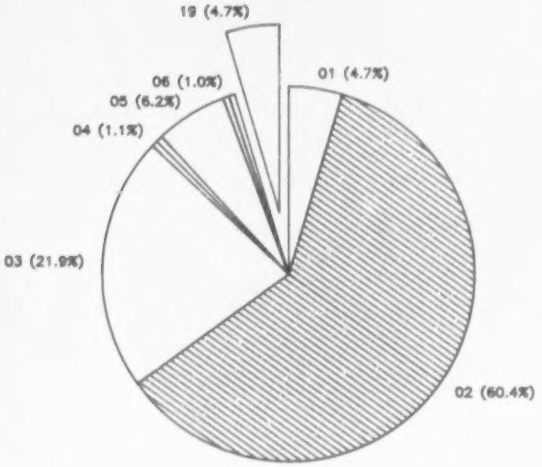
(cont. on next page)

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Pharmacy Assistants	26	0.57
Other Health Service Workers	45	0.98
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	21	0.46
Janitors & Cleaners	43	0.94

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Social Welfare Service Aides	15	0.33
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**9**	**0.20**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**42**	**0.92**
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	27	0.59

809 HEALTH & ALLIED SERVICES, NEC 809

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	20	40.0	38	2.8	$304.95
5-9	10	20.0	68	5.0	260.61
10-19	4	8.0	61	4.5	209.78
20-49	7	14.0	180	13.2	201.75
50-99	3	6.0	205	15.1	133.57
100-249	6	12.0	807	59.4	200.38

1994 Projected Employment: 1,778

Historical Trends

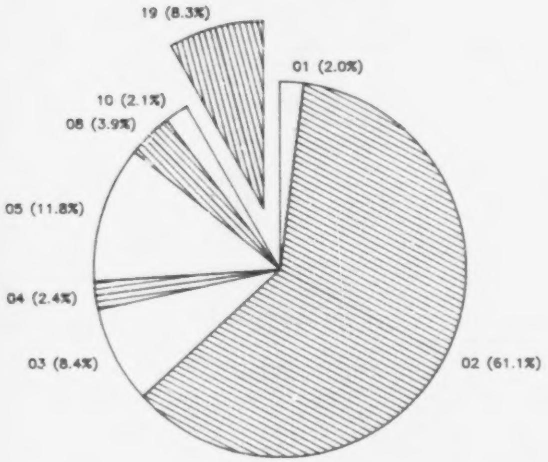
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	627	756	987	1,064	1,457	1,541
Number of Firms	25	25	32	34	50	54
Average Weekly Wages	$208.26	$211.02	$190.73	$190.02	$180.38	$218.60

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**86**	**5.92**	*
Financial Managers	17	1.17	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	37	2.55	
General Managers/Top Executives	22	1.52	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**599**	**41.25**	*****
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	24	1.65	
Physicians & Surgeons	11	0.76	
Occupational Therapists	28	1.93	
Physical Therapists	60	4.13	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	20	1.38	
Registered Nurses	298	20.52	***
Licensed Practical Nurses	69	4.75	
Physician's Assistants	29	2.00	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	26	1.79	
SALES	**7**	**0.48**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**178**	**12.26**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	21	1.45	
Medical Secretaries	18	1.24	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	33	2.27	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	1.03	
General Office Clerks	27	1.86	
SERVICE	**567**	**39.05**	****
Housekeeping	39	2.69	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	198	13.64	**
Home Health Aides	186	12.81	**
Other Health Service Workers	61	4.20	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	14	0.96	
Social Welfare Service Aides	57	3.93	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**1**	**0.07**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**14**	**0.96**	

811 LEGAL SERVICES 811

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	1,171	77.7	2,176	28.0	$377.63
5-9	179	11.9	1,216	15.7	412.63
10-19	91	6.0	1,220	15.7	467.07
20-49	52	3.5	1,555	20.0	558.94
50-99	6	0.4	346	4.5	468.83
100-249	8	0.5	1,252	16.1	469.03

1994 Projected Employment: 9,025

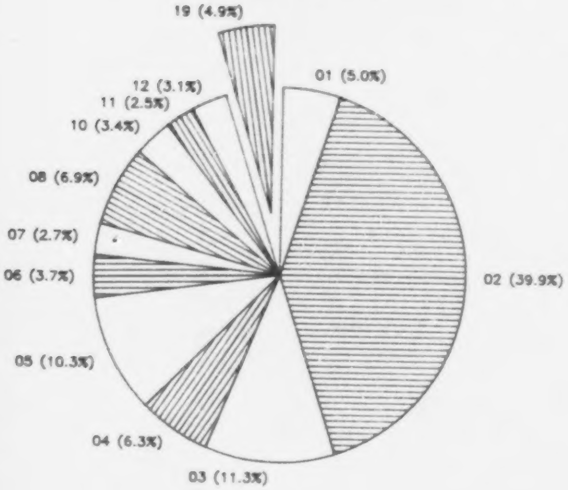
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	6,303	6,639	7,056	7,316	7,871	8,105
Number of Firms	1,443	1,510	1,507	1,470	1,517	1,520
Average Weekly Wages	$353.22	$382.92	$405.14	$429.75	$436.48	$488.14

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**40**	**0.51**	
General Managers/Top Executives	24	0.31	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3,389**	**43.10**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	26	0.33	
Lawyers	2,381	30.28	****
Law Clerks	421	5.35	*
Paralegal Personnel	462	5.87	*
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	43	0.55	
Librarians	18	0.23	
Physical Therapists	12	0.15	
Radiologic Technicians	12	0.15	
CLERICAL	**4,338**	**55.16**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	45	0.57	
Legal Secretaries	2,816	35.81	****
Other Secretaries	82	1.04	
Stenographers	12	0.15	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	289	3.67	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	27	0.34	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	215	2.73	
File Clerks	134	1.70	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	362	4.60	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	14	0.18	
General Office Clerks	104	1.32	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	46	0.58	
Computer Operators	14	0.18	
Data Entry Keyers	29	0.37	
Switchboard Operators	66	0.84	
Messengers	36	0.46	
SERVICE	**90**	**1.14**	
Detectives/Investigators-Private	22	0.28	
Janitors & Cleaners	68	0.86	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER.	**7**	**0.09**	

821 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS 821

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	133	25.8	287	0.5	$160.13
5-9	51	9.9	366	0.6	205.78
10-19	76	14.8	1,081	1.8	225.11
20-49	87	16.9	2,680	4.6	292.00
50-99	56	10.9	3,854	6.6	320.47
100-249	58	11.3	9,269	15.8	347.41
250+	54	10.5	40,948	70.0	370.77

1994 Projected Employment: 70,940

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	55,988	55,171	55,359	56,736	58,545	60,157
Number of Firms	461	472	471	467	525	538
Average Weekly Wages	$300.26	$315.81	$331.57	$342.40	$356.06	$367.04

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**2,509**	**3.83**	
Financial Managers	30	0.05	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	25	0.04	
Administrative Services Managers	49	0.07	
Education Administrators	1,988	3.04	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	13	0.02	
General Managers/Top Executives	349	0.53	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**41,722**	**63.73**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	45	0.07	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	14	0.02	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	23	0.04	
Other Management Support Workers	17	0.03	
Computer Systems Analysts	18	0.03	
Computer Programmers	27	0.04	
Psychologists	74	0.11	
Social Workers	95	0.15	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	1,180	1.80	
Teachers-Elementary	16,489	25.19	***
Teachers-Secondary, English	2,475	3.78	
Teachers-Secondary, Foreign Lang	600	0.92	
Teachers-Special Education	3,421	5.23	*
Teachers-Secondary, Math	1,764	2.69	
Teachers-Secondary, PE/Health	1,634	2.50	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	34	0.05	
Teachers-Secondary, Science	1,449	2.21	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Teachers-Secondary, Social Studies	1,784	2.72	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	53	0.08	
Other Secondary School Teachers	3,937	6.01	*
Sports Instructors & Coaches	121	0.18	
Other Teachers & Instructors	33	0.05	
Librarians	833	1.27	
Library Technical Assistants	36	0.05	
Audio Visual Specialists	35	0.05	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	971	1.48	
Instructional Coordinators	126	0.19	
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	3,430	5.24	*
Occupational Therapists	17	0.03	
Physical Therapists	13	0.02	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	74	0.11	
Registered Nurses	96	0.15	
Public Relations Specialists	24	0.04	
Broadcast Technicians	19	0.03	
Artists & Related Workers	14	0.02	
Athletes, Coaches & Umpires	67	0.10	
SALES	**32**	**0.05**	
Cashiers	25	0.04	
CLERICAL	**8,492**	**12.97**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	87	0.13	
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	810	1.24	

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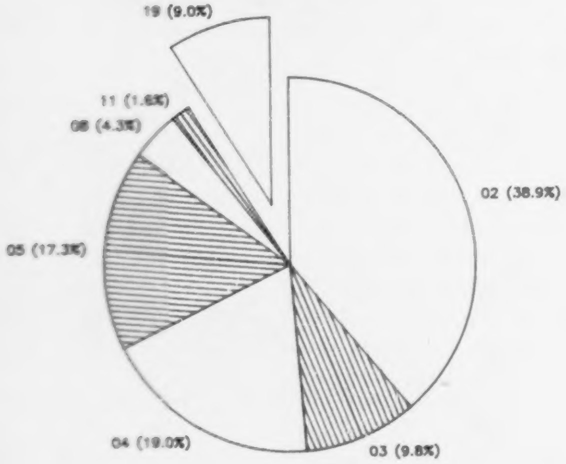
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	2,512	3.84
Other Secretaries	3,050	4.66
Receptionists/Information Clerks	70	0.11
Typists	321	0.49
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	20	0.03
Personnel Clerks	22	0.03
File Clerks	90	0.14
Procurement Clerks	34	0.05
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	504	0.77
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	105	0.16
General Office Clerks	284	0.43
Duplicating Machine Operators	28	0.04
Computer Operators	24	0.04
Data Entry Keyers	38	0.06
Switchboard Operators	19	0.03
Messengers	19	0.03
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	18	0.03
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	94	0.14
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	30	0.05
SERVICE	**8,254**	**12.61** **
Other Service Supervisors	319	0.49
Crossing Guards	61	0.09
Other Protective Service Workers	336	0.51
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	103	0.16
Counter Attendants-Food Service	48	0.07
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	26	0.04
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	1,166	1.78
Food Preparation Workers	318	0.49
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	1,657	2.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Other Food Service Workers	246	0.38
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	54	0.08
Janitors & Cleaners	3,855	5.89 *
Child Care Workers	49	0.07
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**250**	**0.38**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	181	0.28
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**4,211**	**6.43** *
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	77	0.12
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	83	0.13
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	590	0.90
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	138	0.21
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	36	0.05
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	24	0.04
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	11	0.02
Carpenters	94	0.14
Electricians	59	0.09
Painters & Paperers	56	0.09
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	51	0.08
Sheet Metal Duct Installers	13	0.02
Glaziers	14	0.02
Machinists	22	0.03
Printing Press Machine Operators	47	0.07
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	29	0.04
Motion Picture Projectionists	25	0.04
Other Machine Operators	28	0.04
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	45	0.07
School Bus Drivers	2,391	3.65
Other Transport Related Workers	12	0.02
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	269	0.41

822 COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES 822

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	52	38.2	97	0.4	$347.57
5-9	17	12.5	111	0.4	370.34
10-19	15	11.0	201	0.7	393.49
20-49	13	9.6	438	1.6	326.19
50-99	5	3.7	372	1.4	316.33
100-249	9	6.6	1,251	4.7	299.18
250+	25	18.4	24,407	90.8	352.84

1994 Projected Employment: 43,981

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	28,020	27,991	25,447	26,318	26,829	27,461
Number of Firms	123	129	127	131	133	128
Average Weekly Wages	$298.66	$317.01	$326.63	$331.57	$350.13	$367.03

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**2,174**	**5.39**	*
Financial Managers	102	0.25	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	36	0.09	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	42	0.10	
Administrative Services Managers	94	0.23	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	36	0.09	
Education Administrators	1,454	3.60	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	33	0.08	
General Managers/Top Executives	108	0.27	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**19,867**	**49.25**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	103	0.26	
Other Financial Specialists	22	0.05	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	29	0.07	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	20	0.05	
Management Analysts	14	0.03	
Other Management Support Workers	239	0.59	
Landscape Architects	12	0.03	
Other Engineering Technicians	39	0.10	
Other Physical Scientists	59	0.15	
Other Life Scientists	114	0.28	
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	130	0.32	
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	211	0.52	
Computer Systems Analysts	77	0.19	
Computer Programmers	168	0.42	
Computer Programmer Aides	35	0.09	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Social Workers	30	0.07	
Social Service Technicians	29	0.07	
Law Clerks	90	0.22	
Nursing Instructors	379	0.94	
Graduate Teaching Assistants	2,721	6.74	*
Life Science Teachers	878	2.18	
Chemistry Teachers	263	0.65	
Physics Teachers	126	0.31	
Other Physical Sciences Teachers	179	0.44	
Social Sciences Teachers	789	1.96	
Psychology Teachers	287	0.71	
Health Specialties Teachers	598	1.48	
Letters Teachers	798	1.98	
Foreign Language Teachers	259	0.64	
Art, Drama, Music Teachers	837	2.07	
Engineering Teachers	278	0.69	
Mathematical Sciences Teachers	411	1.02	
Computer Science Teachers	157	0.39	
Agriculture Teachers	218	0.54	
Business & Marketing Teachers	838	2.08	
Physical Education Teachers	406	1.01	
Education Teachers	469	1.16	
Law Teachers	141	0.35	
Communications Teachers	141	0.35	

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Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)		
Architecture Teachers	80	0.20
Home Economics Teachers	131	0.32
Public Aff/Protection Ser Teachers	150	0.37
Other Postsecondary Teachers	349	0.87
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	38	0.09
Teachers-Special Education	11	0.03
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	922	2.29
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	1,476	3.66
Sports Instructors & Coaches	220	0.55
Farm & Home Management Advisors	237	0.59
Other Teachers & Instructors	304	0.75
Librarians	219	0.54
Library Technical Assistants	79	0.20
Audio Visual Specialists	51	0.13
Vocational & Educational Counselors	235	0.58
Instructional Coordinators	77	0.19
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	497	1.23
Physicians & Surgeons	17	0.04
Registered Nurses	218	0.54
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	11	0.03
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	16	0.04
Radiologic Technologists	15	0.04
Other Health Professional & Techs	29	0.07
Writers & Editors	99	0.25
Public Relations Specialists	63	0.16
Reporters & Correspondents	15	0.04
Announcers-Radio & TV	11	0.03
Photographers	35	0.09
Artists & Related Workers	24	0.06
Designers	35	0.09
Instrumental Musicians	17	0.04
Athletes, Coaches & Umpires	171	0.42
SALES	**573**	**1.42**
Sales Agents-Business Services	26	0.06
Other Sales Personnel-Services	26	0.06
Salespersons-Retail	86	0.21
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	13	0.03
Cashiers	295	0.73
Demonstrators, Promoters & Models	71	0.18
CLERICAL	**10,974**	**27.20** ***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	268	0.66
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	1,314	3.26
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	1,252	3.10
Medical Secretaries	28	0.07
Other Secretaries	1,750	4.34
Stenographers	13	0.03
Receptionists/Information Clerks	688	1.71
Typists	1,300	3.22
CLERICAL (cont.)		
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	160	0.40
Personnel Clerks	23	0.06
Correspondence Clerks	13	0.03
File Clerks	445	1.10
Statistical Clerks	14	0.03
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	350	0.87
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	41	0.10
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	24	0.06
General Office Clerks	1,211	3.00
Duplicating Machine Operators	79	0.20
Computer Operators	98	0.24
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	15	0.04
Data Entry Keyers	148	0.37
Switchboard Operators	130	0.32
Mail Clerks	104	0.26
Messengers	49	0.12
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	268	0.66
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	15	0.04
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	15	0.04
SERVICE	**4,606**	**11.42** **
Other Service Supervisors	117	0.29
Parking Enforcement Officers	15	0.04
Guards & Watch Guards	340	0.84
Other Protective Service Workers	81	0.20
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	132	0.33
Counter Attendants-Food Service	650	1.61
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	150	0.37
Food Preparation Workers	319	0.79
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	178	0.44
Other Food Service Workers	55	0.14
Dental Assistants	20	0.05
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	26	0.06
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	33	0.08
Janitors & Cleaners	1,190	2.95
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	26	0.06
Ushers & Ticket Takers	24	0.06
Dressing Room Attendants	184	0.46
Child Care Workers	87	0.22
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**543**	**1.35**
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	15	0.04
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	286	0.71
Animal Caretakers	58	0.14
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1,606**	**3.98**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	14	0.03
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	20	0.05
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	27	0.07
Line Supv-Other	23	0.06
Production Inspectors & Testers	16	0.04

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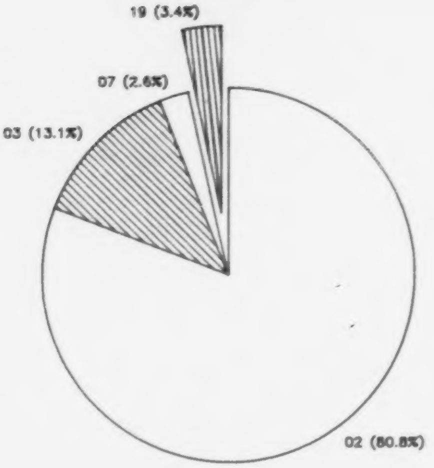
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	286	0.71
Automotive Mechanics	23	0.06
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	18	0.04
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	37	0.09
Carpenters	97	0.24
Electricians	54	0.13
Painters & Paperers	98	0.24
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	27	0.07
Other Construction/Mining Workers	54	0.13
Printing Press Machine Operators	51	0.13
Bindery Machine Operators	20	0.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Motion Picture Projectionists	28	0.07
Other Machine Operators	74	0.18
Prec Electromech Equip Assemblers	65	0.16
Stationary Engineers	19	0.05
Other Plant & System Operators	21	0.05
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	24	0.06
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	12	0.03
School Bus Drivers	14	0.03
Taxi Drivers & Chaffeurs	11	0.03
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	326	0.81

823 LIBRARIES & INFORMATION CENTERS 823

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	47.6	23	5.0	$141.84
5-9	5	23.8	26	5.6	254.77
20-49	3	14.3	60	12.9	340.65
100+	3	14.3	355	76.5	265.02

1994 Projected Employment: 557

Historical Trends

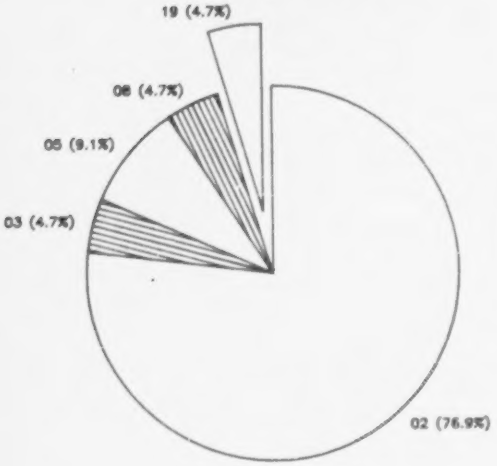
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	404	377	393	435	456	494
Number of Firms	11	12	13	13	15	17
Average Weekly Wages	$220.94	$231.56	$251.56	$268.38	$272.77	$267.12

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**11**	**2.42**	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**164**	**36.12**	****
Librarians	102	22.47	***
Library Technical Assistants	50	11.01	**
CLERICAL	**247**	**54.41**	*****
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	166	36.56	****

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	27	5.95	*
General Office Clerks	26	5.73	*
SERVICE	**16**	**3.52**	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	2.64	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**16**	**3.52**	

824 CORRESPONDENCE & VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS 824

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	36	57.1	76	13.0	$257.88
5-9	10	15.9	69	11.8	360.13
10-19	7	11.1	110	18.8	367.66
20-49	10	15.9	329	56.3	327.15

1994 Projected Employment: 723

Historical Trends

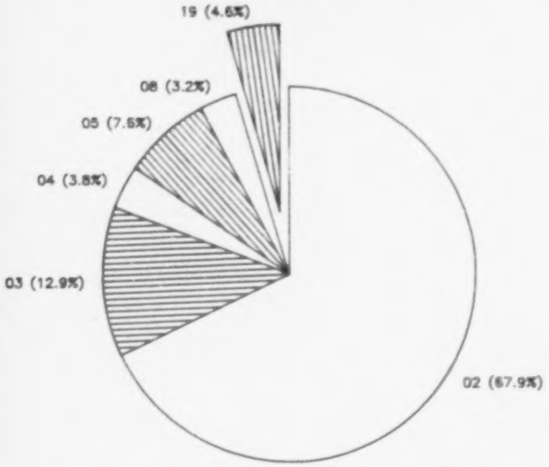
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	397	421	463	510	580	654
Number of Firms	54	56	65	59	61	59
Average Weekly Wages	$311.75	$323.07	$333.58	$326.99	$318.04	$346.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**65**	**11.25**	**
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	1.90	
Education Administrators	41	7.09	*
General Managers/Top Executives	12	2.08	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**277**	**47.92**	*****
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	17	2.94	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	228	39.45	****
SALES	**94**	**16.26**	**
Sales Agents-Business Services	88	15.22	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**109**	**18.86**	**
Other Secretaries	23	3.98	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	38	6.57	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	2.60	
General Office Clerks	17	2.94	
SERVICE	**12**	**2.08**	
Janitors & Cleaners	12	2.08	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**21**	**3.63**	
Upholsterers	11	1.90	

829 SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC 829

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	62	65.3	127	23.7	$232.20
5-9	17	17.9	119	22.2	228.41
10-19	11	11.6	128	23.9	243.47
20-49	5	5.3	162	30.2	273.67

1994 Projected Employment: 670

Historical Trends

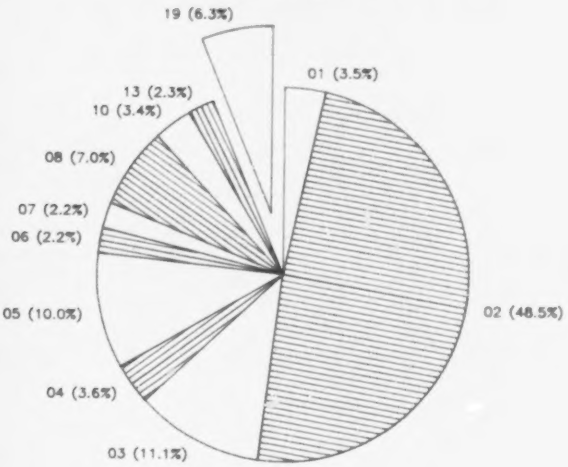
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	410	398	462	499	537	561
Number of Firms	81	78	82	89	92	95
Average Weekly Wages	$175.72	$200.55	$218.13	$238.17	$244.29	$259.80

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**85**	**15.86**	**
Education Administrators	53	9.89	*
General Managers/Top Executives	23	4.29	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**310**	**57.84**	*****
Teachers-Special Education	43	8.02	*
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	27	5.04	*
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	201	37.50	****
Artists & Related Workers	11	2.05	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**4**	**0.75**	
CLERICAL	**119**	**22.20**	***
Other Secretaries	31	5.78	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	37	6.90	*
General Office Clerks	16	2.99	
Mail Clerks	15	2.80	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.37**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**16**	**2.99**	

832 INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES 832

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	172	49.0	350	5.2	$210.28
5-9	51	14.5	362	5.4	266.48
10-19	44	12.5	638	9.5	273.87
20-49	52	14.8	1,655	24.7	281.52
50-99	20	5.7	1,315	19.6	265.21
100-249	8	2.3	1,129	16.9	276.81
250+	4	1.1	1,250	18.7	366.60

1994 Projected Employment: 8,887

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	5,591	5,713	6,036	6,431	6,534	7,112
Number of Firms	287	284	300	311	346	381
Average Weekly Wages	$263.23	$270.82	$276.86	$277.06	$293.69	$293.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**851**	**11.12**	**
Financial Managers	59	0.77	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	14	0.18	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	0.14	
Administrative Services Managers	18	0.24	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	35	0.46	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	57	0.74	
General Managers/Top Executives	144	1.88	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3,021**	**39.46**	****
Accountant & Auditors	60	0.78	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	204	2.66	
Management Analysts	13	0.17	
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	12	0.16	
Other Management Support Workers	71	0.93	
Computer Systems Analysts	36	0.47	
Computer Programmers	18	0.24	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	350	4.57	
Social Workers	1,100	14.37	**
Social Service Technicians	251	3.28	
Lawyers	11	0.14	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	32	0.42	
Teachers-Special Education	45	0.59	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	54	0.71	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	109	1.42	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	48	0.63	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Corrective & Manual Arts Therapists	13	0.17	
Registered Nurses	157	2.05	
Licensed Practical Nurses	20	0.26	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	40	0.52	
Dental Hygienists	22	0.29	
Other Health Professional & Techs	33	0.43	
Public Relations Specialists	20	0.26	
SALES	**102**	**1.33**	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	19	0.25	
Cashiers	25	0.33	
CLERICAL	**2,434**	**31.80**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	130	1.70	
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	753	9.84	*
Hotel Desk Clerks	14	0.18	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	40	0.52	
Other Secretaries	172	2.25	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	94	1.23	
Typists	142	1.85	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	45	0.59	
File Clerks	15	0.20	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	137	1.79	
General Office Clerks	759	9.92	*
Data Entry Keyers	60	0.78	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	12	0.16	

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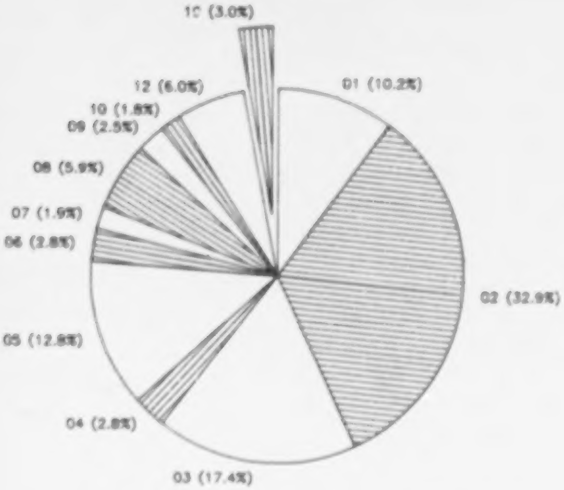
832 INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES 832

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE	**854**	**11.16 ****
Police & Detective Supervisors	44	0.57
Housekeeping	38	0.50
Other Service Supervisors	35	0.46
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	120	1.57
Food Preparation Workers	47	0.61
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	79	1.03
Home Health Aides	130	1.70
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	23	0.30
Janitors & Cleaners	39	0.51
Social Welfare Service Aides	48	0.63
Child Care Workers	227	2.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**25**	**0.33**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	25	0.33
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**368**	**4.81**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	31	0.40
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	15	0.20
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	77	1.01
Carpenters	23	0.30
Other Hand Workers	16	0.21
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	50	0.65
Bus Drivers	20	0.26
Driver/Sales Workers	16	0.21
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	24	0.31
Other Hand Material Movers	50	0.65

833 JOB TRAINING & RELATED SERVICES 833

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	49	36.8	114	3.3	$327.32
5-9	19	14.3	131	3.8	312.61
10-19	18	13.5	246	7.1	270.06
20-49	25	18.8	822	23.9	246.34
50-99	14	10.5	842	24.5	246.11
100+	8	6.0	1,288	37.4	233.56

1994 Projected Employment: 4,115

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,452	2,628	2,769	3,024	3,470	3,814
Number of Firms	112	108	112	119	124	142
Average Weekly Wages	$231.21	$231.44	$229.66	$241.28	$248.13	$255.23

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**373**	**10.48**	**
Financial Managers	33	0.93	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	15	0.42	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	15	0.42	
Administrative Services Managers	25	0.70	
Education Administrators	28	0.79	
General Managers/Top Executives	66	1.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,220**	**34.29**	****
Accountant & Auditors	24	0.67	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	68	1.91	
Other Management Support Workers	32	0.90	
Social Workers	35	0.98	
Social Service Technicians	45	1.26	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	11	0.31	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	12	0.34	
Teachers-Special Education	55	1.55	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	179	5.03	*
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	83	2.33	
Other Teachers & Instructors	15	0.42	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	445	12.51	**
Registered Nurses	44	1.24	
Public Relations Specialists	12	0.34	
SALES	**225**	**6.32**	*
Line Supv-Sales & Related	28	0.79	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	50	1.41	
SALES (cont.)			
Salespersons-Retail	125	3.51	
CLERICAL	**699**	**19.65**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	24	0.67	
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	49	1.38	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	17	0.48	
Other Secretaries	138	3.88	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	33	0.93	
Typists	36	1.01	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	16	0.45	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	50	1.41	
General Office Clerks	118	3.32	
Mail Clerks	15	0.42	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	11	0.31	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	126	3.54	
SERVICE	**463**	**13.01**	**
Other Service Supervisors	12	0.34	
Guards & Watch Guards	12	0.34	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	18	0.51	
Food Preparation Workers	15	0.42	
Home Health Aides	25	0.70	
Psychiatric Aides	186	5.23	*
Other Health Service Workers	22	0.62	
Janitors & Cleaners	122	3.43	
Social Welfare Service Aides	12	0.34	

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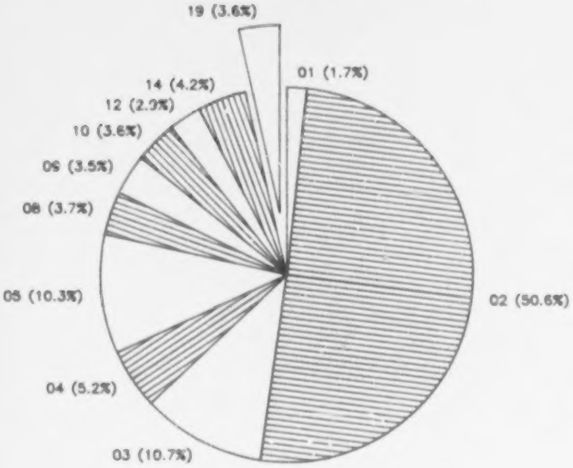
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Child Care Workers	13	0.37
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**12**	**0.34**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	11	0.31
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**566**	**15.91** **
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	31	0.87
Line Supv-Other	64	1.80
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	40	1.12
Highway Maintenance Workers	13	0.37
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	12	0.34
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	31	0.87
Other Hand Workers	82	2.30
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	62	1.74
Bus Drivers	23	0.65
Other Hand Material Movers	20	0.56
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	117	3.29

835 CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES 835

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	215	58.4	438	15.4	$102.66
5-9	75	20.4	530	18.6	110.90
10-19	50	13.6	714	25.0	116.09
20-49	20	5.4	608	21.3	138.92
50-249	8	2.2	561	19.7	132.54

1994 Projected Employment: 4,146

Historical Trends

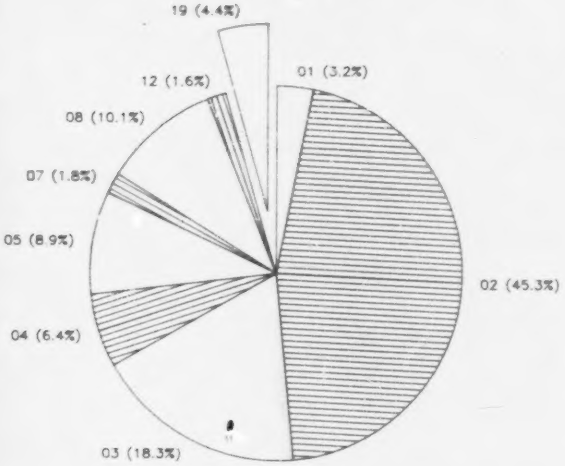
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,902	1,991	2,301	2,634	2,854	3,056
Number of Firms	307	309	330	348	363	382
Average Weekly Wages	$111.30	$116.31	$119.23	$118.42	$119.97	$125.01

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**187**	**5.41**	*
Financial Managers	13	0.38	
Education Administrators	123	3.56	
General Managers/Top Executives	38	1.10	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,668**	**48.22**	*****
Social Workers	35	1.01	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	1,556	44.98	*****
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	21	0.61	
CLERICAL	**979**	**28.30**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	0.32	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	827	23.91	***
Other Secretaries	30	0.87	

Occupation	1985 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	16	0.46	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	55	1.59	
General Office Clerks	23	0.66	
SERVICE	**564**	**16.31**	**
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	125	3.61	
Food Preparation Workers	40	1.16	
Janitors & Cleaners	53	1.53	
Child Care Workers	338	9.77	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**7**	**0.20**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**54**	**1.56**	
School Bus Drivers	47	1.36	

RESIDENTIAL CARE

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	170	51.1	334	7.9	$106.59
5-9	52	15.6	368	8.7	150.05
10-19	54	16.2	780	18.4	158.62
20-49	34	10.2	946	22.3	178.89
50-99	17	5.1	1,193	28.1	218.06
100-249	6	1.8	620	14.6	193.79

1994 Projected Employment: 5,370

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,842	3,139	3,473	3,703	4,256	4,752
Number of Firms	198	202	230	274	327	389
Average Weekly Wages	$165.17	$167.99	$170.01	$177.99	$179.99	$182.41

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**341**	**8.01**	*
Financial Managers	16	0.38	
Administrative Services Managers	12	0.28	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	38	0.89	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	60	1.41	
General Managers/Top Executives	122	2.87	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**942**	**22.13**	***
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	17	0.40	
Psychologists	33	0.78	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	130	3.05	
Social Workers	231	5.43	*
Social Service Technicians	174	4.09	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	31	0.73	
Teachers-Special Education	39	0.92	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	21	0.49	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	28	0.66	
Other Teachers & Instructors	38	0.89	
Other Therapists	14	0.33	
Registered Nurses	64	1.50	
Licensed Practical Nurses	32	0.75	
Dieticians & Nutritionists	14	0.33	
SALES	**3**	**0.07**	
CLERICAL	**370**	**8.69**	*
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	18	0.42	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	23	0.54	
Other Secretaries	103	2.42	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	55	1.29	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	62	1.46	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	16	0.38	
General Office Clerks	37	0.87	
Switchboard Operators	34	0.80	
SERVICE	**2,438**	**57.27**	*****
Housekeeping	56	1.32	
Other Service Supervisors	25	0.59	
Guards & Watch Guards	22	0.52	
Waiters & Waitresses	59	1.39	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	104	2.44	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	254	5.97	*
Food Preparation Workers	130	3.05	
Other Food Service Workers	32	0.75	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	449	10.55	**
Home Health Aides	36	0.85	
Psychiatric Aides	315	7.40	*
Other Health Service Workers	28	0.66	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	129	3.03	
Janitors & Cleaners	49	1.15	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	12	0.28	

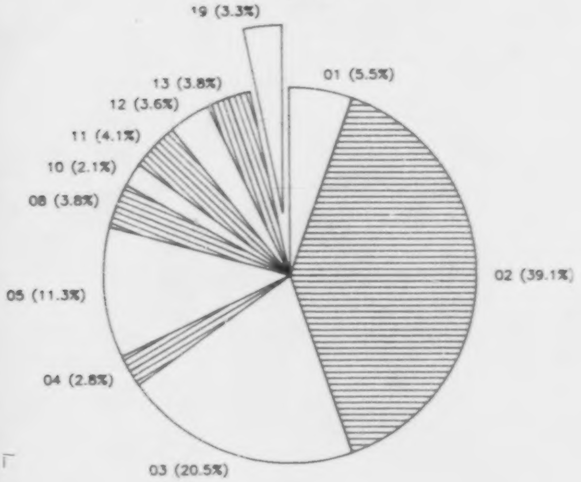
(cont. on next page)

836 RESIDENTIAL CARE 836

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Child Care Workers	667	15.67 **
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**31**	**0.73**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	31	0.73
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**132**	**3.10**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	13	0.31
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	73	1.71
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	18	0.42

839 SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC 839

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	147	57.4	301	10.2	$278.68
5-9	42	16.4	280	9.5	285.78
10-19	29	11.3	398	13.4	276.25
20-49	23	9.0	690	23.3	273.79
50-99	11	4.3	711	24.0	230.32
100+	4	1.6	582	19.6	410.12

1994 Projected Employment: 3,432

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,223	2,384	2,586	2,730	2,897	3,246
Number of Firms	219	239	232	247	256	250
Average Weekly Wages	$244.95	$262.28	$272.44	$282.24	$291.14	$302.65

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**341**	**11.79**	**
Financial Managers	30	1.04	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	17	0.59	
Administrative Services Managers	29	1.00	
Education Administrators	14	0.48	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	48	1.66	
General Managers/Top Executives	97	3.35	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,427**	**49.34**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	18	0.62	
Other Financial Specialists	14	0.48	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	18	0.62	
Other Management Support Workers	48	1.66	
Other Engineering Technicians	28	0.97	
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	18	0.62	
Urban & Regional Planners	33	1.14	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	269	9.30	*
Social Workers	434	15.01	**
Social Service Technicians	175	6.05	*
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	23	0.80	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	55	1.90	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	49	1.69	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	14	0.48	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	16	0.55	
Registered Nurses	46	1.59	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Other Health Professional & Techs	22	0.76	
Public Relations Specialists	41	1.42	
SALES	**71**	**2.46**	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	18	0.62	
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	23	0.80	
CLERICAL	**593**	**20.50**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	25	0.86	
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	33	1.14	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	24	0.83	
Other Secretaries	209	7.23	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	39	1.35	
Typists	45	1.56	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	12	0.41	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	75	2.59	
General Office Clerks	92	3.18	
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	13	0.45	
SERVICE	**334**	**11.55**	**
Correction Officers & Jailers	68	2.35	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	48	1.66	
Food Preparation Workers	70	2.42	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	39	1.35	
Janitors & Cleaners	20	0.69	
Social Welfare Service Aides	60	2.07	

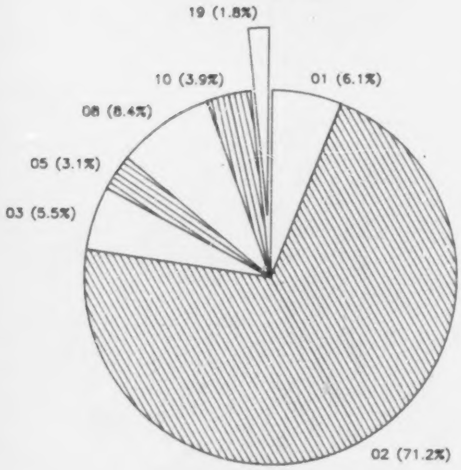
(cont. on next page)

SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**4**	**0.14**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**122**	**4.22**
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	20	0.69
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	0.41
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Carpenters	42	1.45
Bus Drivers	22	0.76
School Bus Drivers	14	0.48

841 MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES 841

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	18	54.5	41	7.5	$173.48
5-9	3	9.1	15	2.7	109.32
10-19	5	15.2	68	12.4	197.30
20-49	3	9.1	71	13.0	239.96
50-249	4	12.1	353	64.4	239.70

1994 Projected Employment: 689

Historical Trends

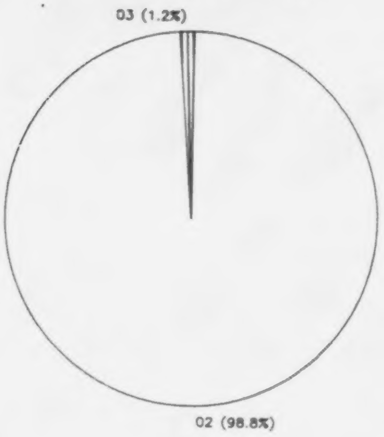
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	442	472	488	492	557	585
Number of Firms	28	28	30	29	29	28
Average Weekly Wages	$190.19	$193.74	$188.77	$216.60	$226.12	$237.69

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	78	14.13 **
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	2.17
General Managers/Top Executives	22	3.99
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	244	44.20 *****
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	27	4.89
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	54	9.78 *
Other Teachers & Instructors	56	10.14 **
Curators, Archivists, Restorers	49	8.88 *
SALES	53	9.60 *
Line Supv-Sales & Related	12	2.17
Cashiers	25	4.53

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL	71	12.86 **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	11	1.99
Other Secretaries	22	3.99
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	2.36
SERVICE	74	13.41 **
Guards & Watch Guards	25	4.53
Janitors & Cleaners	19	3.44
Guides	23	4.17
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	9	1.63
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	23	4.17
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	17	3.08

842 BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS 842

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	6	66.7	37	11.4	$253.40
100+	3	33.3	287	88.6	341.67

1994 Projected Employment: 378

Historical Trends

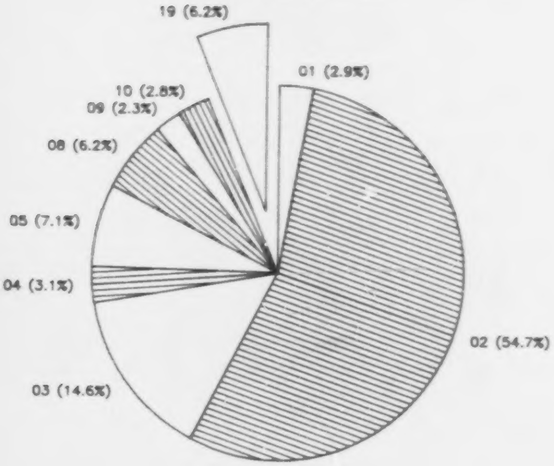
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	273	270	277	297	320	349
Number of Firms	5	5	5	5	5	5
Average Weekly Wages	$281.82	$301.63	$305.22	$302.58	$348.38	$346.61

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**33**	**10.38**	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**72**	**22.64**	***
Urban & Regional Planners	30	9.43	*
SALES	**7**	**2.20**	
CLERICAL	**58**	**18.24**	**
Other Secretaries	20	6.29	*
SERVICE	**73**	**22.96**	***
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	50	15.72	**

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE (cont.)			
Janitors & Cleaners	16	5.03	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**47**	**14.78**	**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	11	3.46	
Animal Caretakers	35	11.01	**
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**28**	**8.81**	*
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	13	4.09	

861 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS 861

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	211	79.3	410	36.8	$320.35
5-9	32	12.0	207	18.6	402.21
10-19	14	5.3	201	18.0	435.43
20-49	6	2.3	141	12.7	541.98
50-99	3	1.1	155	13.9	427.92

1994 Projected Employment: 1,265

Historical Trends

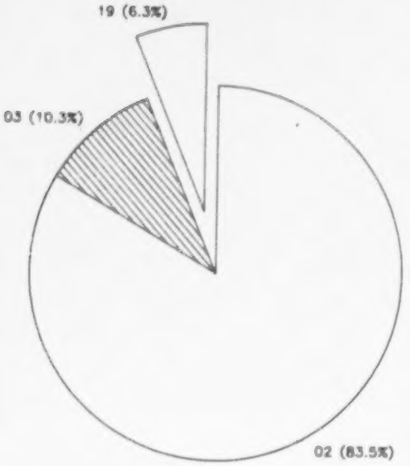
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	889	889	958	1,016	1,107	1,212
Number of Firms	248	244	245	253	265	269
Average Weekly Wages	$354.38	$363.84	$373.64	$410.79	$393.73	$397.78

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**248**	**22.22**	***
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	18	1.61	
General Managers/Top Executives	157	14.07	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**207**	**18.55**	**
Accountant & Auditors	17	1.52	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	26	2.33	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	15	1.34	
Other Management Support Workers	15	1.34	
Lawyers	13	1.16	
Other Health Professional & Techs	34	3.05	
Public Relations Specialists	51	4.57	
SALES	**77**	**6.90**	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**542**	**48.57**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	33	2.96	
Other Secretaries	188	16.85	**
Receptionists/Information Clerks	46	4.12	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	32	2.87	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	85	7.62	*
General Office Clerks	90	8.06	*
Data Entry Keyers	14	1.25	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.18**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**10**	**0.90**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**30**	**2.69**	
Other Inspectors & Testers	22	1.97	

862 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 862

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	34	72.3	62	23.0	$261.73
5-9	4	8.5	25	9.3	331.49
10-19	5	10.6	57	21.1	402.75
20-99	4	8.5	126	46.7	517.65

1994 Projected Employment: 311

Historical Trends

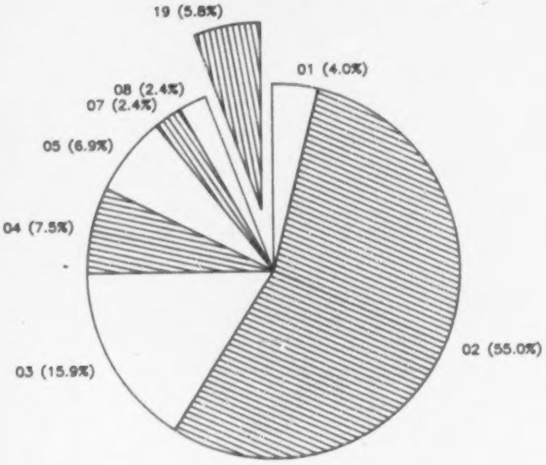
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	228	223	229	239	273	288
Number of Firms	34	32	33	37	42	47
Average Weekly Wages	$369.51	$393.16	$410.64	$426.33	$414.82	$425.97

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	82	29.50	***
General Managers/Top Executives	37	13.31	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	32	11.51	**
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	13	4.68	
CLERICAL	150	53.96	*****
Other Secretaries	80	28.78	***

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Receptionists/Information Clerks	20	7.19	*
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	21	7.55	*
SERVICE	11	3.96	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	3	1.08	

863 LABOR ORGANIZATIONS 863

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	173	66.3	351	25.8	$336.55
5-9	47	18.0	327	24.0	240.46
10-19	33	12.6	440	32.3	333.43
20-49	8	3.1	244	17.9	368.33

1994 Projected Employment: 1,433

Historical Trends

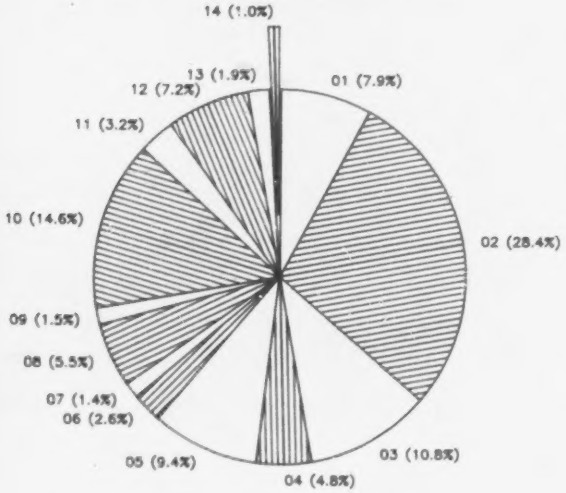
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,577	1,490	1,415	1,366	1,398	1,315
Number of Firms	317	298	282	271	256	247
Average Weekly Wages	$297.27	$303.25	$308.31	$320.17	$311.35	$325.37

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**747**	**53.28**	*****
Financial Managers	46	3.28	
General Managers/Top Executives	177	12.62	**
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**169**	**12.05**	**
Accountant & Auditors	35	2.50	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	86	6.13	*
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	19	1.36	
SALES	**2**	**0.14**	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**472**	**33.67**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	12	0.86	
Other Secretaries	181	12.91	**
Stenographers	19	1.36	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	11	0.78	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	94	6.70	*
General Office Clerks	101	7.20	*
SERVICE	**12**	**0.86**	

864 CIVIC & SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS 864

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	194	51.7	377	8.0	$133.83
5-9	76	20.3	539	11.4	150.07
10-19	51	13.6	740	15.7	134.71
20-49	37	9.9	1,093	23.2	140.88
50-99	9	2.4	580	12.3	159.36
100-249	5	1.3	478	10.1	159.41
250+	3	0.8	906	19.2	244.03

1994 Projected Employment: 5,319

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,272	4,304	4,485	4,508	4,659	4,957
Number of Firms	340	340	348	354	367	390
Average Weekly Wages	$147.70	$153.74	$154.60	$164.29	$164.29	$164.92

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**458**	**9.86**	*
Financial Managers	29	0.62	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	14	0.30	
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	11	0.24	
Administrative Services Managers	18	0.39	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	17	0.37	
Food Service & Lodging Managers	25	0.54	
Public/General Admin & Legislators	13	0.28	
General Managers/Top Executives	180	3.87	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**881**	**18.96**	**
Accountant & Auditors	55	1.18	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	50	1.08	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	34	0.73	
Social Workers	57	1.23	
Social Service Technicians	14	0.30	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	147	3.16	
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	68	1.46	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	65	1.40	
Sports Instructors & Coaches	203	4.37	
Other Teachers & Instructors	24	0.52	
Registered Nurses	13	0.28	
Public Relations Specialists	18	0.39	
SALES	**52**	**1.12**	
Line Supv-Sales & Related	33	0.71	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**778**	**16.74**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	39	0.84	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	22	0.47	
Other Secretaries	246	5.29	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	154	3.31	
Typists	28	0.60	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	106	2.28	
General Office Clerks	91	1.96	
Switchboard Operators	17	0.37	
SERVICE	**2,285**	**49.17**	*****
Fire Fighters	22	0.47	
Police Patrol Officers	27	0.58	
Guards & Watch Guards	31	0.67	
Bartenders	509	10.95	**
Waiters & Waitresses	648	13.94	**
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	142	3.06	
Cooks-Restaurant	135	2.91	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	44	0.95	
Food Preparation Workers	123	2.65	
Other Food Service Workers	18	0.39	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	16	0.34	
Janitors & Cleaners	247	5.32	*
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	75	1.61	
Social Welfare Service Aides	37	0.80	

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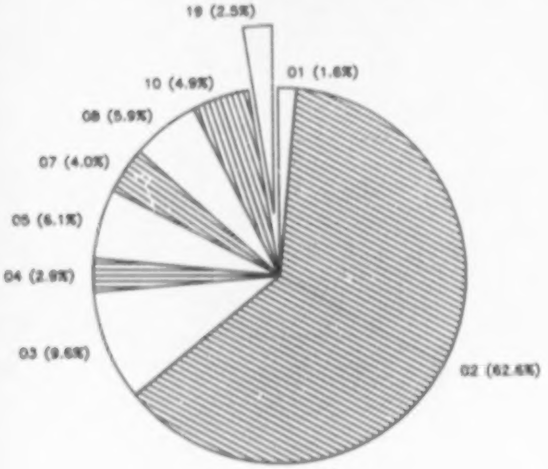
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SERVICE (cont.)		
Child Care Workers	107	2.30
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**42**	**0.90**
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	32	0.69
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**151**	**3.25**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	12	0.26
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	52	1.12
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	18	0.39

869 MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC 869

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	62	68.1	114	17.7	$227.30
5-9	12	13.2	82	12.8	222.68
10-19	9	9.9	132	20.5	258.92
20-49	5	5.5	102	15.9	135.31
50-99	3	3.3	213	33.1	230.64

1994 Projected Employment: 764

Historical Trends

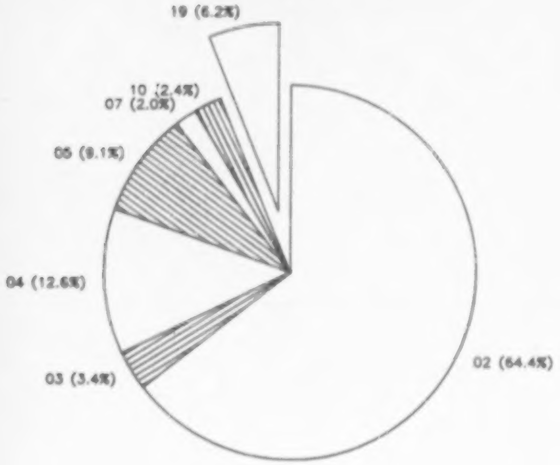
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	529	511	553	590	669	658
Number of Firms	78	76	85	89	86	83
Average Weekly Wages	$192.13	$204.65	$219.75	$225.73	$214.69	$223.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**88**	**13.11**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	43	6.41	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**59**	**8.79**	*
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	16	2.38	
Public Relations Specialists	16	2.38	
SALES	**88**	**13.11**	**
Travel Agents	13	1.94	
Other Sales Personnel-Services	25	3.73	
CLERICAL	**301**	**44.86**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	13	1.94	
Travel Clerks	47	7.00	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	41	6.11	*
Interview Clerks	92	13.71	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	14	2.09	
General Office Clerks	23	3.43	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	27	4.02	
SERVICE	**51**	**7.60**	*
Home Health Aides	29	4.32	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**69**	**10.28**	**
Animal Caretakers	65	9.69	*
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**15**	**2.24**	

891 ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES 891

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	461	67.5	827	17.3	$375.96
5-9	110	16.1	769	16.1	476.21
10-19	65	9.5	877	18.4	527.42
20-49	35	5.1	999	20.9	564.36
50-99	7	1.0	418	8.8	598.74
100+	5	0.7	887	18.6	737.43

1994 Projected Employment: 6,191

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,476	4,039	4,253	4,636	4,772	4,911
Number of Firms	679	660	661	660	674	699
Average Weekly Wages	$480.17	$488.90	$510.50	$522.67	$542.89	$571.85

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**269**	**5.61** *
Financial Managers	30	0.63
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	12	0.25
Administrative Services Managers	23	0.48
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	23	0.48
Construction Managers	12	0.25
General Managers/Top Executives	145	3.02
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**3,445**	**71.83** *****
Accountant & Auditors	40	0.83
Cost Estimators	24	0.50
Construction & Building Inspectors	23	0.48
Chemical Engineers	54	1.13
Civil & Traffic Engineers	555	11.57 **
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	204	4.25
Industrial Engineers	38	0.79
Mechanical Engineers	265	5.53 *
Other Engineers	19	0.40
Architects	400	8.34 *
Landscape Architects	23	0.48
Surveying & Mapping Scientists	154	3.21
Civil Engineering Technicians	186	3.88
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	77	1.61
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	41	0.85
Drafters	777	16.20 **

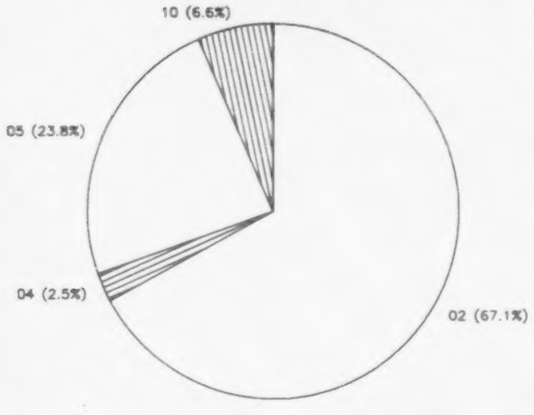
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)		
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	261	5.44 *
Geologists & Oceanographers	24	0.50
Other Physical Scientists	11	0.23
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	16	0.33
Computer Systems Analysts	39	0.81
Computer Programmers	44	0.92
Urban & Regional Planners	26	0.54
Designers	37	0.77
Interior Designers	18	0.38
SALES	**32**	**0.67**
Sales Engineers	17	0.35
CLERICAL	**911**	**18.99** **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	36	0.75
Other Secretaries	322	6.71 *
Receptionists/Information Clerks	58	1.21
Typists	14	0.29
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	85	1.77
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	150	3.13
General Office Clerks	126	2.63
Duplicating Machine Operators	17	0.35
Computer Operators	20	0.42
SERVICE	**25**	**0.52**
Janitors & Cleaners	24	0.50

(cont. on next page)

891 ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES 891

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**114**	**2.38**
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	18	0.38
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	18	0.38
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Machinists	39	0.81

892 NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS 892



Geographic Distribution of Employment

Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	13	35.1	22	2.4	$304.58
5-9	5	13.5	31	3.3	300.29
10-19	5	13.5	64	6.9	325.75
20-49	6	16.2	154	16.6	265.67
50-99	4	10.8	238	25.6	374.37
100-249	4	10.8	420	45.2	400.24

1994 Projected Employment: 1,258

Historical Trends

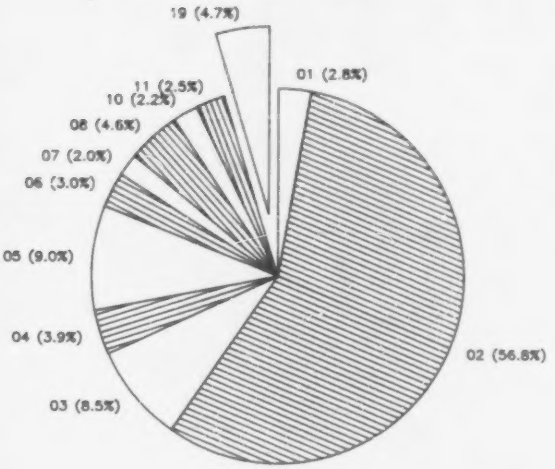
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	769	832	812	905	969	902
Number of Firms	39	41	40	34	33	32
Average Weekly Wages	$352.02	$346.07	$355.80	$352.71	$361.79	$370.87

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**119**	**12.21**	**
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	15	1.54	
General Managers/Top Executives	59	6.05	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**450**	**46.15**	*****
Chemists	18	1.85	
Biological Scientists	50	5.13	*
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	70	7.18	*
Chemical Technicians	16	1.64	
Psychologists	31	3.18	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	21	2.15	
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	11	1.13	
Instructional Coordinators	29	2.97	
Public Relations Specialists	18	1.85	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**96**	**9.85**	*
CLERICAL	**269**	**27.59**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	19	1.95	
Other Secretaries	64	6.56	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	12	1.23	
Interview Clerks	71	7.28	*
General Office Clerks	15	1.54	
Data Entry Keyers	30	3.08	
SERVICE	**20**	**2.05**	
Janitors & Cleaners	16	1.64	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**9**	**0.92**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**12**	**1.23**	

893 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING & BOOKKEEPING 893

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	793	76.7	1,434	29.3	$251.83
5-9	144	13.9	974	19.9	345.14
10-19	60	5.8	827	16.9	447.07
20-49	25	2.4	709	14.5	416.63
50-99	9	0.9	587	12.0	531.07
100-249	3	0.3	360	7.4	362.75

1994 Projected Employment: 6,312

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	4,259	4,261	4,522	4,548	4,866	5,249
Number of Firms	883	912	954	984	1,032	1,070
Average Weekly Wages	$327.89	$339.28	$339.45	$363.54	$364.98	$377.88

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**163**	**3.33**	
Financial Managers	16	0.33	
Administrative Services Managers	41	0.84	
General Managers/Top Executives	95	1.94	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,591**	**52.89**	*****
Tax Preparers	421	8.59	*
Accountant & Auditors	2,131	43.50	*****
Computer Programmers	19	0.39	
SALES	**9**	**0.18**	
CLERICAL	**2,110**	**43.07**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	22	0.45	
Bill & Account Collectors	13	0.27	
Other Secretaries	430	8.78	*
Receptionists/Information Clerks	168	3.43	

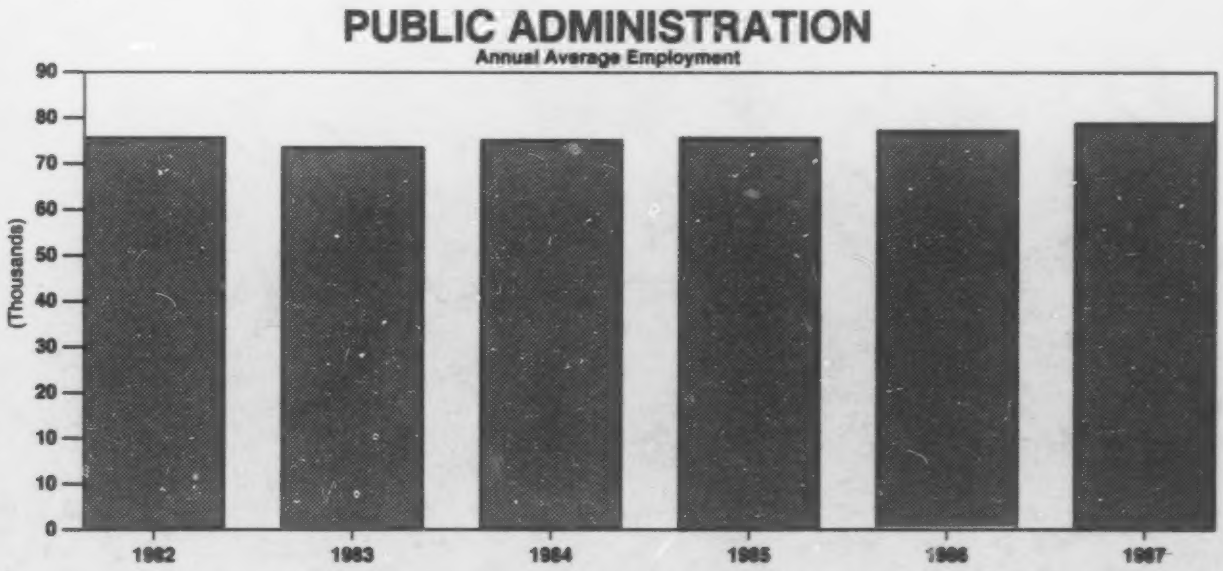
Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	33	0.67	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	139	2.84	
File Clerks	34	0.69	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	715	14.59	**
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	45	0.92	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	13	0.27	
General Office Clerks	186	3.80	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	17	0.35	
Computer Operators	150	3.06	
Data Entry Keyers	125	2.55	
SERVICE	**14**	**0.29**	
Janitors & Cleaners	14	0.29	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**12**	**0.24**	

Industry Description

Public Administration

This division includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of state, local, and international governments. Government-owned and operated business establishments are included elsewhere according to the activity in which they are engaged.

See introduction to the industry profile section for classification of federal government activities.



Industry Analysis

Public Administration

Duane Ackerson

The industrial classification division of "Public Administration" (SIC's 911-991) includes the respective legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of state, local, and federal government. Government-owned and operated business establishments are included elsewhere in this book, depending on the activity in which they engage.

The SIC's 911-991 that represent "Public Administration," exclude, other than those involved in administration, a large number of people employed at the state and local levels in the public education system. If these and other state and local government employees from other industry profile tables are factored in, total state government employment in 1987 reaches a level of 56,900 and total local government becomes 118,100; the total employment for all government then is at 205,600. Of this amount, employment in state and local government education accounts for 97,400. Total annual average employment in 1987 was 1,301,000, which means that government employment was 15.8% of total employment in Oregon.

Public Administration is projected to grow 5.6% from 1987-94. In contrast, Oregon's population is expected to increase by 6.5% in the same period, growing from 2,690,000 to 2,864,720, according to Portland State University's Center for Population Research and Census. In the earlier period 1982-87, Public Administration as a whole increased by 5.1%, while population increased by 33,815 (1.3%), going from 2,656,185 to 2,690,000. Though this population growth rate is only about one fourth that for Public Administration in the same period, this increase came during a period of recovery from the 1980-82 recession; a high demand period for government services.

Factors that could affect Public Administration employment include economic cycles, demographic trends and changes in fiscal policy.

All employment in the federal government can be found under SIC 991. While Public Administration employment as a whole increased by 5.1% 1982-87 in Oregon, rising from 77,212 to 81,167, the federal government component only increased by 3.3% in the same five year period, and is projected to increase at a fairly comparable rate of 3.7% in the seven years from 1987 to 1994. By 1994, federal government employment (31,553) should represent about 37% of total Public Administration employment in Oregon, while state government (18,115) will constitute 21%, and local government (36,025) will make up 42% of total Public Administration.

Factors that could affect the future growth or decline of government, and Public Administration employment in particular, include such matters as economic cycles, demographic trends (including population growth or decline due to migration patterns; also, shifts in the characteristics of this population), and changes in fiscal policy.

In "Oregon Policy Choices: An Introduction," Jeffrey S. Luke discusses the impact of some of these trends on public policy. In this article in the publication **Oregon Policy Choices 1989** (Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, University of Oregon, 1989), Luke mentions that "Since 1950, Oregon's population has become proportionately more metropolitan. The typical Oregonian is just as likely to live in a metropolitan area today as is the typical citizen of the United States, and to be just as likely to demand metropolitan-type services and produce metropolitan-type policy issues." The validity of this assertion is underscored by the ongoing problems in the past decade or more with Oregon's overcrowded corrections system. The need to address these problems is reflected in the growth rate 1987-94 for SIC 922, Public Order & Safety. This is projected to go from 3,978 in 1987 to 5,274 in 1994, an anticipated growth rate of 32.6%, after a relatively static period 1982-87 with a growth rate of only 0.3%. This is the second highest growth rate of any projected for the Public Administration SIC's, with the fourth highest, 22.9%, going to "Courts" (SIC 921), again reflecting the need to meet the increasing burden on the correctional/legal system. In summarizing another article in **Oregon Policy Choices 1989**, "Selected Characteristics of Oregon's Population," Luke adds that "the historic vision of Oregonians as independent, backwoods rural inhabitants is no longer valid."

In addition to the changing demands of an increasingly urbanized population, national cycles may also make themselves felt at a state level. By 1994, the 1980-82 recession will be twelve years in the past (though an ironclad case can be made for Oregon's much-delayed full recovery from this double-dip downturn); should things continue upward till then, this will be a growth period of unprecedented length. Many economists feel that the country is already long past due for another downturn, after what has already been the longest period of economic recovery in our history. As Bruce Weber points out in the chapter "Oregon State Government Finance," (once more, in **Oregon Policy**

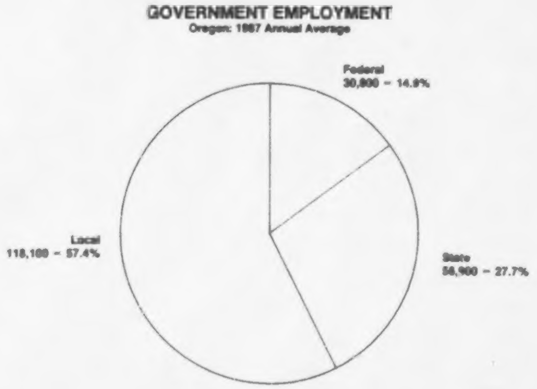
Choices 1989) the State may at present be inadequately prepared for such a recession. This is because of several factors. The first of these is demographic in part; Oregon's population, like the country's as a whole, is an aging one, and this creates a problem of "the exemption from taxation of a large share of the state's growing retirement income, which not only shrinks the income tax base but undermines the fairness of the whole system." This is a problem that may grow even larger now due to a recent Supreme Court decision that exempts federal retirement pensions from state taxes provided the State is not taxing other government retirement pensions. The alternative is to also tax currently exempt retirement funds in the PERS (Public Employees Retirement System) accounts of state and local government employees. Second, Weber is concerned that the lack of an economic stabilization fund means the State will enter the next biennium without the fiscal reserves to cushion a major economic downturn.

Will even more social and other services be shifted to the states and their localities?

In addition, Weber identifies three other critical issues: "the structure of the tax system, the fairness and stability of the school finance system, and the continued appropriateness of certain fiscal limits." In addition to posing problems for voters and officials, such factors as spending and position limits on state government and taxpayer dissatisfaction with the heavy reliance on property taxes to support the educational system complicate the scene when attempting to paint a portrait of the future. Will caps stay in place or be raised or removed? Will the school system be financed, in whole or in part, from other sources of revenue? Will the new federalism mean that even more responsibility for social and other services will be shifted to the states and their localities? Any new approaches to these problems also cloud the crystal ball.

Oregon, like other states, had to absorb the shock of a major economic setback in the early eighties; also, it was slower than many states in recovering. In order to aid this recovery and help develop greater economic diversity, and hopefully produce a more resilient economy, increasing stress has been placed in recent years on economic development and planning. It is therefore significant that the SIC with the highest growth rate 1987-94, 35.1%, is SIC 961, "Administration of General Economic Programs". Administration of the various Oregon Economic Development Department programs would come under this heading. SIC 961 showed an even higher growth rate of 83.1% during the gearing up period 1982-87.

Oregon, like some other states, has also had to cope with more than cyclical changes in the economy. There have also been structural changes that brought additional unemployment, and the additional problem of retraining dislocated workers for new kinds of jobs. However, Oregon is now looking at better times for workers, with a labor, rather than job, shortage; this change is reflected in the projection for SIC 944, "Administration of Social & Manpower Programs." This showed a substantial change in employment of 15.1% 1982-87, but is slated for a decline of -8.1% 1987-94.



If we examine the historical data on these industry profile pages, certain irregularities appear. One of these anomalies is in SIC 912 (Legislative Bodies), which follows a tide-like pattern of predictability, doubling every other year. This biennial increase is, naturally, because the legislature is only in session every other year. A certain residual staff is maintained on a year-to-year basis, even when things are in ebb tide, and this tidepool accounts for employment not totally disappearing on those non-convening years.

Another anomaly: SIC 921, Courts, shows a ten-fold employment increase 1982-1983, after which it levels off near the 1983 level. Logic suggests there was not a run on judges, nor a ten-fold increase in the court docket. Instead, a change was made in the classification system affecting county and district judges, who were shifted from county to state employees, going from SIC 913 (Executive & Legislative Combined) to SIC 921. Looking at these two SIC's, we can see that 913 declined by about 2,600 from 1[illegible]-1983, while 921 increased by picking up about 1,000 of the employees 913 lost; the rest of the decline in 913 is probably attributable to the beginning of the recession.

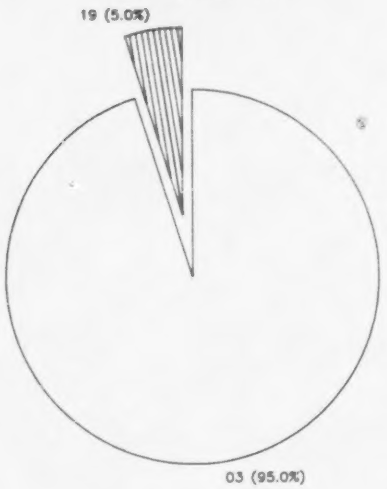
Another change is not readily apparent from the industry profile pages in this publication. This is in SIC 971, National Security, which in the previous **Oregon Industrial Outlook 1986** showed employment levels averaging approximately 1,500 in the period 1979-84. A quick glance at the present industry profile page shows employment levels in 1982-84 of approximately one tenth these earlier numbers. This is because earlier estimates included some federal employees as well; the revised figures, and those for more recent years, include only state employees, specifically those in the National Guard.

Outlook

While total employment in Oregon is projected to rise by 10.9% 1987-94, Public Administration (5.6%) is expected to reach approximately half that amount. The outlook is for slow, steady growth in this sector's employment. As mentioned earlier, the State's population is expected to go up by 6.5% in this period, so any increase in employment will reflect the additional needs of a growing, and increasingly urbanized, population.

911 EXECUTIVE OFFICES 911

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	6	50.0	10	2.6	$79.78
5-49	3	25.0	44	11.4	415.60
100+	3	25.0	332	86.0	470.16

1994 Projected Employment: 503

Historical Trends

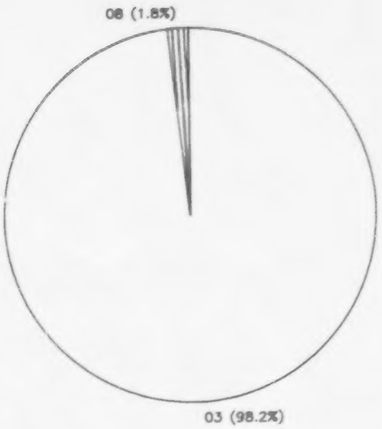
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	301	325	361	377	386	384
Number of Firms	7	7	8	8	7	7
Average Weekly Wages	$415.78	$429.61	$432.73	$437.06	$462.73	$470.41

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**57**	**14.65**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	16	4.11	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**210**	**53.98**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	12	3.08	
Management Analysts	100	25.71	***
Other Management Support Workers	21	5.40	*
Computer Systems Analysts	30	7.71	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**107**	**27.51**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	17	4.37	
Other Secretaries	15	3.86	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	13	3.34	
General Office Clerks	25	6.43	*
SERVICE	**2**	**0.51**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2**	**0.51**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**11**	**2.83**	

912 LEGISLATIVE BODIES 912

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-19	4	40.0	19	4.9	$508.79
20-49	3	30.0	72	18.5	419.00
50-249	3	30.0	298	76.6	310.78

1994 Projected Employment: 448

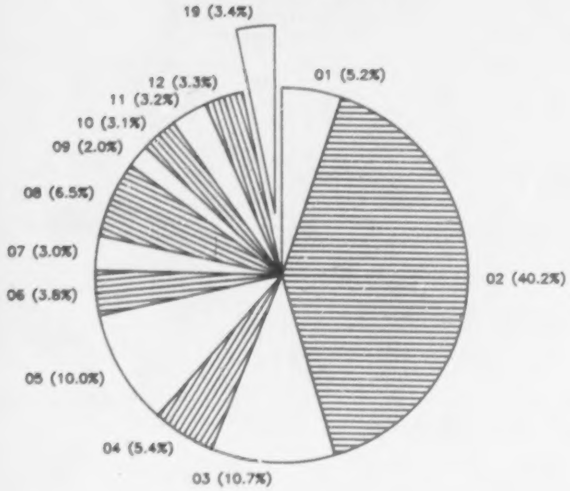
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	214	420	244	433	260	464
Number of Firms	5	5	6	6	6	7
Average Weekly Wages	$351.51	$295.87	$361.73	$325.01	$393.03	$332.33

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**134**	**37.85**	****
Public/General Admin & Legislators	101	28.53	***
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**100**	**28.25**	***
Other Management Support Workers	28	7.91	*
Writers & Editors	16	4.52	
SALES	**6**	**1.69**	
CLERICAL	**62**	**17.51**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	15	4.24	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Other Secretaries	15	4.24	
General Office Clerks	13	3.67	
SERVICE	**40**	**11.30**	**
Police Patrol Officers	13	3.67	
Janitors & Cleaners	14	3.95	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**12**	**3.39**	

913 EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE COMBINED 913

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	61	22.9	186	0.6	$158.29
5-9	47	17.7	320	1.1	214.38
10-19	38	14.3	533	1.8	253.67
20-49	38	14.3	1,197	4.1	313.26
50-99	24	9.0	1,814	6.2	329.45
100-249	33	12.4	4,700	16.0	354.91
250+	25	9.4	20,686	70.3	418.44

1994 Projected Employment: 31,420

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	30,798	28,170	28,552	28,798	29,476	30,026
Number of Firms	264	264	261	261	260	261
Average Weekly Wages	$330.83	$341.90	$352.79	$374.29	$391.86	$408.31

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**1,729**	**5.76**	*
Financial Managers	145	0.48	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	47	0.16	
Administrative Services Managers	212	0.71	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	36	0.12	
Education Administrators	19	0.06	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	67	0.22	
Property & Real Estate Managers	19	0.06	
Construction Managers	32	0.11	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	174	0.58	
Public/General Admin & Legislators	240	0.80	
General Managers/Top Executives	500	1.67	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**8,184**	**27.27**	***
Accountant & Auditors	170	0.57	
Budget Analysts	25	0.08	
Other Financial Specialists	29	0.10	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Other	30	0.10	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	89	0.30	
Management Analysts	76	0.25	
Construction & Building Inspectors	266	0.89	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	297	0.99	
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	55	0.18	
Assessors & Appraisers	241	0.80	
Other Management Support Workers	263	0.88	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	278	0.93	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Other Engineers	46	0.15	
Surveying & Mapping Scientists	83	0.28	
Civil Engineering Technicians	326	1.09	
Drafters	93	0.31	
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	116	0.39	
Other Engineering Technicians	11	0.04	
Chemists	26	0.09	
Chemical Technicians	21	0.07	
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	37	0.12	
Computer Systems Analysts	133	0.44	
Computer Programmers	97	0.32	
Urban & Regional Planners	300	1.00	
Psychologists	25	0.08	
Other Social Scientists	12	0.04	
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	379	1.26	
Social Workers	741	2.47	
Social Service Technicians	98	0.33	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	1,267	4.22	
Judges & Magistrates	172	0.57	
Lawyers	358	1.19	
Law Clerks	26	0.09	
Paralegal Personnel	32	0.11	
Other Secondary School Teachers	11	0.04	
Sports Instructors & Coaches	40	0.13	

(cont. on next page)

913 EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE COMBINED 913

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Librarians	231	0.77	
Library Technical Assistants	183	0.61	
Curators, Archivists, Restorers	11	0.04	
Physicians & Surgeons	69	0.23	
Dentists	17	0.06	
Other Therapists	25	0.08	
Registered Nurses	523	1.74	
Licensed Practical Nurses	29	0.10	
Emergency Medical Technicians	62	0.21	
Physician's Assistants	25	0.08	
Dieticians & Nutritionists	21	0.07	
Other Health Professional & Techs	89	0.30	
Public Relations Specialists	49	0.16	
Traffic Technicians	16	0.05	
Radio Operators	27	0.09	
SALES	**141**	**0.47**	
Appraisers-Real Estate	85	0.28	
Cashiers	44	0.15	
CLERICAL	**6,463**	**21.54**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	413	1.38	
Court Clerks	104	0.35	
Municipal Clerks	102	0.34	
License Clerks	30	0.10	
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	463	1.54	
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	17	0.06	
Legal Secretaries	29	0.10	
Other Secretaries	847	2.82	
Stenographers	29	0.10	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	158	0.53	
Typists	350	1.17	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	220	0.73	
Personnel Clerks	30	0.10	
File Clerks	245	0.82	
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	35	0.12	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	561	1.87	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	50	0.17	
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	96	0.32	
General Office Clerks	1,172	3.91	
Billing & Calculating Mach Operators	13	0.04	
Duplicating Machine Operators	26	0.09	
Computer Operators	47	0.16	
Data Entry Keyers	225	0.75	
Switchboard Operators	23	0.08	
Mail Clerks	15	0.05	
Messengers	12	0.04	
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	583	1.94	
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	19	0.06	
Meter Readers-Utilities	93	0.31	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	108	0.36	
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	12	0.04	
SERVICE	**7,673**	**25.57**	***
Fire Fighting & Prevention Supervisors	427	1.42	
Police & Detective Supervisors	908	3.03	
Other Service Supervisors	99	0.33	
Fire Inspectors	121	0.40	
Fire Fighters	1,387	4.62	
Police Detectives	282	0.94	
Police Patrol Officers	1,775	5.91	*
Correction Officers & Jailers	659	2.20	
Parking Enforcement Officers	107	0.36	
Sheriffs & Deputy Sheriffs	905	3.02	
Detectives/Investigators-Private	49	0.16	
Crossing Guards	12	0.04	
Guards & Watch Guards	61	0.20	
Other Protective Service Workers	190	0.63	
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	27	0.09	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	70	0.23	
Dental Assistants	19	0.06	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	102	0.34	
Home Health Aides	26	0.09	
Psychiatric Aides	12	0.04	
Ambulance Drivers & Attendants	25	0.08	
Janitors & Cleaners	95	0.32	
Other Clean/Building Service Workers	164	0.55	
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	41	0.14	
Ushers & Ticket Takers	52	0.17	
Social Welfare Service Aides	13	0.04	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**729**	**2.43**	
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	40	0.13	
Other Logging Related Workers	14	0.05	
Forest & Conservation Workers	42	0.14	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	545	1.82	
Animal Caretakers	32	0.11	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**5,092**	**16.97**	**
Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	130	0.43	
Line Supv-Construct & Mining	80	0.27	
Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	46	0.15	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	35	0.12	
Line Supv-Other	124	0.41	
Precision Inspectors & Testers	13	0.04	
Production Inspectors & Testers	14	0.05	
Maint Mechs-Water/Power Plant	156	0.52	
Maintenance Mechanics	27	0.09	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	453	1.51	
Automotive Mechanics	131	0.44	
Auto Body & Related Repairers	12	0.04	

(cont. on next page)

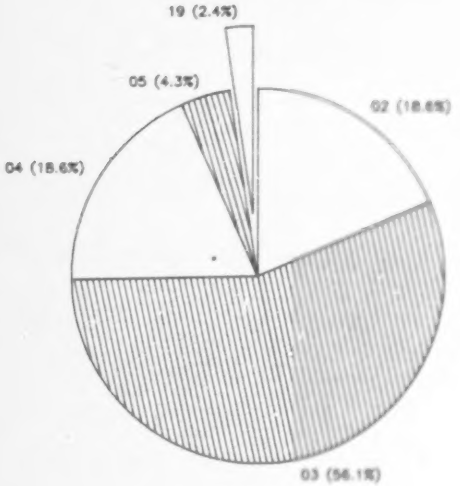
913 EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE COMBINED 913

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	91	0.30
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	57	0.19
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	24	0.08
Precision Instrument Repairers	15	0.05
Mech Control & Valve Install/Repairers	23	0.08
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	105	0.35
Carpenters	48	0.16
Electricians	65	0.22
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	14	0.05
Painters & Paperers	14	0.05
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	45	0.15
Pipelayers	133	0.44
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	103	0.34
Highway Maintenance Workers	707	2.36
Other Construction/Mining Workers	315	1.05
Other Precision Workers	13	0.04
Other Machine Operators	15	0.05

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Welders & Cutters	16	0.05
Water & Waste Treatment Operators	571	1.90
Other Plant & System Operators	33	0.11
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	264	0.88
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	42	0.14
Bus Drivers	42	0.14
Bridge, Lock, Lighthouse Tenders	19	0.06
Service Station Attendants	78	0.26
Other Transport Related Workers	57	0.19
Excavating & Load Mach Operators	11	0.04
Grader, Dozer, Scraper Operators	25	0.08
Operating Engineers	323	1.08
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	112	0.37
Helpers-Other Construction Trades	13	0.04
Refuse Collectors	21	0.07
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	352	1.17

919 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, NEC 919

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	19	63.3	25	6.7	$301.76
5-9	3	10.0	15	4.0	327.51
10-49	5	16.7	95	25.5	374.51
50-249	3	10.0	237	63.7	389.98

1994 Projected Employment: 464

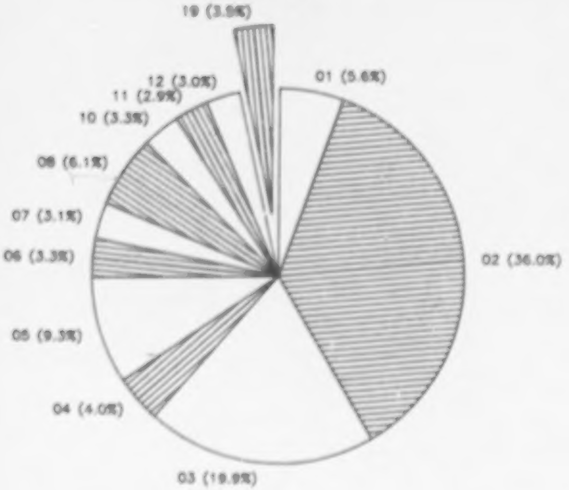
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	292	290	302	311	378	418
Number of Firms	23	21	23	24	27	28
Average Weekly Wages	$321.96	$337.03	$355.66	$363.18	$381.08	$394.16

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**40**	**10.50**	**
General Managers/Top Executives ...	18	4.72	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**142**	**37.27**	****
Accountant & Auditors	72	18.90	**
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	3.15	
Social Workers	19	4.99	
CLERICAL	**129**	**33.86**	****
Typists-Word Processing Equipment .	13	3.41	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	38	9.97	*
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance ..	41	10.76	**
SERVICE	**29**	**7.61**	*
Food Preparation Workers	17	4.46	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	**41**	**10.76**	**
Service Station Attendants	12	3.15	

921 COURTS 921

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	10	25.0	27	2.2	$277.59
5-9	7	17.5	44	3.5	330.31
10-19	6	15.0	76	6.1	329.20
20-49	10	25.0	312	25.0	323.71
50-99	3	7.5	166	13.3	330.65
100+	4	10.0	622	49.9	357.52

1994 Projected Employment: 1,550

Historical Trends

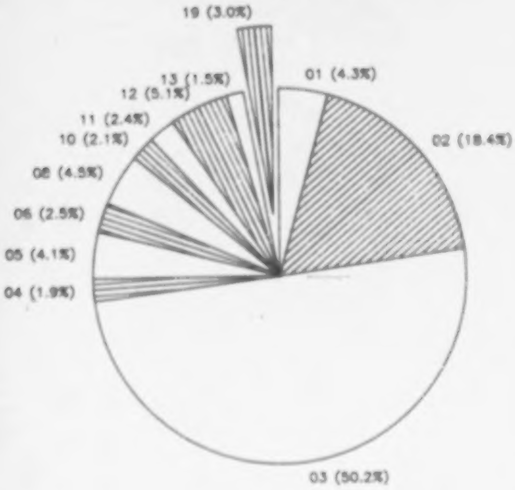
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	114	1,104	1,179	1,232	1,230	1,261
Number of Firms	3	35	35	35	35	35
Average Weekly Wages	$581.49	$371.85	$315.06	$325.70	$346.43	$354.92

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	36	2.44	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	373	25.31	***
Management Analysts	18	1.22	
Social Workers	29	1.97	
Judges & Magistrates	192	13.03	**
Lawyers	42	2.85	
Law Clerks	24	1.63	
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	39	2.65	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	1,043	70.76	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	70	4.75	
Court Clerks	585	39.69	****
Legal Secretaries	162	10.99	**
Stenographers	164	11.13	**
Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks	61	4.14	
SERVICE	22	1.49	
Bailiffs	22	1.49	

922 PUBLIC ORDER & SAFETY 922

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	68	45.0	141	3.5	$283.93
5-9	23	15.2	156	3.9	430.11
10-19	20	13.2	287	7.1	435.70
20-49	25	16.6	786	19.5	530.07
50-99	5	3.3	345	8.6	487.45
100-249	7	4.6	1,008	25.0	543.89
250+	3	2.0	1,308	32.4	431.61

1994 Projected Employment: 5,274

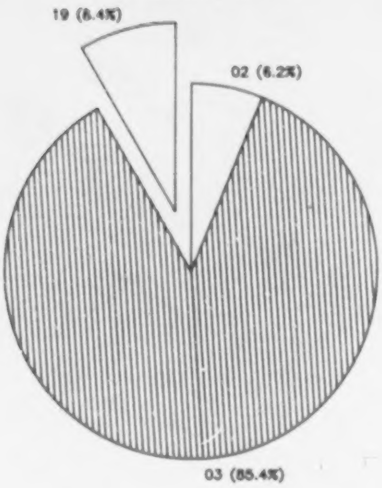
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	3,967	3,933	3,946	3,989	4,106	3,978
Number of Firms	143	138	138	142	148	150
Average Weekly Wages	$420.03	$440.81	$447.64	$467.60	$475.98	$494.98

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**195**	**5.37**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	87	2.39	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**585**	**16.10**	**
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	65	1.79	
Other Management Support Workers	53	1.46	
Social Workers	26	0.72	
Lawyers	142	3.91	
Law Clerks	39	1.07	
Teachers-Special Education	20	0.55	
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	37	1.02	
Recreational Therapists	14	0.39	
Emergency Medical Technicians	65	1.79	
SALES	**1**	**0.03**	
CLERICAL	**492**	**13.54**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	39	1.07	
Other Secretaries	72	1.98	
Typists	41	1.13	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	29	0.80	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	25	0.69	
General Office Clerks	180	4.95	
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	89	2.45	
SERVICE	**2,230**	**61.38**	*****
Fire Fighting & Prevention Supervisors	63	1.73	
Police & Detective Supervisors	394	10.85	**
Fire Inspectors	37	1.02	
Fire Fighters	601	16.54	**
Police Patrol Officers	640	17.62	**
Correction Officers & Jailers	451	12.41	**
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	29	0.80	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**16**	**0.44**	
Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	13	0.36	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**114**	**3.14**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	29	0.80	
Other Plant & System Operators	16	0.44	

931 FINANCE, TAXATION & MONETARY POLICY 931

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	9	37.5	19	2.0	$459.63
5-9	5	20.8	32	3.3	517.74
10-49	7	29.2	136	14.2	470.69
100+	3	12.5	769	80.4	347.26

1994 Projected Employment: 1,000

Historical Trends

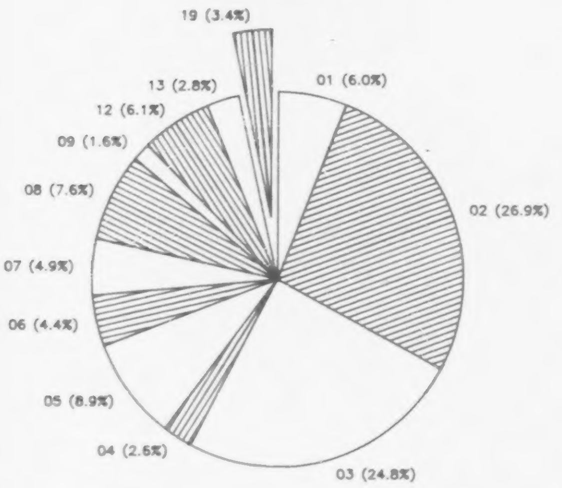
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	899	935	923	928	927	1,001
Number of Firms	18	18	18	18	18	21
Average Weekly Wages	$328.44	$338.86	$357.37	$365.46	$377.26	$379.01

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**62**	**6.60**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	11	1.17	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**461**	**49.04**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	160	17.02	**
Other Financial Specialists	14	1.49	
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	103	10.96	**
Other Management Support Workers	35	3.72	
Other Engineers	17	1.81	
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	12	1.28	
Computer Systems Analysts	16	1.70	
Computer Programmers	11	1.17	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SALES	**59**	**6.28**	*
Appraisers-Real Estate	59	6.28	*
CLERICAL	**344**	**36.60**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	23	2.45	
Other Secretaries	11	1.17	
Typists	100	10.64	**
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	20	2.13	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	1.60	
General Office Clerks	127	13.51	**
Data Entry Keyers	37	3.94	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.21**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**12**	**1.28**	

941 ADMIN OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS 941

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	7.3	4	0.1	$156.18
5-9	4	9.8	30	1.0	334.58
10-19	8	19.5	96	3.2	322.53
20-49	8	19.5	233	7.7	301.77
50-99	6	14.6	357	11.8	340.37
100-249	9	22.0	1,332	44.1	334.14
250+	3	7.3	971	32.1	349.02

1994 Projected Employment: 3,243

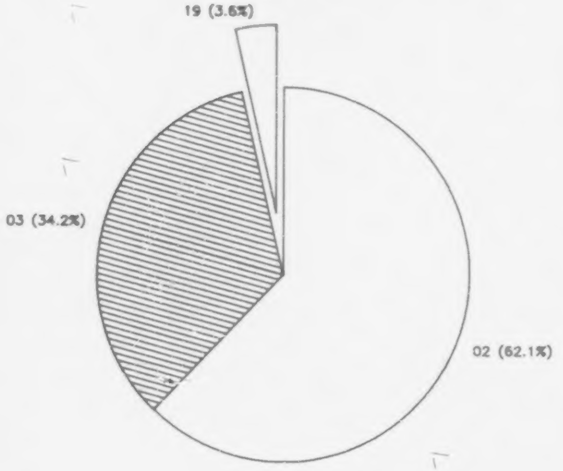
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,638	2,707	2,869	2,901	3,028	3,126
Number of Firms	34	33	35	34	34	37
Average Weekly Wages	$294.94	$302.56	$324.80	$324.42	$337.09	$348.81

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**199**	**6.54**	*
Education Administrators	104	3.42	
General Managers/Top Executives	35	1.15	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**2,014**	**66.23**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	12	0.39	
Other Management Support Workers	15	0.49	
Computer Systems Analysts	17	0.56	
Computer Programmers	15	0.49	
Psychologists	47	1.55	
Social Workers	11	0.36	
Teachers-Special Education	811	26.67	***
Librarians	16	0.53	
Curators, Archivists, Restorers	56	1.84	
Vocational & Educational Counselors	17	0.56	
Instructional Coordinators	26	0.85	
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	663	21.80	***
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	47	1.55	
Other Therapists	17	0.56	
Registered Nurses	23	0.76	
CLERICAL	**574**	**18.88**	**
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	23	0.76	
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	22	0.72	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	22	0.72	
Other Secretaries	207	6.81	*
Typists	17	0.56	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	12	0.39	
File Clerks	18	0.59	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	37	1.22	
General Office Clerks	88	2.89	
Computer Operators	21	0.69	
Data Entry Keyers	13	0.43	
SERVICE	**135**	**4.44**	
Food Preparation Workers	17	0.56	
Janitors & Cleaners	19	0.62	
Child Care Workers	60	1.97	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**14**	**0.46**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	14	0.46	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**105**	**3.45**	
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	12	0.39	
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	17	0.56	
Printing Press Machine Operators	15	0.49	
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	16	0.53	

943 ADMIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS 943

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	14	66.7	22	3.9	$298.51
5-49	4	19.0	52	9.3	289.21
100+	3	14.3	485	86.8	404.86

1994 Projected Employment: 650

Historical Trends

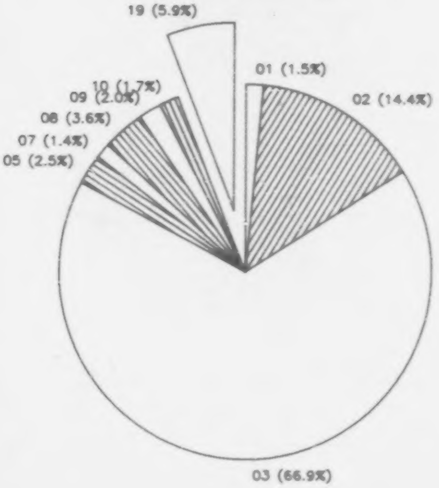
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	499	507	534	560	534	572
Number of Firms	16	16	16	16	15	19
Average Weekly Wages	$364.43	$373.16	$385.61	$382.70	$401.49	$392.83

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	111	19.96 **
Financial Managers	12	2.16
General Managers/Top Executives	12	2.16
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	242	43.53 *****
Accountant & Auditors	16	2.88
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	39	7.01 *
Other Management Support Workers	36	6.47 *
Other Physical Scientists	13	2.34
Biological Scientists	20	3.60
Social Workers	15	2.70
Registered Nurses	11	1.98
Other Health Professional & Techs	12	2.16

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
CLERICAL	183	32.91 ****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	20	3.60
Other Secretaries	36	6.47 *
Typists	35	6.29 *
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	2.70
General Office Clerks	47	8.45 *
Data Entry Keyers	14	2.52
SERVICE	3	0.54
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	2	0.36
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	15	2.70

944 ADMIN OF SOCIAL & MANPOWER PROGRAMS 944

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	12	20.7	28	1.0	$280.58
5-9	12	20.7	85	3.1	344.34
10-19	15	25.9	227	8.4	366.98
20-49	9	15.5	272	10.0	370.72
50-99	4	6.9	282	10.4	400.31
100-249	3	5.2	227	8.4	393.79
250+	3	5.2	1,596	58.7	394.04

1994 Projected Employment: 2,440

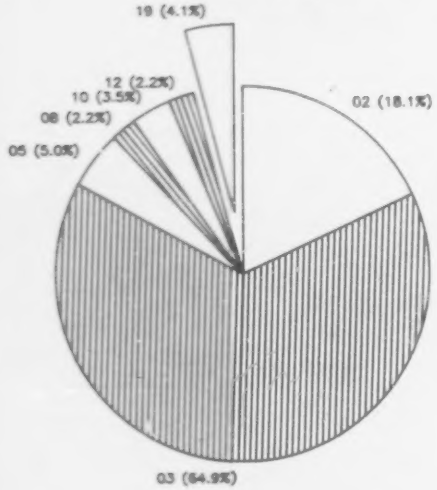
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	2,306	3,113	2,798	2,751	2,730	2,654
Number of Firms	46	68	57	53	54	56
Average Weekly Wages	$342.97	$354.28	$367.06	$376.50	$390.78	$397.02

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**297**	**14.07**	**
Financial Managers	16	0.76	
Public/General Admin & Legislators	13	0.62	
General Managers/Top Executives	23	1.09	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**1,190**	**56.37**	*****
Accountant & Auditors	77	3.65	
Claims Takers-Unemployment Benefits	112	5.31	*
Employment Interviewers	200	9.47	*
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	98	4.64	
Management Analysts	11	0.52	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	89	4.22	
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	24	1.14	
Other Management Support Workers	40	1.89	
Computer Systems Analysts	36	1.71	
Computer Programmers	22	1.04	
Economists & Market Researchers	29	1.37	
Social Workers	48	2.27	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Adjudicators & Hearings Officers	181	8.57	*
Vocational & Educational Counselors	25	1.18	
Registered Nurses	14	0.66	
Other Health Professional & Techs	16	0.76	
CLERICAL	**580**	**27.48**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	39	1.85	
Other Secretaries	65	3.08	
Typists	106	5.02	*
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	34	1.61	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	49	2.32	
General Office Clerks	190	9.00	*
Computer Operators	16	0.76	
Data Entry Keyers	39	1.85	
SERVICE	**27**	**1.28**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2**	**0.09**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**15**	**0.71**	

945 ADMIN OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS 945

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	3	17.6	6	1.3	$376.63
5-9	4	23.5	25	5.4	411.48
10-19	3	17.6	38	8.2	401.75
20-49	4	23.5	96	20.7	383.58
100+	3	17.6	299	64.4	373.72

1994 Projected Employment: 350

Historical Trends

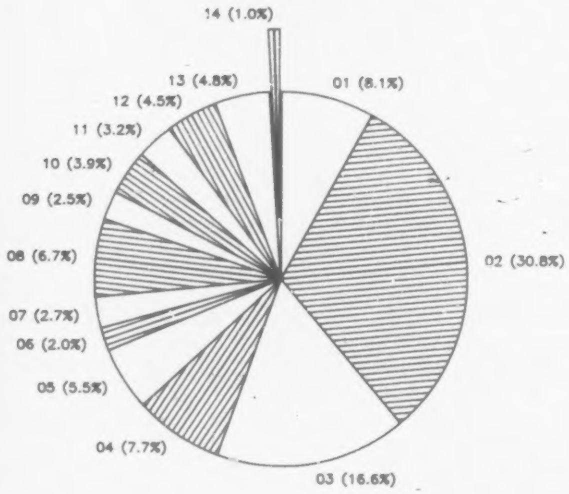
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	533	536	528	509	462	411
Number of Firms	14	14	13	13	11	11
Average Weekly Wages	$328.57	$345.67	$356.81	$362.12	$385.48	$404.65

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**68**	**14.75**	**
Financial Managers	30	6.51	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**195**	**42.30**	*****
Loan Officers & Counselors	45	9.76	*
Other Management Support Workers	20	4.34	
SALES	**22**	**4.77**	
Appraisers-Real Estate	22	4.77	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**175**	**37.96**	****
Typists	25	5.42	*
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	23	4.99	
General Office Clerks	97	21.04	***
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**1**	**0.22**	

951 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 951

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	58	47.9	105	5.4	$337.25
5-9	16	13.2	112	5.7	382.29
10-19	21	17.4	288	14.7	360.73
20-49	17	14.0	477	24.3	346.01
50-99	5	4.1	294	15.0	391.75
100+	4	3.3	685	34.9	422.64

1994 Projected Employment: 2,189

Historical Trends

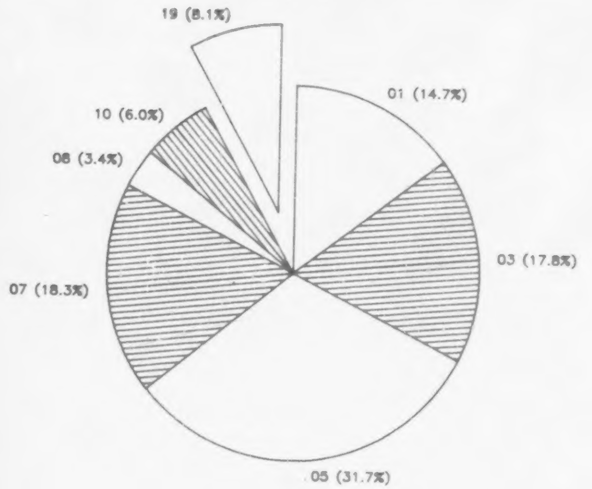
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,726	1,765	1,786	1,845	1,936	2,083
Number of Firms	112	111	110	113	115	116
Average Weekly Wages	$341.21	$346.78	$366.11	$373.78	$389.44	$389.60

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	143	7.40 *
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	28	1.45
General Managers/Top Executives	48	2.48
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	947	48.99 *****
Accountant & Auditors	20	1.03
Other Management Support Workers	34	1.76
Civil & Traffic Engineers	26	1.35
Safety Engineers	35	1.81
Civil Engineering Technicians	12	0.62
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	12	0.62
Chemists	13	0.67
Other Physical Scientists	46	2.38
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	44	2.28
Biological Scientists	261	13.50 **
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	275	14.23 **
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	46	2.38

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
SALES	1	0.05
CLERICAL	243	12.57 **
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	15	0.78
Other Secretaries	35	1.81
Typists	60	3.10
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	26	1.35
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	0.78
General Office Clerks	65	3.36
SERVICE	27	1.40
Other Service Supervisors	16	0.83
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	230	11.90 **
Forest & Conservation Workers	73	3.78
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	342	17.69 **
Precision Inspectors & Testers	38	1.97
Other Hand Workers	206	10.66 **
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	40	2.07

953 HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT 953

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	7	30.4	13	3.4	$419.87
5-9	6	26.1	40	10.4	347.81
10-19	4	17.4	41	10.7	337.10
20-49	3	13.0	80	20.8	307.24
50-249	3	13.0	210	54.7	218.00

1994 Projected Employment: 395

Historical Trends

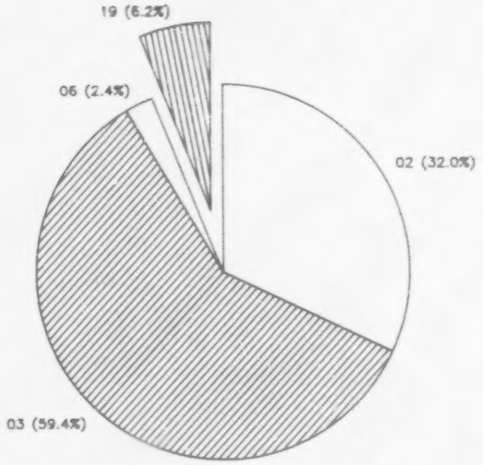
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	282	343	383	400	370	372
Number of Firms	16	17	18	17	18	21
Average Weekly Wages	$272.17	$220.69	$233.06	$243.65	$270.01	$304.68

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**65**	**17.86**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	14	3.85	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**86**	**23.63**	***
Social Workers	26	7.14	*
Social Service Technicians	18	4.95	
CLERICAL	**98**	**26.92**	***
Other Secretaries	11	3.02	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	17	4.67	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	3.57	
General Office Clerks	16	4.40	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
SERVICE	**88**	**24.18**	***
Other Service Supervisors	16	4.40	
Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	16	4.40	
Food Preparation Workers	16	4.40	
Home Health Aides	28	7.69	*
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**11**	**3.02**	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	11	3.02	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**16**	**4.40**	

961 ADMIN OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS 961

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	21	63.6	36	7.9	$419.06
5-9	4	12.1	21	4.6	374.23
10-19	3	9.1	41	9.0	480.37
50-249	5	15.2	360	78.6	475.62

1994 Projected Employment: 631

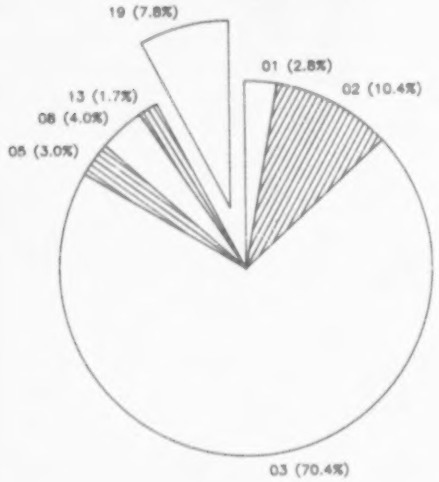
Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	255	276	302	423	473	467
Number of Firms	20	20	21	23	27	37
Average Weekly Wages	$422.40	$442.10	$451.91	$437.46	$459.85	$511.65

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**149**	**31.57**	****
General Managers/Top Executives	23	4.87	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**164**	**34.75**	****
Construction & Building Inspectors	14	2.97	
Other Management Support Workers	12	2.54	
Geologists & Oceanographers	14	2.97	
Economists & Market Researchers	11	2.33	
Urban & Regional Planners	14	2.97	
SALES	**24**	**5.08**	*
Sales Agents-Business Services	23	4.87	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL	**133**	**28.18**	***
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	14	2.97	
Other Secretaries	34	7.20	*
Typists	18	3.81	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	14	2.97	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	11	2.33	
General Office Clerks	16	3.39	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**2**	**0.42**	

962 REGULATION, ADMIN OF TRANSPORTATION 962


Geographic Distribution of Employment

Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	35	51.5	67	4.3	$306.11
5-9	10	14.7	67	4.3	374.68
10-19	11	16.2	141	9.1	354.76
20-49	6	8.8	154	10.0	335.54
50-249	3	4.4	302	19.5	426.77
250+	3	4.4	814	52.7	349.30

1994 Projected Employment: 1,667

Historical Trends

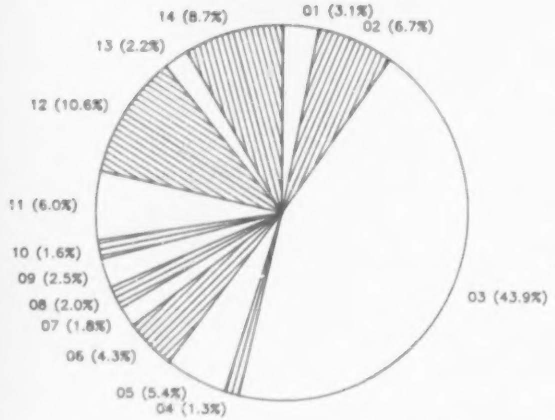
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	1,361	1,364	1,417	1,483	1,526	1,613
Number of Firms	56	55	55	59	62	64
Average Weekly Wages	$323.93	$342.01	$345.24	$351.81	$367.02	$372.10

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**187**	**12.29**	**
Financial Managers	11	0.72	
General Managers/Top Executives	22	1.45	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**431**	**28.34**	***
Accountant & Auditors	29	1.91	
Management Analysts	13	0.85	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	103	6.77	*
Other Management Support Workers	89	5.85	*
Computer Systems Analysts	38	2.50	
Computer Programmers	16	1.05	
Economists & Market Researchers	20	1.31	
Adjudicators & Hearings Officers	22	1.45	
CLERICAL	**829**	**54.50**	*****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	96	6.31	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
License Clerks	229	15.06	**
Other Secretaries	37	2.43	
Typists	104	6.84	*
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	26	1.71	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	17	1.12	
General Office Clerks	228	14.99	**
Computer Operators	15	0.99	
Data Entry Keyers	58	3.81	
SERVICE	**7**	**0.46**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**67**	**4.40**	
Line Supv-Trans Machine Workers	12	0.79	
Highway Maintenance Workers	21	1.38	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	11	0.72	

964 REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING 964

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	27	57.4	67	11.9	$223.66
5-9	7	14.9	45	8.0	238.56
10-19	3	6.4	29	5.1	240.64
20-49	7	14.9	206	36.5	270.54
50-249	3	6.4	217	38.5	388.03

1994 Projected Employment: 628

Historical Trends

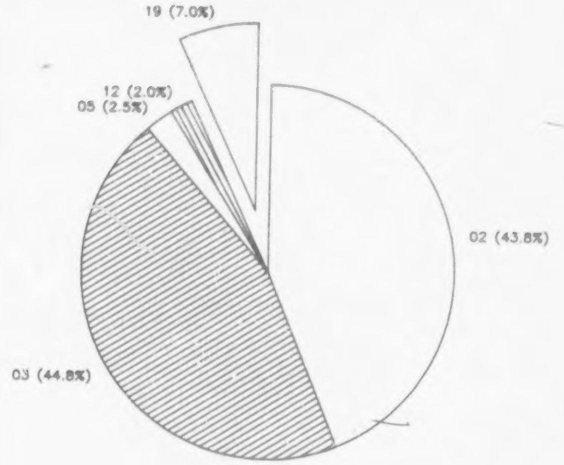
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	529	507	509	522	574	576
Number of Firms	41	39	39	40	42	43
Average Weekly Wages	$260.37	$275.51	$283.01	$305.11	$301.40	$318.84

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**56**	**9.77**	*
General Managers/Top Executives	11	1.92	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**304**	**53.05**	*****
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	215	37.52	****
Agricultural & Food Scientists	15	2.62	
CLERICAL	**65**	**11.34**	**
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	15	2.62	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
General Office Clerks	23	4.01	
SERVICE	**2**	**0.35**	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**4**	**0.70**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**142**	**24.78**	***
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	23	4.01	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	106	18.50	**

965 REGULATION MISC COMMERCIAL SECTORS 965

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	32	57.1	64	6.0	$423.60
5-9	10	17.9	62	5.8	413.89
10-19	4	7.1	51	4.8	388.38
20-49	4	7.1	106	10.0	379.39
50-99	3	5.4	155	14.6	411.97
100+	3	5.4	624	58.8	393.71

1994 Projected Employment: 1,129

Historical Trends

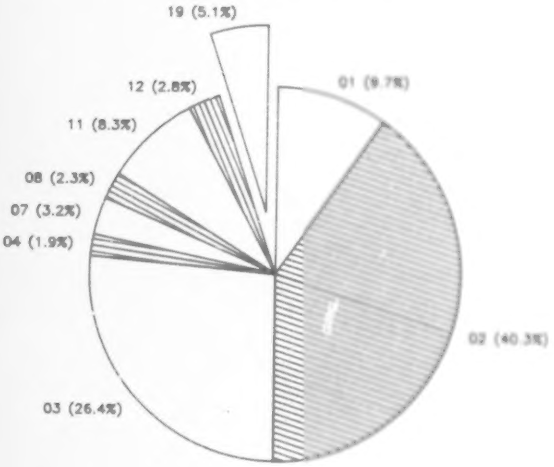
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	912	916	966	1,017	1,036	1,118
Number of Firms	47	47	46	47	50	57
Average Weekly Wages	$356.57	$374.87	$368.28	$379.48	$395.22	$420.88

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	**182**	**17.04**	**
General Managers/Top Executives	36	3.37	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	**427**	**39.98**	****
Accountant & Auditors	37	3.46	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	12	1.12	
Construction & Building Inspectors	53	4.96	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	172	16.10	**
Other Management Support Workers	49	4.59	
CLERICAL	**407**	**38.11**	****
Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	34	3.18	
Other Secretaries	81	7.58	*

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Typists	22	2.06	
Typists-Word Processing Equipment	14	1.31	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	13	1.22	
General Office Clerks	188	17.60	**
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	30	2.81	
SERVICE	**18**	**1.69**	
Fire Inspectors	15	1.40	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**3**	**0.28**	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**31**	**2.90**	
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	16	1.50	

971 NATIONAL SECURITY 971

Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	22	64.7	39	17.5	$280.39
5-9	5	14.7	32	14.3	239.25
10-19	3	8.8	42	18.8	270.52
20-49	4	11.8	110	49.3	342.26

1994 Projected Employment: 248

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	152	165	179	194	233	229
Number of Firms	29	31	32	32	32	31
Average Weekly Wages	$297.06	$314.16	$307.86	$306.84	$309.33	$307.09

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	15	6.49	*
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	16	6.93	*
CLERICAL	15	6.49	*
SERVICE	113	48.92	*****
Parking Enforcement Officers	18	7.79	*
SERVICE (cont.)			
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers ...	19	8.23	*
Janitors & Cleaners	65	28.14	***
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER .	72	31.17	****
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility ...	52	22.51	***

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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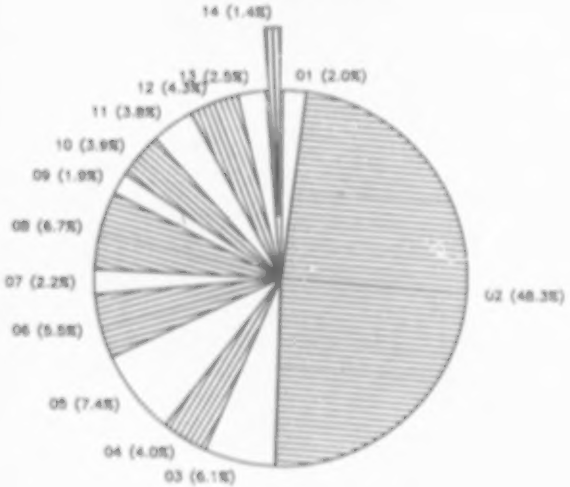
Geographic Distribution of Employment



Size Class Distribution

Firm Size	Firm Count	Per Cent	Employee Count	Per Cent	Average Weekly Wages
1-4	193	42.5	399	1.3	$460.64
5-9	59	13.0	427	1.4	455.37
10-19	54	11.9	753	2.5	526.69
20-49	45	9.9	1,375	4.6	512.57
50-99	37	8.1	2,624	8.8	504.17
100-249	38	8.4	5,945	19.9	485.74
250+	28	6.2	18,339	61.4	513.17

1994 Projected Employment: 31,553

Historical Trends

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Employment Level	29,434	29,494	29,182	29,635	29,473	30,414
Number of Firms	448	454	451	432	449	453
Average Weekly Wages	$424.64	$445.86	$478.19	$493.24	$502.78	$521.33

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	1,093	3.71	
Financial Managers	27	0.09	
Personnel/Labor Relations Managers	26	0.09	
Administrative Services Managers	90	0.31	
Engineer/Math/Science Managers	291	0.99	
Postmasters & Mail Superintendents	425	1.44	
Medicine/Health Service Managers	46	0.16	
Property & Real Estate Managers	12	0.04	
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	33	0.11	
General Managers/Top Executives	52	0.18	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	11,133	37.78	****
Loan Officers & Counselors	47	0.16	
Accountant & Auditors	303	1.03	
Budget Analysts	48	0.16	
Purchasing Agents & Buyers—Other	283	0.96	
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	194	0.66	
Management Analysts	59	0.20	
Construction & Building Inspectors	48	0.16	
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	286	0.97	
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	300	1.02	
Other Management Support Workers	99	0.34	
Metal, Ceramic, Materials Engineers	34	0.12	
Chemical Engineers	24	0.08	
Civil & Traffic Engineers	544	1.85	
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	288	0.98	

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)		
Safety Engineers	29	0.10
Mechanical Engineers	83	0.28
Other Engineers	81	0.27
Architects	29	0.10
Landscape Architects	42	0.14
Surveying & Mapping Scientists	91	0.31
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	149	0.51
Drafters	41	0.14
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	299	1.01
Other Engineering Technicians	920	3.12
Chemists	53	0.18
Atmospheric & Space Scientists	28	0.10
Geologists & Oceanographers	171	0.58
Other Physical Scientists	70	0.24
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	1,335	4.53
Agricultural & Food Scientists	168	0.57
Biological Scientists	410	1.39
Other Life Scientists	29	0.10
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	227	0.77
Other Physical & Life Science Techs	160	0.54
Computer Systems Analysts	230	0.78
Computer Programmer Aides	152	0.52
Operations Systems Researchers	16	0.05
Statisticians	19	0.06

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Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent	
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL (cont.)			
Financial & Statistical Analysts	27	0.09	
Other Mathematical Scientists	22	0.07	
Economists & Market Researchers	87	0.30	
Psychologists	33	0.11	
Other Social Scientists	66	0.22	
Social Workers	50	0.17	
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	11	0.04	
Judges & Magistrates	28	0.10	
Lawyers	115	0.39	
Paralegal Personnel	24	0.08	
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	285	0.97	
Teachers & Instructors—Voc Ed	100	0.34	
Librarians	25	0.08	
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	87	0.30	
Physicians & Surgeons	234	0.79	
Dentists	11	0.04	
Veterinarians & Vet Inspectors	23	0.08	
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	12	0.04	
Registered Nurses	448	1.52	
Licensod Practical Nurses	146	0.50	
Pharmacists	37	0.13	
Dieticians & Nutritionists	22	0.07	
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	87	0.30	
Medical Records Technicians	20	0.07	
Radiologic Technicians	32	0.11	
Other Health Professional & Techs	61	0.21	
Writers & Editors	45	0.15	
Air Dispatchrs & Air Traffic Controlrs	199	0.68	
SALES	**60**	**0.20**	
Appraisers—Real Estate	29	0.10	
Cashiers	16	0.05	
CLERICAL	**10,179**	**34.54**	****
Line Supv—Cler & Admin Support	483	1.64	
Insurance Adjust, Exam, investigators	35	0.12	
Insurance Claims Clerks	130	0.44	
Travel Clerks	11	0.04	
Real Estate Clerks	76	0.26	
Medical Secretaries	27	0.09	
Other Secretaries	589	2.00	
Stenographers	44	0.15	
Receptionists/Information Clerks	118	0.40	
Typists	699	2.37	
Personnel Clerks	253	0.86	
Procurement Clerks	80	0.27	
Statistical Clerks	14	0.05	
Interview Clerks	86	0.29	
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	322	1.09	
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	51	0.17	
General Office Clerks	198	0.67	
CLERICAL (cont.)			
Mailing Machine Operators	20	0.07	
Computer Operators	37	0.13	
Data Entry Keyers	65	0.22	
Other Office Machine Operators	30	0.10	
Switchboard Operators	27	0.09	
Mail Clerks	274	0.93	
Postal Mail Carriers	2,677	9.08	*
Postal Service Clerks	1,121	3.80	
Messengers	24	0.08	
Production, Planning & Exped Clerks	57	0.19	
Stock Clerks—Stockroom/Warehouse	179	0.61	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	1,649	5.60	*
Other Matl Record/Sched/Dist Wrkrs	22	0.07	
SERVICE	**1,094**	**3.71**	
Police & Detective Supervisors	42	0.14	
Other Service Supervisors	52	0.18	
Fire Fighters	22	0.07	
Crime Investigators—Federal	99	0.34	
Guards & Watch Guards	116	0.39	
Other Protective Service Workers	40	0.14	
Cooks—Institution/Cafeteria	53	0.18	
Comb Food Prep/Service Workers	180	0.61	
Dental Assistants	14	0.05	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	131	0.44	
Pharmacy Assistants	31	0.11	
Other Health Service Workers	53	0.18	
Janitors & Cleaners	163	0.55	
Social Welfare Service Aides	53	0.18	
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	**2,840**	**9.64**	*
Line Supv—Agri/Forestry/Fish	315	1.07	
Forest & Conservation Workers	2,288	7.76	*
Graders & Sorters—Agricultural	42	0.14	
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	47	0.16	
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER	**3,068**	**10.41**	**
Line Supv—Mechanics/Repairers	146	0.50	
Line Supv—Prod & Operating Wkrs	35	0.12	
Line Supv—Trans Machine Workers	104	0.35	
Line Supv—Helpers/Laborers	16	0.05	
Line Supv—Other	17	0.06	
Maint Mechs—Water/Power Plant	73	0.25	
Maintenance Mechanics	53	0.18	
Machinery Maintenance Workers	46	0.16	
Maintenance Repairers—Gen Utility	177	0.60	
Automotive Mechanics	119	0.40	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	72	0.24	
Aircraft Mechanics	93	0.32	
Aircraft Engine Specialists	14	0.05	
Elect Comm/Indus Equip Rprs	149	0.51	
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	141	0.48	

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Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Other Electric/tronic Mechs/Installers	27	0.09
Precision Instrument Repairers	23	0.08
Mech Control & Valve Install/Repairers	18	0.06
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	91	0.31
Carpenters	33	0.11
Electricians	30	0.10
Painters & Paperers	25	0.08
Other Extractive Workers	33	0.11
Machinists	14	0.05
Printing Press Machine Operators	28	0.10
Welders & Cutters	20	0.07
Other Hand Workers	57	0.19

Occupation	1986 Jobs	Percent
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPER (cont.)		
Power Distributors & Dispatchers	180	0.61
Stationary Engineers	27	0.09
Truck Drivers—Light/Delivery	45	0.15
Other Motor Vehicle Operators	77	0.26
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	19	0.06
Bridge, Lock, Lighthouse Tenders	12	0.04
Service Station Attendants	14	0.05
Crane & Tower Operators	16	0.05
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	18	0.06
Operating Engineers	267	0.91
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	25	0.08
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	525	1.78

APPENDIX

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1985 1/

(in thousands)

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	**1,030.0**	**999.0**	**998.5**	**1,007.7**	**1,014.8**	**1,029.8**	**1,044.0**	**1,023.7**	**1,036.6**	**1,048.9**	**1,057.5**	**1,062.9**	**1,047.1**
Wage & Salary Empl Index (1977 = 100) 3/	109.9	109.1	108.6	109.2	109.1	109.6	109.8	109.6	110.2	110.2	111.0	111.2	111.5
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**199.3**	**194.1**	**193.3**	**192.6**	**192.6**	**195.3**	**201.0**	**202.5**	**208.6**	**207.4**	**207.9**	**200.1**	**196.2**
Durable Goods	144.8	143.3	142.9	142.1	142.6	143.9	146.5	145.9	147.5	147.4	147.1	145.1	143.3
Lumber & Wood Products	63.6	62.2	61.9	60.9	61.0	62.5	65.2	66.1	66.6	66.8	64.8	63.6	61.9
Logging & Sawmills	33.5	31.9	31.7	30.8	31.3	32.7	34.8	35.6	35.7	35.9	34.9	33.8	32.3
Veneer & Plywood	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.0	16.1	16.1
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.7
Mobile Homes	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other Wood Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.[illegible]	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1
Primary Metals	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9
Blast Furnaces & Iron/Steel Found	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Nonferrous Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Fabricated Metals	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6
Fabricated Structural Metals	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Other Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
Machinery	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.9	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.6	12.7	13.7	13.5	13.5
Transportation Equipment	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.0	8.9	8.5	10.2	10.0	9.7
Instruments & Related Products	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	54.5	50.8	50.4	50.5	50.0	51.4	54.5	56.6	61.1	60.0	60.8	55.0	52.9
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.9	20.6	23.5	25.6	30.0	28.8	29.8	24.4	22.4
Canning & Preserving	13.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.1	12.9	14.8	19.2	18.1	18.8	13.4	11.5
Other Food Products	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.9
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Apparel	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Paper & Allied Products	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.0
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Petroleum Refining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Leather Products	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**830.7**	**804.9**	**805.2**	**815.1**	**822.2**	**834.5**	**843.0**	**821.2**	**828.0**	**841.5**	**849.6**	**862.8**	**850.9**
Mining & Quarrying	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Construction	33.1	28.1	27.5	28.7	30.3	32.4	34.3	36.4	37.6	37.4	37.4	34.4	33.1
Trans, Comm, & Utilities	57.3	56.5	56.2	56.6	56.7	57.1	57.9	57.9	57.7	58.3	57.9	57.3	57.6
Transportation	35.4	34.4	34.4	34.9	34.9	35.3	35.8	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.1	35.5	35.8
Railroad	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5
Trucking & Warehousing	19.7	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.9	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.4
Other Transportation	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.9
Communications	13.2	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
Utilities	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Trade	258.6	251.1	246.8	250.8	251.8	256.3	259.9	259.8	262.8	264.0	263.9	267.2	268.9
Wholesale Trade	65.8	64.8	64.5	64.8	64.4	65.1	65.7	66.0	67.2	67.7	67.3	66.3	66.2
Durable Goods	38.7	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.0	38.6	38.8
Nondurable Goods	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.9	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.9	27.9	28.5	28.3	27.7	27.4
Retail Trade	192.8	186.3	182.3	186.0	187.4	191.2	194.2	193.8	195.6	196.3	196.6	200.9	202.7
General Merchandise	25.2	25.9	24.2	24.2	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.8	24.9	25.3	27.4	28.9
Food Stores	29.5	28.1	27.4	28.8	28.4	29.0	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.6	30.7	31.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24.4	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.4
Other Retail Trade	113.7	108.8	107.4	109.2	111.1	113.6	115.4	114.4	115.5	116.2	115.8	118.2	118.4
Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	66.8	64.5	64.5	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.1	68.5	68.3	67.2	67.4	68.1
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.8	23.8
Other Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	43.3	41.1	41.2	41.7	42.6	43.4	44.2	44.4	44.7	44.5	43.5	43.6	44.3
Services	215.6	206.1	207.8	211.3	214.0	216.6	217.1	216.0	217.8	219.9	219.2	221.0	220.9
Hotels & Personal Services	25.0	23.5	23.7	24.6	24.9	25.9	26.5	25.8	26.3	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.0
Health Services	69.4	67.5	67.4	68.1	68.4	69.0	69.5	69.9	70.8	70.8	70.3	70.6	70.7
Other Services	121.2	115.1	116.7	118.6	120.7	121.7	121.1	120.3	120.7	123.5	123.8	125.9	126.2
Government	197.7	197.2	201.0	201.3	202.0	203.7	204.4	181.3	182.0	192.0	202.5	204.1	200.9
Federal	29.6	28.1	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.3	30.2	31.5	31.7	31.3	30.0	29.6	28.9
State Government	53.8	52.8	54.3	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.8	51.5	51.3	50.7	55.1	55.1	54.2
Education	22.4	22.4	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.8	19.0	18.2	18.2	23.7	24.3	24.1
Other State	31.4	30.4	30.6	31.1	31.2	31.4	32.0	32.5	33.1	32.5	31.4	30.8	30.1
Local Government	114.3	116.3	118.7	118.4	118.2	119.4	118.4	98.3	99.0	110.0	117.4	119.4	117.8
Education	72.2	75.6	77.8	77.3	76.9	77.7	75.6	54.8	54.9	67.0	75.0	77.3	76.0
Other Local	42.1	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	43.5	44.1	43.0	42.4	42.1	41.8
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1986 1/

(in thousands)

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	**1,058.5**	**1,020.3**	**1,024.8**	**1,033.0**	**1,047.2**	**1,059.9**	**1,073.6**	**1,054.7**	**1,065.0**	**1,078.0**	**1,086.0**	**1,081.3**	**1,077.7**
Wage & Salary Empl Index (1977 = 100) 3/	113.0	111.5	111.4	112.0	112.6	112.8	112.8	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.2	114.7
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**198.4**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.5**	**192.6**	**196.1**	**202.1**	**200.8**	**206.7**	**208.6**	**205.4**	**199.7**	**196.9**
Durable Goods	143.4	140.4	139.9	139.7	141.9	144.4	146.3	143.2	145.6	146.8	145.9	144.0	142.8
Lumber & Wood Products	64.6	60.5	60.9	61.1	62.8	64.3	66.2	64.9	66.6	67.7	67.2	66.9	66.1
Logging & Sawmills	33.4	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.8	32.9	34.2	33.1	35.5	35.6	35.4	34.9	34.3
Veneer & Plywood	16.8	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	16.9	15.9	16.9	17.1	17.5	17.5
Millwork & Structural Wood	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.6
Mobile Homes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other Wood Products	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2
Primary Metals	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6
Blast Furnaces & Iron/Steel Found	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Nonferrous Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Fabricated Metals	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
Other Fabricated Metals	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Machinery	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	12.9	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.8
Transportation Equipment	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.7	10.2	11.1	10.9	9.2	10.3	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.6
Instruments & Related Products	13.1	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	55.0	50.2	50.7	50.8	50.7	51.7	55.8	57.6	61.1	61.8	59.5	55.7	54.1
Food & Kindred Products	23.7	19.8	20.4	20.4	20.2	21.1	24.7	26.1	29.3	29.7	27.3	23.6	21.9
Canning & Preserving	13.0	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.7	14.1	15.3	18.3	18.6	15.9	12.3	10.7
Other Food Products	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.2
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Paper & Allied Products	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Leather Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**860.1**	**829.7**	**834.2**	**842.5**	**854.6**	**863.8**	**871.5**	**853.9**	**858.3**	**869.4**	**880.6**	**881.6**	**880.8**
Mining & Quarrying	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction	34.3	30.7	30.0	31.4	33.3	34.2	35.8	37.1	38.1	37.8	36.8	34.1	32.4
Trans, Comm, & Utilities	57.2	55.8	55.7	55.6	56.4	56.6	57.0	57.7	57.6	58.3	58.3	58.4	58.9
Transportation	35.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.8	35.0	35.9	35.8	35.8	36.7	37.1	37.1	37.7
Railroad	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Trucking & Warehousing	20.3	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.4	19.6	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.4	22.1
Other Transportation	11.1	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6
Communications	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.6
Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.8
Trade	267.3	256.0	254.5	257.6	263.1	266.2	271.3	270.6	273.3	273.4	271.2	273.7	276.1
Wholesale Trade	67.4	65.3	65.4	66.1	67.2	67.1	67.9	68.1	68.9	69.1	68.7	67.4	67.4
Durable Goods	39.5	38.5	38.6	38.7	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.4	39.5
Nondurable Goods	27.9	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.2	27.7	28.0	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.0	27.9
Retail Trade	199.9	190.7	189.1	191.5	195.9	199.1	203.4	202.5	204.4	204.3	202.5	206.3	208.7
General Merchandise	26.2	25.9	25.0	24.7	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.3	28.3	29.6
Food Stores	31.7	30.0	29.7	30.1	30.9	31.4	32.3	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.8	32.8
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	25.2	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.8	25.1	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.2	25.8	25.5	25.3
Other Retail Trade	116.8	111.0	110.6	112.5	114.9	117.1	119.7	118.0	119.3	119.3	117.9	119.7	121.0
Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	69.5	66.9	67.1	67.6	68.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	71.2	71.1	70.5	70.2	70.6
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.7	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.8	23.9	23.9
Other Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	45.8	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.9	45.5	46.3	46.9	47.0	47.0	46.7	46.3	46.7
Services	230.2	219.2	222.3	224.8	228.3	230.4	231.2	232.4	233.4	234.4	235.1	235.4	235.9
Hotels & Personal Services	25.5	23.5	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.3	26.5	26.9	27.3	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.8
Health Services	72.5	70.7	71.0	71.5	71.9	72.1	72.7	73.1	73.5	73.8	72.9	73.1	73.7
Other Services	132.3	125.0	127.2	128.8	131.4	133.0	132.0	132.4	132.6	133.8	136.3	137.3	137.4
Government	200.2	199.8	203.4	204.3	203.6	205.7	204.6	183.6	183.2	192.9	207.2	208.3	205.5
Federal	29.6	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5	29.2	29.8	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.4	29.4	29.5
State Government	54.6	54.0	55.3	55.8	55.7	55.3	55.2	51.8	51.8	51.3	56.4	56.8	55.7
Education	23.0	23.4	24.4	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.3	19.2	18.5	18.9	24.5	25.3	25.0
Other State	31.6	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.4	31.2	31.9	32.6	33.3	32.4	31.9	31.5	30.7
Local Government	116.0	117.5	119.7	120.1	119.4	121.2	119.6	100.8	100.6	110.7	120.4	122.1	120.3
Education	73.0	76.3	78.2	78.3	77.5	78.6	75.8	55.8	55.3	66.6	77.3	78.9	77.2
Other Local	43.1	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.9	42.6	43.8	45.0	45.3	44.1	43.1	43.2	43.1
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0

APPENDIX

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1987 1/

(in thousands)

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	1,100.1	1,050.2	1,058.1	1,067.2	1,079.1	1,095.1	1,110.9	1,103.2	1,110.8	1,126.2	1,134.3	1,135.0	1,131.5
Wage & Salary Empl Index (1977 = 100) 3/	117.4	114.7	115.3	115.7	116.0	116.5	116.8	118.0	118.0	118.6	119.1	119.7	120.3
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	206.2	191.9	194.6	195.4	196.6	201.2	208.8	216.1	217.8	217.9	213.0	212.0	209.4
Durable Goods	149.2	140.5	141.3	142.1	143.4	147.6	150.6	153.6	154.4	155.0	152.6	154.3	154.4
Lumber & Wood Products	68.0	64.6	64.0	64.2	65.3	67.4	69.7	71.3	71.5	71.3	68.8	69.2	69.2
Logging & Sawmills	34.9	33.1	32.4	32.3	32.7	34.1	35.7	37.0	37.3	37.0	35.3	35.8	35.7
Veneer & Plywood	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.6
Millwork & Structural Wood	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.2
Mobile Homes	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Wood Products	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Furniture & Fixtures	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8
Primary Metals	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
Blast Furnaces & Iron/Steel Found	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Nonferrous Metals	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fabricated Metals	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other Fabricated Metals	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0
Machinery	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.5	16.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3
Transportation Equipment	10.8	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.1	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.7
Instruments & Related Products	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.6
Nondurable Goods	57.1	51.4	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.6	58.2	62.5	63.4	62.9	60.4	57.7	55.0
Food & Kindred Products	24.0	19.3	21.0	20.7	20.7	20.9	25.3	29.3	29.9	29.3	26.6	23.6	21.1
Canning & Preserving	13.2	8.7	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	14.4	18.3	18.9	18.4	15.5	12.5	10.1
Other Food Products	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.0
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Apparel	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0
Printing & Publishing	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Leather Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	893.9	858.3	863.5	871.8	882.5	893.9	902.1	887.1	893.0	908.3	921.3	923.0	922.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction	35.3	29.6	29.4	29.9	32.2	34.4	36.0	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.6	38.6	36.2
Trans, Comm, & Utilities	58.5	56.8	57.0	57.2	57.6	57.9	58.6	58.6	58.8	59.8	59.8	59.4	60.2
Transportation	37.2	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.4	36.8	37.3	37.2	37.4	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.9
Railroad	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Trucking & Warehousing	21.4	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.0	22.0	22.7
Other Transportation	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.3	12.1	12.6	12.3	12.4
Communications	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Utilities	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
Trade	276.7	264.2	262.5	265.2	269.1	273.4	277.5	279.2	282.9	284.3	284.0	287.9	290.1
Wholesale Trade	68.2	65.9	65.8	66.5	67.2	67.5	68.5	69.0	69.9	70.1	69.7	69.3	69.1
Durable Goods	39.9	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4
Nondurable Goods	28.3	26.9	26.9	27.3	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.7	29.7	29.4	28.9	28.7
Retail Trade	208.5	198.3	196.7	198.7	201.9	205.9	209.0	210.2	213.0	214.2	214.3	218.6	221.0
General Merchandise	27.1	26.5	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.7	27.2	27.2	27.8	30.2	31.4
Food Stores	33.8	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.6	33.2	33.8	34.2	34.6	34.8	35.0	35.3	35.3
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	26.5	24.7	24.9	25.2	26.1	26.7	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.0	27.0
Other Retail Trade	121.2	114.9	114.4	116.1	117.6	120.2	121.9	122.2	123.9	124.9	124.3	126.1	127.3
Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	72.1	70.1	70.2	70.7	71.5	72.0	72.8	73.6	73.6	73.4	72.4	72.2	72.5
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.7	23.8	23.9
Other Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	48.3	46.3	46.4	46.9	47.7	48.2	49.0	49.7	49.7	49.5	48.7	48.4	48.6
Services	244.4	233.0	236.7	239.0	242.4	243.7	243.2	246.2	248.9	249.3	250.1	249.6	250.1
Hotels & Personal Services	26.4	24.3	24.5	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.3	26.5	26.4
Health Services	74.4	73.3	73.4	73.9	73.8	73.7	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.4	75.0	74.9	75.4
Other Services	143.5	135.4	138.8	139.9	142.7	143.5	141.6	143.6	145.7	146.1	147.8	148.2	148.3
Government	205.6	203.3	206.4	208.5	208.3	211.1	212.6	189.5	188.2	200.2	213.9	213.8	211.6
Federal	30.6	28.6	28.0	28.6	29.7	30.2	30.8	32.2	32.4	32.6	31.9	30.9	30.8
State Government	56.9	55.2	56.6	57.8	57.7	57.5	58.8	54.3	53.8	54.0	59.6	59.1	58.5
Education	23.6	24.1	25.2	25.4	25.0	24.9	24.9	19.8	19.2	19.1	24.9	25.6	25.2
Other State	33.3	31.1	31.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	33.9	34.5	34.6	34.9	34.7	33.5	33.3
Local Government	118.1	119.5	121.8	122.1	120.9	123.4	122.9	103.0	102.0	113.6	122.4	123.8	122.3
Education	73.8	77.1	79.2	79.2	77.7	79.2	77.4	56.6	55.5	67.9	77.8	79.6	78.3
Other Local	44.4	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.2	44.2	45.5	46.4	46.5	45.7	44.6	44.2	44.0
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

APPENDIX

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1988 1/

(in thousands)

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	**1,152.3**	**1,101.5**	**1,113.2**	**1,123.6**	**1,133.2**	**1,146.6**	**1,163.6**	**1,149.1**	**1,162.6**	**1,174.2**	**1,187.2**	**1,189.1**	**1,183.3**
Wage & Salary Empl Index (1977 – 100) 3/	123.0	120.3	121.4	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.9	123.5	123.7	124.6	125.4	125.7
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**214.3**	**206.4**	**208.0**	**207.6**	**208.3**	**211.4**	**215.5**	**218.4**	**225.0**	**222.4**	**220.6**	**215.5**	**212.7**
Durable Goods	155.9	151.9	153.1	153.1	153.6	156.0	156.3	157.8	159.2	158.0	158.5	157.2	156.4
Lumber & Wood Products	68.7	67.8	68.1	67.6	67.8	69.0	68.5	68.9	69.7	68.6	69.9	69.6	68.5
Logging & Sawmills	35.1	34.5	34.8	34.3	34.3	35.1	35.3	35.5	35.6	34.0	36.3	36.0	34.9
Veneer & Plywood	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.5	16.9	16.9	16.8
Millwork & Structural Wood	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.6
Mobile Homes	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other Wood Products	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2
Primary Metals	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6
Blast Furnaces & Iron/Steel Found	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.3
Nonferrous Metals	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Fabricated Metals	11.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.8
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2
Other Fabricated Metals	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
Machinery	17.1	16.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	15.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	16.1
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.1
Instruments & Related Products	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5
Nondurable Goods	58.4	54.5	54.9	54.5	54.7	55.4	59.2	60.6	65.8	64.4	62.1	58.3	56.3
Food & Kindred Products	24.1	20.8	21.0	20.4	20.4	21.4	24.4	26.0	31.3	29.8	28.0	24.3	21.9
Canning & Preserving	13.0	10.1	10.4	9.8	9.6	10.3	13.1	14.6	19.9	18.5	16.3	12.5	10.3
Other Food Products	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.6
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paper & Allied Products	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4
Printing & Publishing	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Petroleum Refining	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Leather Products	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	**938.0**	**895.1**	**905.2**	**916.0**	**924.9**	**935.2**	**948.1**	**930.7**	**937.6**	**951.8**	**966.6**	**973.6**	**970.6**
Mining & Quarrying	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction	39.0	32.7	33.4	34.8	37.5	39.2	40.2	41.6	43.1	42.9	42.7	39.8	40.1
Trans, Comm, & Utilities	60.5	58.3	58.7	59.1	59.2	59.8	60.7	60.6	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.2	62.3
Transportation	39.1	37.1	37.5	37.8	37.8	38.3	39.1	39.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.9
Railroad	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Trucking & Warehousing	22.0	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.5	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.8
Other Transportation	13.2	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.3
Communications	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.6
Utilities	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8
Trade	291.3	275.9	275.7	279.0	282.4	285.7	292.0	295.1	297.9	299.3	301.2	304.7	307.2
Wholesale Trade	72.0	68.1	68.8	69.5	70.2	70.4	72.1	73.0	74.0	74.1	74.4	74.6	75.2
Durable Goods	42.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	41.0	41.5	42.3	42.8	43.3	43.0	43.1	43.5	44.0
Nondurable Goods	29.9	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.2	28.9	29.8	30.2	30.7	31.1	31.3	31.1	31.2
Retail Trade	219.3	207.8	206.9	209.5	212.2	215.3	219.9	222.1	223.9	225.2	226.8	230.1	232.0
General Merchandise	28.5	28.6	27.1	27.1	26.8	26.9	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.5	29.7	31.3	32.7
Food Stores	36.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.4	35.2	36.3	37.1	37.9	38.0	39.0	39.1	38.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	27.9	26.4	26.4	26.9	27.7	27.9	28.5	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.5	28.2	27.6
Other Retail Trade	126.5	119.0	119.3	121.1	123.3	125.3	127.9	128.6	129.2	129.9	129.6	131.5	132.8
Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	73.6	71.5	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	74.4	74.5	74.8	74.8	74.2	73.9	74.3
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.7
Other Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	49.9	48.0	48.4	49.1	49.1	49.5	50.5	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.7	50.4	50.6
Services	260.6	246.5	251.8	254.9	257.0	257.7	260.4	262.2	263.9	267.1	267.6	269.9	268.3
Hotels & Personal Services	27.8	26.0	26.4	27.1	27.7	27.9	29.1	29.5	29.5	28.7	27.8	27.3	26.9
Health Services	77.4	75.0	75.4	76.1	76.6	76.7	77.5	77.2	77.8	78.5	79.0	79.3	79.8
Other Services	155.4	145.5	150.0	151.7	152.7	153.1	153.8	155.5	156.6	159.9	160.8	163.3	161.6
Government	211.5	209.0	212.4	214.2	214.6	218.2	219.0	195.3	194.9	204.8	217.5	221.6	217.0
Federal	31.7	30.0	29.5	29.6	30.4	31.3	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.7	32.3	32.5
State Government	58.6	57.7	58.9	59.3	59.3	59.7	60.5	55.8	56.4	55.8	60.2	60.4	59.6
Education	23.9	24.4	25.5	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.6	19.9	19.5	19.8	25.2	25.7	25.2
Other State	34.7	33.3	33.4	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.9	35.9	36.9	36.0	35.0	34.7	34.4
Local Government	121.2	121.3	124.0	125.3	124.9	127.2	125.7	106.4	105.5	116.1	124.6	128.9	124.9
Education	75.4	77.9	80.3	81.0	80.1	81.0	78.6	58.0	57.1	69.5	78.9	81.9	79.9
Other Local	45.9	43.4	43.7	44.3	44.8	46.2	47.1	48.4	48.4	46.6	45.7	47.0	45.0
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	4.9	3.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2

APPENDIX

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1985 [4]

	Annual [2] Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,318.0	1,286.4	1,287.0	1,298.2	1,299.8	1,308.6	1,331.1	1,346.9	1,351.9	1,330.1	1,331.8	1,327.7	1,316.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	116.0	128.1	127.6	124.5	119.8	114.5	115.2	118.3	109.1	105.9	104.1	110.4	114.7
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.7
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,202.0	1,158.3	1,159.4	1,173.7	1,180.0	1,194.1	1,215.9	1,228.6	1,242.8	1,224.2	1,227.7	1,217.3	1,202.1

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1986 [4]

	Annual [2] Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,360.0	1,309.7	1,318.9	1,321.5	1,327.5	1,345.9	1,384.5	1,391.2	1,400.1	1,392.5	1,382.2	1,377.1	1,368.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	115.0	131.1	134.3	129.6	122.6	118.2	118.2	119.1	112.0	103.3	97.6	98.4	95.5
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	10.0	10.2	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,245.0	1,178.6	1,184.6	1,191.9	1,204.9	1,227.7	1,266.3	1,272.1	1,288.1	1,289.2	1,284.6	1,278.7	1,273.4

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1987 [4]

	Annual [2] Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,387.0	1,356.4	1,359.7	1,360.5	1,362.1	1,374.6	1,402.7	1,411.1	1,420.5	1,397.7	1,401.7	1,405.3	1,391.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	86.0	108.7	102.9	98.4	88.0	83.6	83.0	81.3	78.7	75.7	74.8	76.4	80.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,301.0	1,247.7	1,256.8	1,262.1	1,274.1	1,291.0	1,319.7	1,329.8	1,341.8	1,322.0	1,326.9	1,328.9	1,311.1

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1988 [4]

	Annual [2] Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,408.0	1,376.1	1,383.5	1,391.7	1,392.2	1,398.7	1,428.9	1,437.0	1,432.9	1,411.4	1,411.3	1,418.1	1,414.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	82.0	96.8	96.1	91.7	87.1	84.6	84.1	84.9	78.9	73.9	67.5	69.2	69.3
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,326.0	1,279.3	1,287.4	1,300.0	1,305.1	1,314.1	1,344.8	1,352.1	1,354.0	1,337.5	1,343.8	1,348.9	1,345.0

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[1] This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

[2] Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force.

[3] Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972=100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

[4] Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants.

APPENDIX

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1985

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**$406.35**	**414.29**	**403.39**	**409.06**	**401.86**	**406.74**	**417.48**	**391.34**	**396.81**	**408.46**	**407.40**	**404.53**	**415.52**
Durable Goods	420.12	426.49	411.09	418.66	412.34	416.30	436.05	400.13	416.30	428.25	429.20	419.33	424.79
Lumber & Wood Products	441.14	444.17	430.34	438.20	431.20	440.10	461.04	414.41	430.17	457.56	453.10	438.13	446.22
Logging & Sawmills	469.62	479.97	456.19	469.22	461.78	474.76	490.04	441.86	451.71	489.24	487.97	461.66	477.20
Veneer & Plywood	443.76	453.99	451.17	448.44	433.79	437.20	466.89	415.34	435.38	451.11	442.13	441.57	443.72
Millwork & Structural Wood	346.53	326.20	324.25	335.04	335.23	349.76	364.97	322.06	355.88	369.56	356.69	355.50	361.26
Mobile Homes	288.81	248.00	250.29	277.44	303.58	323.84	314.27	287.93	309.59	303.80	304.92	278.55	258.64
Other Wood Products	439.29	429.84	427.20	431.58	431.07	418.43	453.95	424.27	444.85	460.64	447.84	449.85	453.33
Furniture & Fixtures	294.62	248.07	271.76	261.17	268.87	270.46	300.66	279.15	300.29	313.43	332.69	338.12	348.95
Primary Metals	492.25	483.97	493.54	492.15	495.46	492.15	504.06	487.60	494.48	477.17	495.81	500.76	496.58
Fabricated Metals	384.74	375.87	374.90	383.52	385.32	390.66	403.00	372.45	384.75	386.16	382.71	373.45	399.59
Machinery	416.97	421.74	422.40	417.64	401.00	405.19	430.80	409.19	410.42	424.12	412.73	422.26	425.73
Nondurable Goods	369.52	379.99	378.96	382.23	373.16	376.94	366.63	366.34	351.17	360.23	354.37	365.42	387.93
Food & Kindred Products	305.15	321.99	326.66	326.52	318.64	330.13	301.34	299.27	279.10	288.93	292.55	295.95	321.12
Canning & Preserving	248.71	258.18	264.87	269.27	260.70	268.58	230.78	238.22	231.31	240.43	255.65	234.33	266.12
Other Food Products	401.94	408.18	414.77	403.10	390.90	407.42	417.79	413.95	397.56	401.84	380.21	396.92	397.17
Textile Mill Products	222.74	231.19	233.32	233.09	240.12	233.38	213.07	171.97	209.49	221.83	230.20	212.00	241.57
Apparel	205.89	204.20	213.74	216.02	203.42	207.72	208.31	131.36	208.88	208.13	202.58	210.55	251.14
Paper & Allied Products	594.91	585.48	573.09	584.26	584.05	570.65	581.99	623.83	596.01	616.55	592.86	589.51	629.83
Printing & Publishing	386.45	405.97	397.06	409.32	374.08	368.17	383.02	375.59	396.31	383.05	380.20	385.53	381.63
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	491.32	502.93	489.34	494.86	490.61	491.64	493.98	504.67	502.21	477.80	492.91	480.70	498.96
Communications & Utilities 3/	498.94	494.32	489.85	489.14	481.90	493.52	510.05	498.15	492.47	512.11	502.54	512.94	503.03
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	286.29	284.38	282.01	283.14	284.90	285.94	295.32	289.85	292.58	294.76	282.23	276.55	285.18
Wholesale Trade	386.69	382.39	378.51	381.26	381.78	385.44	402.33	387.18	396.90	396.90	378.49	380.73	389.06
Retail Trade	238.29	236.81	233.46	234.86	237.12	238.26	244.19	242.25	241.70	244.28	234.88	229.10	238.86
Banking & Insurance	284.52	274.63	281.68	282.41	283.54	279.46	284.25	283.32	282.72	291.86	285.49	288.49	295.93
State & Local Government 4/	335.60	325.05	322.72	322.72	320.02	321.68	319.38	360.27	359.38	355.24	343.07	341.22	344.23

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1985

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**38.7**	**38.9**	**38.2**	**38.7**	**38.2**	**38.7**	**39.2**	**37.2**	**38.8**	**39.2**	**39.4**	**38.6**	**39.2**
Durable Goods	39.3	39.6	38.6	39.2	38.9	39.2	40.3	37.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.7
Lumber & Wood Products	39.6	39.8	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.9	40.8	37.1	39.0	40.6	40.6	39.4	40.2
Logging & Sawmills	39.2	40.3	38.4	39.2	39.3	40.2	40.2	36.1	37.8	40.3	40.8	38.6	39.9
Veneer & Plywood	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	39.4	40.0	42.1	38.6	40.5	41.5	40.9	41.0	41.2
Millwork & Structural	39.2	36.9	37.1	37.9	38.4	39.7	41.1	37.8	41.0	40.7	39.5	39.5	40.5
Mobile Homes	34.3	31.0	30.9	34.0	35.8	36.8	36.8	34.4	36.9	35.0	36.0	33.2	30.5
Other Wood Products	40.6	39.8	40.0	40.6	40.4	39.4	41.8	39.8	40.7	41.8	41.2	40.6	41.1
Furniture & Fixtures	37.2	32.9	35.9	34.5	35.1	35.4	38.3	36.3	36.8	38.6	39.7	40.3	42.4
Primary Metals	41.4	41.4	42.4	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.9	40.0	40.3	40.2	41.7	41.8	41.8
Fabricated Metals	39.1	37.4	38.1	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.3	38.2	39.3	40.1	39.7	38.5	39.8
Machinery	39.3	39.6	40.0	39.7	38.3	38.7	40.0	38.1	39.2	39.6	38.9	39.5	39.9
Nondurable Goods	37.1	37.0	38.9	37.4	36.3	37.1	36.3	36.2	37.2	37.8	37.9	36.8	37.7
Food & Kindred Products	35.9	35.5	35.2	36.2	34.9	36.6	34.4	35.5	36.2	36.9	37.7	34.9	36.0
Canning & Preserving	34.4	33.1	32.7	34.7	33.0	34.7	31.7	33.6	35.1	36.1	38.1	32.5	33.9
Other Food Products	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.1	37.3	39.1	38.9	39.2	38.9	38.9	36.7	38.8	38.9
Textile Mill Products	36.1	37.9	38.0	37.9	39.3	37.4	34.2	28.1	33.2	35.1	37.8	35.1	38.9
Apparel	36.7	37.4	38.1	37.7	35.5	36.7	37.0	24.6	37.5	37.3	36.7	37.8	43.6
Paper & Allied Products	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.7	40.3	40.5	41.7	40.6	41.8	41.0	40.6	41.3
Printing & Publishing	35.1	35.8	35.2	36.0	33.4	33.5	34.6	34.3	35.8	35.5	35.4	36.2	35.7
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	35.5	34.4	34.1	34.8	35.5	35.6	35.9	37.3	36.9	34.8	35.9	34.0	36.0
Communications & Utilities 3/	40.4	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.8	41.1	40.5	40.3	41.5	40.3	41.5	40.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	33.8	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.4	33.6	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.8	33.8	33.4	34.4
Wholesale Trade	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.9	38.5	37.7	38.2	38.2	37.4	37.4	37.7
Retail Trade	31.9	31.2	30.8	30.7	31.2	31.6	32.3	32.3	32.4	33.1	32.0	31.6	32.9

B APPENDIX B

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1985

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL [1]	**$10.50**	**10.65**	**10.56**	**10.57**	**10.52**	**10.51**	**10.65**	**10.52**	**10.28**	**10.42**	**10.34**	**10.48**	**10.60**
Durable Goods	10.69	10.77	10.65	10.68	10.60	10.62	10.82	10.67	10.62	10.76	10.73	10.67	10.70
Lumber & Wood Products	11.14	11.16	11.12	11.15	11.00	11.03	11.30	11.17	11.03	11.27	11.16	11.12	11.10
Logging & Sawmills	11.98	11.91	11.88	11.97	11.75	11.81	12.19	12.24	11.95	12.14	11.96	11.96	11.96
Veneer & Plywood	10.93	11.10	11.14	11.10	11.01	10.93	11.09	10.76	10.75	10.87	10.81	10.77	10.77
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.84	8.84	8.74	8.84	8.73	8.81	8.88	8.52	8.68	9.08	9.03	9.00	8.92
Mobile Homes	8.42	8.00	8.10	8.16	8.48	8.80	8.54	8.37	8.39	8.08	8.47	8.39	8.48
Other Wood Products	10.82	10.80	10.68	10.63	10.67	10.62	10.86	10.66	10.93	11.02	10.87	11.08	11.03
Furniture & Fixtures	7.92	7.54	7.57	7.57	7.66	7.64	7.85	7.69	8.16	8.12	8.38	8.39	8.23
Primary Metals	11.89	11.69	11.64	11.69	11.91	11.69	12.03	12.19	12.27	11.87	11.89	11.98	11.88
Fabricated Metals	9.84	10.05	9.84	9.91	9.88	9.89	10.00	9.75	9.79	9.63	9.64	9.70	10.04
Machinery	10.61	10.65	10.56	10.52	10.47	10.47	10.77	10.74	10.47	10.71	10.61	10.69	10.67
Nondurable Goods	9.96	10.27	10.27	10.22	10.28	10.16	10.10	10.12	9.44	9.53	9.35	9.93	10.29
Food & Kindred Products	8.50	9.07	9.28	9.02	9.13	9.02	8.76	8.43	7.71	7.83	7.78	8.48	8.92
Canning & Preserving	7.23	7.80	8.10	7.76	7.90	7.74	7.28	7.09	6.59	6.66	6.71	7.21	7.85
Other Food Products	10.44	10.52	10.69	10.58	10.48	10.42	10.74	10.56	10.22	10.33	10.36	10.23	10.21
Textile Mill Products	6.17	6.10	6.14	6.15	6.11	6.24	6.23	6.12	6.31	6.32	6.05	6.04	6.21
Apparel	5.61	5.46	5.61	5.73	5.73	5.66	5.63	5.34	5.57	5.58	5.52	5.57	5.76
Paper & Allied Products	14.51	14.28	13.91	14.32	14.35	14.16	14.37	14.96	14.68	14.75	14.46	14.52	15.25
Printing & Publishing	11.01	11.34	11.28	11.37	11.20	10.99	11.07	10.95	11.07	10.79	10.74	10.65	10.69
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction [2]	13.84	14.62	14.35	14.22	13.82	13.81	13.76	13.53	13.61	13.73	13.73	13.55	13.86
Communications & Utilities [3]	12.35	12.42	12.37	12.29	12.20	12.40	12.41	12.30	12.22	12.34	12.47	12.36	12.39
Wholesale & Retail Trade [3]	8.47	8.54	8.52	8.58	8.53	8.51	8.61	8.50	8.53	8.47	8.35	8.28	8.29
Wholesale Trade	10.23	10.17	10.04	10.14	10.10	10.17	10.45	10.27	10.39	10.36	10.12	10.18	10.32
Retail Trade	7.47	7.59	7.58	7.65	7.60	7.54	7.56	7.50	7.48	7.38	7.34	7.25	7.28

1/ Data for production workers only. Excludes administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, and personnel. Premium pay for night shift and overtime work is included.

2/ Data for construction workers only. Excludes executive, professional, and office personnel.

3/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only. Excludes officers of corporations and executive personnel. Trade data does not include eating and drinking places.

4/ Data for all employes.

NOTE: Industry classified according to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Data prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

APPENDIX

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1986

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**$412.23**	**416.13**	**414.09**	**417.76**	**419.61**	**422.48**	**418.47**	**399.47**	**398.51**	**405.34**	**406.77**	**414.86**	**419.09**
Durable Goods	424.UU	425.58	423.36	426.13	430.54	434.26	432.33	408.49	412.44	420.95	420.82	425.17	424.60
Lumber & Wood Products	434.00	437.10	445.20	449.04	448.80	448.51	442.49	409.89	416.91	423.74	423.74	434.11	430.26
Logging & Sawmills	464.04	462.56	470.42	477.19	483.11	483.52	488.43	445.83	436.62	448.88	455.79	459.82	461.95
Veneer & Plywood	429.62	448.45	459.90	465.26	449.21	438.61	411.84	383.39	415.52	419.35	411.77	437.38	415.72
Millwork & Structural Wood	355.21	353.70	358.89	349.20	358.18	360.10	360.70	345.54	354.31	361.10	349.58	351.00	362.10
Mobile Homes	301.72	287.77	271.05	287.10	277.44	292.37	326.99	321.53	337.26	309.76	304.48	299.88	302.63
Other Wood Products	427.33	427.75	441.32	440.40	441.72	449.76	418.04	411.77	417.20	402.71	401.77	443.15	433.24
Furniture & Fixtures	322.80	314.81	320.47	315.90	308.09	322.97	312.44	325.05	320.00	328.25	333.11	339.49	330.84
Primary Metals	475.94	473.80	487.21	477.77	462.92	471.11	477.96	451.27	464.13	486.81	476.01	483.62	493.12
Fabricated Metals	390.45	388.70	383.93	398.95	400.57	405.81	416.96	389.85	383.18	388.73	376.89	368.63	385.49
Machinery	427.19	406.73	422.97	425.49	421.98	430.25	445.60	415.42	424.49	428.58	422.53	441.14	438.92
Nondurable Goods	383.44	387.82	390.00	395.18	389.11	390.60	380.28	373.95	371.51	368.65	372.25	386.71	403.48
Food & Kindred Products	312.27	321.32	331.95	325.58	325.06	323.82	314.00	301.82	298.75	288.28	299.21	309.91	333.60
Canning & Preserving	252.54	245.54	286.06	260.84	256.19	256.62	256.86	249.95	247.59	238.70	243.95	248.71	278.95
Other Food Products	409.06	412.34	417.49	410.19	411.33	413.79	419.25	402.26	414.36	406.07	406.50	397.45	398.71
Textile Mill Products	233.78	244.68	238.75	242.79	223.44	226.26	220.40	218.35	217.43	232.05	243.89	248.18	243.20
Apparel	212.34	221.94	216.01	214.30	215.02	211.41	220.82	164.74	199.94	212.91	204.48	215.39	250.65
Paper & Allied Products	616.36	608.59	604.34	608.06	616.35	620.43	607.02	622.40	610.85	626.78	810.74	619.38	640.65
Printing & Publishing	405.61	380.80	395.66	419.60	383.01	398.46	397.76	395.48	427.12	429.97	410.19	418.90	409.74
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	481.54	473.96	445.82	461.59	469.44	480.94	487.35	485.23	504.15	515.37	507.04	460.35	459.31
Communications & Utilities 3/	509.16	501.39	508.00	501.39	503.05	512.89	512.89	499.75	507.96	517.06	506.73	533.37	511.12
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	288.49	279.54	284.93	290.36	283.92	284.08	295.64	293.41	292.17	293.43	285.78	290.36	283.56
Wholesale Trade	390.90	380.51	389.04	391.65	376.75	379.81	401.81	395.69	395.93	391.58	389.41	410.51	384.67
Retail Trade	238.88	232.58	234.37	241.00	237.64	236.67	244.35	243.36	242.09	244.36	235.84	234.74	238.13
Banking & Insurance	302.93	294.84	303.81	306.93	301.22	301.55	306.89	302.06	303.36	300.58	300.00	311.65	303.86
State & Local Government 4/	350.95	340.10	339.58	336.65	338.77	340.10	341.55	377.61	376.13	372.48	352.56	350.74	353.32

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1986

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**39.0**	**39.0**	**38.7**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.3**	**39.0**	**37.9**	**38.6**	**38.9**	**39.0**	**39.4**	**38.8**
Durable Goods	39.7	39.7	39.2	39.9	40.2	40.1	39.7	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.4
Lumber & Wood Products	40.0	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.8	40.7	39.9	38.2	39.0	39.9	39.9	40.8	40.4
Logging & Sawmills	39.9	39.2	39.3	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.5	38.6	38.0	39.9	40.3	40.8	40.7
Veneer & Plywood	40.8	41.6	42.0	43.2	42.1	41.3	39.0	36.9	40.4	40.4	39.9	42.3	40.4
Millwork & Structural	39.6	39.3	39.7	38.8	40.2	40.1	39.9	39.0	39.9	39.9	39.5	39.0	40.1
Mobile Homes	34.8	33.5	32.5	33.5	32.0	33.8	37.2	37.0	39.4	35.2	35.2	34.0	33.7
Other Wood Products	39.9	39.1	40.6	40.0	40.9	41.3	39.7	38.7	39.1	38.5	38.3	41.3	41.3
Furniture & Fixtures	40.4	39.4	43.9	40.5	39.6	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.5	41.9	41.2	41.2
Primary Metals	40.3	40.6	41.5	40.8	39.6	40.3	40.3	37.7	39.4	40.5	39.8	41.3	41.3
Fabricated Metals	39.4	38.6	37.9	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.6	39.7	39.3	40.2	39.3	38.6	39.7
Machinery	38.8	37.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.4	40.0	37.8	37.8	38.3	38.1	39.6	39.4
Nondurable Goods	37.3	36.9	37.5	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.1	36.2	38.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	38.1
Food & Kindred Products	36.1	34.7	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.1	36.3	35.3	38.4	35.9	36.4	34.9	36.3
Canning & Preserving	34.5	31.2	34.2	33.7	33.1	33.9	34.9	34.1	37.8	35.0	35.0	32.3	35.0
Other Food Products	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	37.7	39.5	38.2	39.2	38.7	37.9
Textile Mill Products	36.7	38.9	38.2	38.6	33.6	35.8	34.6	33.8	34.9	35.7	39.4	38.3	38.0
Apparel	36.8	38.8	38.3	37.4	37.2	36.2	37.3	28.6	35.2	36.9	35.5	37.2	42.7
Paper & Allied Products	40.9	40.6	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.5	40.2	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.5	41.1	41.9
Printing & Publishing	35.8	35.0	36.1	37.1	35.3	35.2	35.2	34.6	36.6	36.5	35.7	36.3	36.1
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	35.2	34.0	32.4	33.4	33.7	34.6	36.1	35.6	37.4	37.4	37.2	34.1	34.2
Communications & Utilities 3/	40.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.4	40.8	41.2	39.9	41.8	39.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	34.1	33.2	33.6	34.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.4	33.7	34.0	34.0
Wholesale Trade	37.3	36.8	37.3	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.8	37.4	37.6	37.4	37.3	37.8	36.6
Retail Trade	32.5	31.6	31.8	32.7	32.2	32.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	32.8	32.0	32.2	32.8
Banking & Insurance	38.2	37.8	39.1	39.0	37.7	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.4	38.0	37.5	39.4	37.7

B APPENDIX B

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1986

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**$10.57**	**10.67**	**10.70**	**10.63**	**10.65**	**10.75**	**10.73**	**10.54**	**10.35**	**10.42**	**10.43**	**10.53**	**10.53**
Durable Goods	10.68	10.72	10.80	10.68	10.71	10.83	10.89	10.61	10.63	10.63	10.60	10.55	10.51
Lumber & Wood Products	10.85	11.01	11.13	11.06	11.00	11.02	11.09	10.73	10.69	10.62	10.62	10.64	10.65
Logging & Sawmills	11.63	11.80	11.97	11.90	11.87	11.88	12.06	11.55	11.49	11.25	11.31	11.27	11.35
Veneer & Plywood	10.53	10.78	10.95	10.77	10.67	10.62	10.56	10.39	10.31	10.38	10.32	10.34	10.29
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.97	9.00	9.04	9.00	8.91	8.98	9.04	8.86	8.88	9.05	8.85	9.00	9.03
Mobile Homes	8.67	8.59	8.34	8.57	8.67	8.65	8.79	8.69	8.56	8.80	8.65	8.82	8.98
Other Wood Products	10.71	10.94	10.87	11.01	10.80	10.89	10.53	10.64	10.67	10.46	10.49	10.73	10.49
Furniture & Fixtures	7.99	7.99	7.30	7.80	7.78	8.26	7.93	8.25	8.02	8.31	7.95	8.24	8.03
Primary Metals	11.81	11.67	11.74	11.71	11.69	11.69	11.86	11.97	11.78	12.02	11.96	11.71	11.94
Fabricated Metals	9.91	10.07	10.13	10.10	10.09	10.12	10.27	9.82	9.75	9.67	9.59	9.55	9.71
Machinery	11.01	10.76	10.79	10.91	10.82	10.92	11.14	10.99	11.23	11.19	11.09	11.14	11.14
Nondurable Goods	10.28	10.51	10.40	10.51	10.46	10.50	10.25	10.33	9.70	9.91	9.98	10.48	10.59
Food & Kindred Products	8.65	9.26	9.17	9.12	9.06	8.97	8.65	8.55	7.78	8.03	8.22	8.86	9.19
Canning & Preserving	7.32	7.87	7.78	7.74	7.74	7.57	7.36	7.33	6.55	6.82	6.97	7.70	7.97
Other Food Products	10.57	10.60	10.76	10.71	10.52	10.61	10.75	10.67	10.49	10.63	10.37	10.27	10.52
Textile Mill Products	6.37	6.29	6.25	6.29	6.65	6.32	6.37	6.46	6.23	6.50	6.19	6.48	6.40
Apparel	5.77	5.72	5.64	5.73	5.78	5.84	5.92	5.76	5.68	5.77	5.76	5.79	5.87
Paper & Allied Products	15.07	14.99	14.74	14.94	14.96	14.95	15.10	15.33	15.12	15.25	15.08	15.07	15.29
Printing & Publishing	11.33	10.86	10.96	11.31	10.85	11.32	11.30	11.43	11.67	11.78	11.49	11.54	11.35
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	13.68	13.94	13.76	13.82	13.93	13.90	13.50	13.63	13.48	13.78	13.63	13.50	13.43
Communications & Utilities 3/	12.51	12.38	12.33	12.38	12.36	12.54	12.54	12.37	12.45	12.55	12.70	12.76	12.81
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	8.46	8.42	8.48	8.49	8.40	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.42	8.53	8.48	8.54	8.34
Wholesale Trade	10.48	10.34	10.43	10.50	10.21	10.21	10.63	10.58	10.53	10.47	10.44	10.86	10.51
Retail Trade	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.37	7.38	7.35	7.36	7.33	7.27	7.45	7.37	7.29	7.26
Banking & Insurance	7.93	7.80	7.77	7.87	7.99	8.02	7.93	7.97	7.90	7.91	8.00	7.91	8.06

1/ Data for production workers only. Excludes administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, and personnel. Premium pay for night shift and overtime work is included.

2/ Data for construction workers only. Excludes executive, professional, and office personnel.

3/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only. Excludes officers of corporations and executive personnel. Trade data does not include eating and drinking places.

4/ Data for all employes.

NOTE: Industry classified according to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Data prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

APPENDIX

B

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1987

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**$413.95**	**412.34**	**419.36**	**411.72**	**414.88**	**426.52**	**416.20**	**403.37**	**411.59**	**404.70**	**404.42**	**422.01**	**419.44**
Durable Goods	420.82	414.88	425.41	414.87	420.25	434.60	424.91	413.68	426.92	410.78	410.50	427.87	424.39
Lumber & Wood Products	421.47	410.78	437.13	415.94	430.36	443.27	430.66	406.53	434.30	405.11	398.94	430.40	418.95
Logging & Sawmills	442.71	429.66	457.97	433.78	460.00	471.86	462.03	429.00	461.90	412.30	403.56	455.44	437.35
Veneer & Plywood	417.74	408.18	443.76	415.09	418.80	434.24	412.57	388.41	426.21	419.52	410.57	421.65	409.51
Millwork & Structural Wood	372.50	355.03	373.92	372.19	374.10	380.10	371.18	377.07	372.81	365.66	365.72	375.65	382.81
Mobile Homes	313.35	318.15	273.90	299.40	314.28	317.26	322.71	309.30	318.42	303.09	335.62	321.48	318.45
Other Wood Products	419.12	419.35	434.72	420.73	419.58	443.10	423.46	400.40	418.48	417.10	409.07	419.76	413.43
Furniture & Fixtures	328.10	340.72	330.37	320.49	265.22	295.26	359.25	345.44	319.69	320.11	339.45	379.26	316.09
Primary Metals	507.03	487.22	492.89	503.40	505.82	507.41	503.58	506.04	506.10	521.14	497.17	525.16	523.55
Fabricated Metals	372.24	371.70	370.83	375.31	365.88	380.95	372.01	369.74	380.57	365.00	362.58	374.00	380.30
Machinery	439.88	427.84	429.16	421.13	425.25	436.80	443.30	433.55	450.86	437.97	456.14	454.82	458.27
Nondurable Goods	395.68	405.00	403.50	403.50	397.99	402.19	392.92	380.14	376.96	392.31	388.22	402.92	404.14
Food & Kindred Products	315.86	338.90	323.00	331.00	320.38	329.77	322.43	298.94	290.45	309.30	311.98	315.36	320.88
Canning & Preserving	266.02	291.15	273.82	284.31	260.70	268.93	276.02	254.18	242.48	267.84	271.93	264.08	267.53
Other Food Products	394.42	386.64	383.29	387.45	393.89	404.82	404.42	401.28	405.19	404.20	389.33	392.81	383.52
Textile Mill Products	238.49	244.69	259.52	243.08	255.08	235.06	236.74	213.48	217.33	215.76	232.93	251.03	257.15
Apparel	223.20	223.06	230.44	222.31	225.75	216.08	226.56	225.75	225.90	221.92	225.09	219.86	218.89
Paper & Allied Products	644.80	623.66	627.82	629.25	641.18	635.72	629.71	655.70	632.55	678.15	637.70	683.71	664.17
Printing & Publishing	428.59	412.25	440.67	429.95	406.61	419.75	419.58	415.80	450.89	450.49	435.66	439.17	418.83
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	480.52	446.85	462.64	456.21	479.85	498.24	489.24	493.77	501.35	469.20	511.71	476.73	466.37
Communications & Utilities 3/	528.21	503.60	538.07	509.12	527.95	544.99	538.24	512.40	523.46	530.54	518.00	537.14	557.73
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	291.04	280.17	291.02	282.38	292.24	295.48	291.56	291.73	302.75	299.12	291.20	287.12	282.38
Wholesale Trade	392.89	387.66	404.74	377.93	392.02	405.21	393.58	389.42	411.16	394.50	394.20	383.67	380.10
Retail Trade	241.06	228.80	236.67	236.38	244.50	242.72	242.54	244.53	249.65	251.79	240.11	239.04	236.38
Banking & Insurance	316.03	310.72	332.73	308.31	311.09	320.44	308.67	303.23	327.08	314.87	317.80	332.01	309.46
State & Local Government 4/	362.07	352.79	349.67	347.41	346.16	351.92	351.21	384.49	388.69	382.24	366.63	365.27	365.63

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED !NDUSTRIES 1987

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**39.2**	**38.9**	**39.6**	**39.1**	**38.4**	**40.2**	**39.6**	**38.6**	**39.5**	**38.0**	**38.7**	**39.7**	**39.2**
Durable Goods	39.7	39.4	40.4	39.7	40.1	41.0	40.2	39.1	40.2	38.0	38.8	40.1	39.7
Lumber & Wood Products	39.5	38.9	41.2	39.5	40.6	41.7	40.4	38.1	40.4	37.2	37.6	40.0	38.9
Logging & Sawmills	38.8	38.5	40.6	38.8	40.6	41.5	40.6	37.5	40.2	35.0	35.4	39.5	37.8
Veneer & Plywood	40.4	39.4	43.0	40.3	40.7	42.2	39.9	37.6	41.1	40.3	39.9	40.7	39.3
Millwork & Structural	40.8	39.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.3	40.7	38.9	40.5	41.1	41.7
Mobile Homes	36.1	35.0	32.3	35.1	36.0	36.3	37.7	37.4	36.6	35.7	36.8	36.0	36.9
Other Wood Products	40.3	40.4	41.8	40.3	40.5	42.2	40.6	38.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	40.4	40.1
Furniture & Fixtures	36.7	41.4	39.9	38.8	29.7	33.4	37.5	38.4	35.8	35.1	36.5	38.7	37.9
Primary Metals	41.8	40.4	40.5	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.3	41.5	42.8	42.6
Fabricated Metals	39.6	38.8	39.2	39.8	39.3	40.1	39.2	39.8	40.4	38.3	39.8	40.0	40.5
Machinery	39.7	38.2	39.3	38.6	38.8	40.0	40.3	39.2	40.4	39.0	40.8	40.5	41.1
Nondurable Goods	37.9	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.3	37.8	38.0	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.3	37.7
Food & Kindred Products	36.6	35.9	35.3	35.9	34.9	36.6	37.8	36.5	37.0	37.4	38.0	36.5	35.3
Canning & Preserving	35.9	35.9	34.4	35.1	33.0	34.7	37.3	35.8	36.3	37.2	38.3	35.4	33.4
Other Food Products	37.6	36.0	36.4	36.9	37.3	39.0	38.7	38.0	38.7	37.6	37.4	38.1	37.6
Textile Mill Products	36.3	37.3	39.5	38.1	38.3	35.4	35.6	34.6	33.8	33.4	35.4	37.3	37.0
Apparel	37.2	38.0	38.6	37.3	37.5	36.5	38.4	37.5	37.4	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.3
Paper & Allied Products	41.6	41.8	40.9	41.7	41.5	41.2	40.6	41.5	40.6	42.2	40.8	43.3	43.1
Printing & Publishing	36.6	35.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	36.5	35.2	36.0	37.7	37.2	37.3	37.6	36.2
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	35.1	33.1	33.5	33.3	35.0	36.0	36.0	36.2	37.0	34.5	37.0	34.9	33.6
Communications & Utilities 3/	40.6	40.0	41.2	39.9	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.0	40.8	41.0	40.0	40.6	41.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	34.0	33.0	33.8	33.3	34.1	34.8	34.1	34.2	35.0	34.5	33.9	33.7	33.3
Wholesale Trade	37.1	36.4	37.2	36.2	37.3	38.3	37.2	36.6	38.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	36.2
Retail Trade	32.4	31.3	32.2	31.9	32.6	32.8	32.6	33.0	33.6	33.0	32.1	32.0	31.9
Banking & Insurance	37.4	37.8	39.8	36.4	37.8	38.7	37.1	35.8	37.9	37.0	37.3	37.6	35.9

β APPENDIX β

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1987

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	$10.56	10.60	10.59	10.53	10.53	10.61	10.51	10.46	10.42	10.65	10.46	10.63	10.70
Durable Goods	10.60	10.53	10.53	10.45	10.48	10.60	10.57	10.58	10.62	10.81	10.58	10.67	10.69
Lumber & Wood Products	10.67	10.56	10.61	10.53	10.60	10.63	10.66	10.67	10.75	10.89	10.61	10.76	10.77
Logging & Sawmills	11.41	11.16	11.28	11.18	11.33	11.37	11.38	11.44	11.49	11.78	11.40	11.53	11.57
Veneer & Plywood	10.34	10.36	10.32	10.30	10.29	10.29	10.34	10.33	10.37	10.41	10.29	10.36	10.42
Millwork & Structural Wood	9.13	9.08	9.12	9.10	9.08	9.05	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.40	9.03	9.14	9.18
Mobile Homes	8.68	9.09	8.48	8.53	8.73	8.74	8.56	8.27	8.70	8.49	9.12	8.93	8.63
Other Wood Products	10.40	10.38	10.40	10.44	10.36	10.50	10.43	10.40	10.41	10.48	10.33	10.39	10.31
Furniture & Fixtures	8.94	8.23	8.28	8.26	8.93	8.84	9.58	9.49	8.93	9.12	9.30	9.80	8.34
Primary Metals	12.13	12.06	12.17	12.13	12.13	12.11	11.99	12.02	12.06	12.32	11.98	12.27	12.29
Fabricated Metals	9.40	9.58	9.46	9.43	9.31	9.50	9.49	9.29	9.42	9.53	9.11	9.35	9.39
Machinery	11.08	11.20	10.92	10.91	10.96	10.92	11.00	11.06	11.16	11.23	11.18	11.23	11.15
Nondurable Goods	10.44	10.80	10.76	10.76	10.67	10.64	10.34	10.11	9.92	10.27	10.11	10.52	10.72
Food & Kindred Products	8.83	9.44	9.15	9.22	9.18	9.01	8.53	8.19	7.85	8.27	8.21	8.64	9.09
Canning & Preserving	7.41	8.11	7.96	8.10	7.90	7.75	7.40	7.10	6.68	7.20	7.10	7.46	8.01
Other Food Products	10.49	10.74	10.53	10.50	10.56	10.38	10.45	10.56	10.47	10.75	10.41	10.31	10.20
Textile Mill Products	6.57	6.56	6.57	6.38	6.06	6.64	6.65	6.17	6.43	6.46	6.58	6.73	6.96
Apperel	6.00	5.87	5.97	5.96	6.02	5.92	5.90	6.02	6.04	6.08	6.15	6.04	6.03
Paper & Allied Products	15.50	14.92	15.35	15.09	15.45	15.43	15.51	15.80	15.58	16.07	15.63	15.79	15.41
Printing & Publishing	11.71	11.58	11.91	11.91	11.14	11.50	11.92	11.55	11.96	12.11	11.86	11.60	11.57
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	13.69	13.50	13.61	13.70	13.71	13.84	13.59	13.64	13.55	13.60	13.83	13.86	13.88
Communications & Utilities 3/	13.01	12.59	13.06	12.78	12.94	13.26	13.16	12.81	12.83	12.94	12.95	13.23	13.57
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	8.56	8.49	8.61	8.48	8.57	8.54	8.56	8.53	8.65	8.67	8.59	8.52	8.48
Wholesale Trade	10.59	10.65	10.88	10.44	10.51	10.58	10.58	10.64	10.82	10.52	10.54	10.42	10.50
Retail Trade	7.44	7.31	7.36	7.41	7.50	7.40	7.44	7.41	7.43	7.63	7.48	7.47	7.41
Banking & Insurance	8.45	8.22	8.36	8.47	8.23	8.28	8.32	8.47	8.63	8.51	8.52	8.83	8.82

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3/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only. Excludes officers of corporations and executive personnel. Trade data does not include eating and drinking places.

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β APPENDIX β

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1988

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	$419.22	424.79	426.66	417.30	426.93	414.18	416.97	416.91	401.06	413.82	425.97	417.48	430.54
Durable Goods	427.85	431.88	434.30	420.40	435.11	421.20	428.53	426.80	413.02	420.79	439.56	424.63	435.92
Lumber & Wood Products	429.46	432.12	446.22	419.34	446.22	416.64	430.85	429.62	405.79	415.03	447.70	421.76	437.40
Logging & Sawmills	457.05	461.38	471.96	443.52	474.70	442.64	460.60	464.51	429.95	426.16	488.72	449.28	469.62
Veneer & Plywood	429.20	427.68	448.80	422.14	457.73	414.57	427.87	422.07	400.81	440.77	436.89	417.59	436.40
Millwork & Structural Wood	356.09	368.38	377.45	348.79	351.92	349.16	368.51	349.77	350.88	349.67	352.84	349.27	356.09
Mobile Homes	321.15	272.24	286.50	318.92	319.74	333.06	335.71	314.71	336.06	319.79	331.57	332.51	338.37
Other Wood Products	413.80	421.61	424.13	407.64	427.61	402.87	390.17	411.29	388.86	418.00	425.58	416.30	428.16
Furniture & Fixtures	312.41	292.59	299.63	300.49	260.88	333.50	318.32	326.30	327.22	313.11	357.20	328.61	292.66
Primary Metals	507.95	506.51	508.02	505.73	498.93	505.40	503.94	498.04	504.71	516.89	505.66	523.40	513.51
Fabricated Metals	385.09	377.86	383.96	380.82	387.03	379.94	388.33	396.34	383.20	388.23	383.27	386.28	380.05
Machinery	440.59	449.44	449.63	436.37	448.54	436.90	429.44	436.80	422.28	434.58	447.84	441.29	452.51
Nondurable Goods	396.94	404.84	405.00	408.24	411.48	391.65	385.67	390.02	389.79	397.18	392.42	399.25	413.96
Food & Kindred Products	318.27	323.44	323.60	325.42	330.99	319.59	308.12	319.18	292.50	317.98	316.34	310.05	340.49
Canning & Preserving	267.90	272.00	276.28	272.74	269.74	257.21	250.87	271.58	248.64	277.90	278.56	261.85	294.12
Other Food Products	395.75	383.90	383.44	386.65	403.39	396.02	398.15	403.01	399.77	411.72	389.71	402.82	396.04
Textile Mill Products	238.33	232.71	252.21	242.90	243.57	236.31	235.97	216.74	225.40	219.78	235.32	251.62	266.38
Apparel	233.95	225.95	234.70	229.32	234.42	228.60	229.42	206.64	238.23	241.40	242.74	248.79	244.10
Paper & Allied Products	651.43	642.64	630.09	640.42	664.22	636.23	650.57	647.92	608.58	670.60	675.83	669.86	677.94
Printing & Publishing	437.00	430.78	440.86	447.86	428.79	416.90	405.19	430.93	457.59	476.01	435.71	436.64	438.37
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	506.12	459.25	470.92	478.52	486.23	497.33	520.72	532.70	537.04	540.92	528.17	475.57	509.43
Communications & Utilities 3/	536.77	545.99	544.07	512.92	530.47	544.99	534.89	542.25	529.42	537.89	531.70	561.77	530.36
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	304.78	294.74	295.83	288.77	309.75	300.82	306.40	318.44	300.96	315.00	313.82	300.18	306.36
Wholesale Trade	406.60	405.68	399.64	379.16	413.70	403.13	400.68	421.29	395.99	422.07	424.15	401.39	411.42
Retail Trade	253.50	240.16	242.95	243.46	257.15	248.50	258.18	266.66	253.11	260.37	259.50	252.17	258.92
Banking & Insurance	337.79	341.38	344.82	318.26	343.77	328.70	329.49	342.99	322.20	344.31	358.27	336.70	341.09
State & Local Government 4/	377.02	370.48	366.00	362.96	367.12	363.38	365.56	401.32	400.69	397.25	382.45	374.00	380.31

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES1988

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	39.4	39.7	39.8	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.8	38.6	38.6	40.3	39.2	40.2
Durable Goods	39.8	40.4	40.4	39.4	40.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	40.7	39.5	40.4
Lumber & Wood Products	39.4	39.9	40.9	38.9	40.9	38.4	39.6	38.6	37.4	38.5	40.7	38.8	39.8
Logging & Sawmills	38.7	39.3	40.2	38.4	40.4	37.8	38.1	38.2	36.1	36.3	41.0	36.4	39.2
Veneer & Plywood	40.3	40.5	42.3	39.6	42.5	39.0	40.1	38.9	38.1	41.7	41.1	39.1	40.9
Millwork & Structural	40.1	42.1	41.8	39.5	39.9	39.1	40.9	39.3	40.1	39.6	39.6	39.2	40.1
Mobile Homes	37.3	32.8	32.3	36.2	36.5	39.0	38.9	37.2	39.4	37.8	38.6	37.7	39.3
Other Wood Products	40.0	40.5	40.9	39.5	41.8	39.0	38.9	39.7	37.5	40.0	41.0	40.3	40.7
Furniture & Fixtures	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.6	30.8	36.6	36.8	36.2	37.1	35.5	38.7	37.3	36.4
Primary Metals	42.4	42.8	42.3	41.9	41.2	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.2	43.4	42.6	43.4	42.9
Fabricated Metals	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.9	38.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.9
Machinery	40.2	40.6	41.1	40.2	40.3	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.1	39.4	41.2	39.9	41.1
Nondurable Goods	38.5	37.8	38.1	37.8	38.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	38.4	40.2	39.4	38.5	39.5
Food & Kindred Products	37.4	35.7	36.4	35.8	37.4	36.4	36.9	37.2	37.5	39.5	39.2	36.6	38.3
Canning & Preserving	36.8	34.0	35.6	34.7	38.8	34.9	36.2	36.7	37.0	39.7	39.4	35.1	38.0
Other Food Products	38.2	37.6	37.3	37.0	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.7	39.1	38.7	38.9	38.6
Textile Mill Products	36.1	36.1	37.7	36.2	36.3	34.7	34.1	30.7	34.1	33.2	35.6	36.1	37.1
Apparel	36.9	36.8	38.1	38.0	36.4	36.0	36.3	31.5	36.3	38.5	38.9	37.3	38.2
Paper & Allied Products	43.4	42.7	41.7	42.3	43.3	41.1	42.3	44.5	42.0	45.9	43.8	45.2	45.9
Printing & Publishing	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.8	36.4	34.8	34.9	36.8	37.6	38.7	36.4	36.6	36.9
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	36.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.9	36.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.3	33.8	36.8
Communications & Utilities 3/	41.1	41.3	41.0	39.7	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.2	41.6	40.9	41.3	40.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	34.4	33.8	34.2	33.5	36.0	33.8	34.7	35.7	34.2	36.0	34.6	33.5	34.3
Wholesale Trade	38.0	38.2	38.8	37.1	39.4	37.5	37.8	38.9	36.7	38.9	38.7	37.2	37.2
Retail Trade	32.5	31.6	31.8	31.7	32.8	31.9	33.1	34.1	33.0	33.0	32.6	31.8	32.9
Banking & Insurance	37.7	38.4	38.7	35.8	38.8	38.2	37.4	38.8	36.0	38.8	38.9	37.0	37.4

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF OREGON WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1988

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL 1/	**$10.64**	**10.70**	**10.72**	**10.70**	**10.75**	**10.73**	**10.61**	**10.69**	**10.39**	**10.45**	**10.67**	**10.65**	**10.71**
Durable Goods	10.75	10.69	10.75	10.67	10.77	10.80	10.74	10.86	10.70	10.68	10.80	10.75	10.79
Lumber & Wood Products	10.90	10.83	10.91	10.78	10.91	10.85	10.88	11.13	10.85	10.78	11.00	10.87	10.99
Logging & Sawmills	11.81	11.74	11.74	11.56	11.75	11.71	11.78	12.16	11.91	11.74	11.92	11.70	11.98
Veneer & Plywood	10.65	10.56	10.61	10.66	10.77	10.63	10.67	10.85	10.52	10.57	10.63	10.68	10.67
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.88	8.75	9.03	8.83	8.82	8.93	9.01	8.90	8.75	8.83	8.91	8.91	8.88
Mobile Homes	8.61	8.30	8.87	8.81	8.76	8.54	8.63	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.59	8.82	8.61
Other Wood Products	10.34	10.41	10.37	10.32	10.23	10.33	10.03	10.36	10.37	10.45	10.38	10.33	10.52
Furniture & Fixtures	8.63	8.15	8.30	8.21	8.47	8.64	8.65	9.27	8.82	8.82	9.23	8.31	8.04
Primary Metals	11.98	11.89	12.01	12.07	12.11	12.12	11.97	11.83	11.96	11.91	11.87	12.06	11.97
Fabricated Metals	9.70	9.59	9.77	9.69	9.70	9.92	9.66	9.62	9.58	9.73	9.63	9.73	9.77
Machinery	10.96	11.07	10.94	10.83	11.13	11.12	10.79	10.92	10.80	11.03	10.87	11.06	11.01
Nondurable Goods	10.31	10.71	10.63	10.80	10.66	10.50	10.23	10.21	9.63	9.88	9.96	10.37	10.48
Food & Kindred Products	8.51	9.06	8.89	9.09	8.85	8.78	8.35	8.58	7.80	8.05	8.07	8.69	8.89
Canning & Preserving	7.28	8.00	7.76	7.86	7.33	7.37	6.93	7.40	6.72	7.00	7.07	7.46	7.74
Other Food Products	10.36	10.21	10.28	10.45	10.56	10.34	10.45	10.55	10.33	10.53	10.07	10.35	10.28
Textile Mill Products	6.79	6.63	6.69	6.71	6.71	6.81	6.92	7.06	6.61	6.62	6.61	6.97	7.18
Apparel	6.34	6.14	6.16	6.37	6.44	6.35	6.32	6.56	6.22	6.27	6.24	6.67	6.39
Paper & Allied Products	15.01	15.06	15.11	15.14	15.34	15.48	15.38	14.56	14.49	14.61	15.43	14.82	14.77
Printing & Publishing	11.94	11.77	11.98	12.17	11.78	11.98	11.61	11.71	12.17	12.30	11.97	11.93	11.88
NONMANUFACTURING													
Construction 2/	14.10	13.75	13.81	13.87	14.07	14.25	14.15	14.13	14.17	14.31	14.16	14.07	14.23
Communications & Utilities 3/	13.06	13.22	13.27	12.92	12.97	13.26	12.92	12.86	12.85	12.93	13.00	13.36	13.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade 3/	8.86	8.72	8.65	8.62	8.85	8.90	8.83	8.92	8.80	9.00	9.07	8.98	8.99
Wholesale Trade	10.70	10.62	10.30	10.22	10.50	10.75	10.60	10.83	10.79	10.85	10.96	10.79	11.06
Retail Trade	7.80	7.60	7.64	7.68	7.84	7.79	7.80	7.82	7.67	7.89	7.96	7.93	7.87
Banking & Insurance	8.96	8.89	8.91	8.89	8.86	9.08	8.81	8.84	8.95	8.92	9.21	9.10	9.12

1/ Data for production workers only. Excludes administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, and personnel. Premium pay for night shift and overtime work is included.

2/ Data for construction workers only. Excludes executive, professional, and office personnel.

3/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only. Excludes officers of corporations and executive personnel. Trade data does not include eating and drinking places.

4/ Data for all employes.

NOTE: Industry classified according to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Data prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

C APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF KEY (ASTERISKED) OCCUPATIONS

Accountant & Auditors	Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records for the purpose of giving advice or preparing statements and installing or advising on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data.
Adjudicators & Hearings Officers	Conduct hearings to review and decide claims filed by the government against individuals or organizations, or individual eligibility issues concerning social programs, or disability or unemployment benefits. Determine the existence and the amount of liability, recommend the acceptance or rejection of claims or compromise settlements according to laws, regulations, policies, and precedent decisions. Confer with persons or organizations involved and prepare written decisions.
Adjustment Clerks	Investigate and resolve customers' complaints concerning merchandise, service, billing, or credit rating. Examine pertinent information to determine accuracy of customers' complaints and responsibility for errors. Notify customers and appropriate personnel of findings, adjustments, and recommendations, such as exchange of merchandise, refund of money, credit to customers' accounts, or adjustment of customers' bills.
AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHING	This division includes workers concerned with agricultural production, forestry, and fishing. Also included in this division are agriculture related workers such as animal caretakers and groundskeepers.
Air Pilots & Flight Engineers	Pilot and navigate flight of private or commercial aircraft for the transportation of passengers, freight, mail, or for other purposes. Must be Federally licensed.
Aircraft Mechanics	Repair and maintain the operating condition of aircraft assemblies, such as hydraulic and pneumatic systems, landing gear, propeller assemblies, fuel tanks, and airframe assemblies. Inspect, test, modify, and install equipment according to specifications using tools, such as power shears, acetylene welding equipment, rivet guns, and air or electric drills. Includes helicopter repairers.
Ambulance Drivers & Attendants	Drive ambulance or assist ambulance driver in transporting sick, injured or convalescent persons. Assist in lifting patients and rendering first aid. May be required to have Red Cross first-aid training certificate.
Amusement/Recreation Attendants	Perform a variety of attending duties at amusement or recreation facility. Schedule use of recreation facilities, allocate equipment to participants of sporting events or recreational pursuits, collect fees for games played, set pins, prepare billiard tables, provide caddying and other services for golfers, and operate carnival rides and amusement concessions.
Animal Caretakers	Feed, water, groom, exercise, or otherwise care for small or large animals, fish, or birds in zoos, circuses, pounds, laboratories, animal hospitals, aquariums, kennels, or stables. Clean and repair cages, pens, or fish tanks. May administer tests to experimental animals or give treatments to sick or injured animals. May keep records of feedings, tests, and treatments, and of animals received and discharged.
Announcers-Radio & TV	Introduce various types of radio or television programs, interview or question guests, or act as master of ceremonies. Read news flashes and identify station by giving call letters.
Appraisers-Real Estate	Appraise improved or unimproved real property to determine its value for purchase, sale, investment, mortgage, or loan purposes.
Architects	Plan and design structures, such as private residences, office buildings, theaters, factories, and other structural property.
Athletes, Coaches & Umpires	Participate in competitive professional athletic events as a player, coach, manager, umpire, or judge. Include related workers, such as athletic trainers, scouts, official scorers, and timekeepers.
Auto Body & Related Repairers	Repair, repaint, and refinish automotive vehicle bodies, straighten vehicle frames, and replace damaged vehicle glass.
Automotive Mechanics	Adjust, repair, and overhaul automotive vehicles. May be designated according to specialties, such as brake repairers, transmission mechanics, or front-end mechanics.
Bakers-Bread & Pastry	Mix and bake ingredients according to recipes to produce breads, pastries, and other baked goods. Goods are produced in smaller quantities for consumption on premises or for sale as specialty baked goods.
Bakers	Mix and bake ingredients according to recipes to produce breads, pastries, and other baked goods. Goods are produced in large quantities for sale through establishments, such as grocery stores. Generally high volume production equipment is used.
Barbers	Provide customers with barbering services, including cutting, trimming, shampooing, and styling hair. Also give shaves and shape contour of hair line. May sell lotions, tonics, and other cosmetic supplies.
Bartenders	Mix and serve alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks to patrons of bar following standard recipes.
Bill & Account Collectors	Locate and notify customers of delinquent accounts by mail, telephone, or personal visit to solicit payment. Duties include receiving payment and posting amount to customer's account; preparing statements to credit department if customer fails to respond; initiating repossession proceedings or service disconnection; keeping records of collection and status of accounts.

C APPENDIX C

Bindery Machine Operators	Operate or tend book and other related binding machines that round, back, case, line stitch, press, fold, trim, or perform other binding operations.
Bindery Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate book and other related binding machines that perform some or all of the functions, such as rounding and backing, supering, casing-in, lining, stitching, pressing, folding, and trimming, in order to bind paperbound books, magazines, pamphlets, catalogues, and other printed material.
Biological Scientists	Include scientists concerned with research into problems dealing with life processes. Includes biological specialities such as biochemistry, biophysics, pathology, bacteriology, toxicology, and zoology.
Biological, Agricultural, Food Techs	Assist scientists in laboratory and production activities by performing tasks necessary to experiment, test, and develop new and improved methods in production, preservation, and processing of plant and animal life. Develop improved methods of processing and preserving for artificial insemination. Test blood of poultry to ascertain presence of disease.
Boat Captain	Assume command of vessels, such as tugboats, ferryboats, or dredges, that travel into and out of harbors, estuaries, straits, sounds, rivers, lakes, bays, and oceans. Must hold license issued by U.S. Coast Guard.
Boilermakers	Construct, assemble, maintain, analyze defects, and repair stationary steam boilers and boiler house auxiliaries. Align structures or plate sections to assemble boiler frame tanks or vats following blueprints and using hand and power tools, plumb bobs, levels, wedges, dogs, or turnbuckles. Assist in testing assembled vessels. Direct cleaning of boilers and boiler furnaces. Inspect and repair boiler fittings, such as safety valves, regulators, automatic-control mechanisms, water columns, and auxiliary machines.
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	Compute, classify, and record numerical data to keep sets of financial records complete. Perform any combination of routine calculating, posting, and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. May also check the accuracy of figures, calculations, and postings pertaining to business transactions recorded by other workers.
Broadcast Technicians	Set up, operate, and maintain the electronic equipment used to transmit radio and television programs. Control audio equipment to regulate volume level and quality of sound during radio and television broadcasts. Operate radio transmitter to broadcast radio and television programs. Typically requires an FCC first class operator's license.
Brokerage Clerks	Perform clerical duties involved with the purchase or sale of securities, determining value or changes to value of securities, and associated recordkeeping. Duties include writing orders for stock purchase and sales, computing transfer taxes, verifying stock transactions, accepting and delivering securities, informing customers of stock price fluctuations, computing equity, distributing dividends, and keeping records of daily transactions and holdings.
Brokers-Real Estate	Sell real estate, rent and manage properties, make appraisals, and arrange for loans while managing and operating real estate office.
Brush Cutters	Cuts and clears brush from reforested area using brush hook, knife, ax, or other cutting tool.
Bus Drivers	Drive bus to transport passengers over specified routes to local or distant points according to a time schedule. Assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares.
Bus, Truck & Diesel Mechanics	Repair and maintain the operating condition of trucks, buses, and all types of diesel engines. Also include those mechanics working primarily with automobile diesel engines.
Butchers & Meat Cutters	Cut, trim, and prepare carcasses and consumer-sized portions of meat for sale or for use in food service establishments.
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	Cut, shape, and assemble wooden articles, such as store fixtures, office equipment, cabinets, and high grade furniture. Set up and operate variety of machines, such as power saws, jointers, mortisers, tenoners, molders, and shapers to cut and shape parts from wood stock.
Camera Operators-TV & Movie	Operate television or motion picture camera to photograph scenes for TV broadcasts, advertising, or motion pictures.
Cannery Workers	Perform any of a variety of routine tasks in canning, freezing, preserving, or packing food products. Duties may include sorting, grading, washing, peeling, trimming or slicing agricultural produce.
Carpenters	Perform the carpentry duties necessary to make or repair wooden structures, structural members, and fixtures and equipment using carpentry tools and woodworking machines.
Carpet Installers	Lay carpets or rugs in homes or buildings.
Cashiers	Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of adding machines, cash registers, and change makers.
Cement/Gluing Machine Operators	Operate or tend cementing and gluing machines to join together items, such as veneer sheets into plywood, paper to glass-wool, cardboard or paper, rubber and rubberized fabric parts, plastic, and simulated leather or other materials, to form completed product or to form product for further processing.

C APPENDIX C

Cen Office PBX Installers/Repairers	Test, analyze, and repair telephone or telegraph circuits and equipment at a central office location using test meters and hand tools. Analyze and repair defects in communications equipment on customer's premises using circuit diagrams, polarity probes, meters, and a telephone test set. May install equipment.
Chemical Equip Controllers & Operators	Control or operate equipment to control chemical changes or reactions in the processing of industrial or consumer products. Typical equipment used includes reaction kettles, catalytic converters, continuous or batch treating equipment, saturator tanks, electrolytic cells, reactor vessels, recovery units, and fermentation chambers.
Chemical Equipment Tenders	Tend equipment in which a chemical change or reaction takes place. Typical equipment used are devulcanizers, batch stills, fermenting tanks, steam-jacketed kettles, and reactor vessels, to process chemical substances into industrial or consumer products.
Chemical Plant Operators	Control or operate an entire chemical process or system of machines, such as reduction pots and heated air towers, through the use of panel boards, control boards, and semi-automatic equipment.
Chemical Technicians	Conduct chemical and physical laboratory tests to assist scientists in making qualitative and quantitative analyses of solids, liquids, and gaseous materials for purposes such as research and development of new products or processes, quality control, maintenance of environmental standards, and other work involving experimental, theoretical, or practical application of chemistry and related sciences.
Chemists	Conduct chemical tests, qualitative and quantitative chemical analyses, or chemical experiments in laboratories for quality or process control or to develop new products or new knowledge.
Child Care Workers	Attend children at school, businesses, and institutions performing a variety of tasks, such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play.
Chiropractors	Adjusts spinal column and other parts of the body to correct abnormalities caused by interference with the nervous system.
Choke Setters	Fasten chokers around logs preparatory to yarding them from felling and bucking area to storage or loading landing.
Civil & Traffic Engineers	Perform a variety of engineering work in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of structures and facilities, such as roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, water and sewage systems, and waste disposal units. Includes Traffic Engineers who specialize in studying vehicular and pedestrian traffic conditions.
Claims Takers-Unemployment Benefits	Interview unemployed workers and compile data to determine eligibility for unemployment benefits.
CLERICAL	This division includes persons performing office and plant clerical tasks, such as typing, filing, computer operating, records keeping (personnel, stock, production, billing, etc.), and mail preparation and distributing.
Coat/Paint/Spraying Machine Operators	Coating Machine Operators or Tenders: Operate or tend machines to coat any of a wide variety of items, such as coating food products with sugar, chocolate and butter, coating paper and paper products with chemical solutions, wax, and glazes, or coating fabric with rubber or plastic. Painting and Spraying Machine Operators and Tenders: Operate or tend machines to spray or paint decorative, protective, or other finish or coating, such as adhesive, lacquer, paint, stain, latex, preservative, or oil, to any of a wide variety of items or materials, such as wood and wood products, ceramics, and glass. Apply coating or finish to products with solutions or materials preparatory to consumer use or further processing.
Combination Food Prep/Service Workers	Duties combine both food preparation and food service.
Combination Machine Tool Operators	Operate or tend more than one type of cutting or forming machine tool which has been previously set up, such as band saws, press brakes, slitting machines, drills, lathes, and boring machines.
Commun, Trans, Utility Managers	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate management activities related to: (1) communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, or television; (2) transporting people or goods by air, highway, railway, water, or pipeline; (3) managing transportation facilities, such as airports, harbors, or terminals; (4) managing warehousing and storage facilities; (5) supplying electricity, gas, water, steam, or sanitation services.
Compliance & Enforcement Inspectors	Enforce adherence to policies, procedures, or regulations and advise on standards. May be employed in the public or private sector and inspect and enforce regulations on such matters as health, safety, food, immigration, licensing, or interstate commerce.
Computer Programmers	Convert symbolic statements of administrative data, business, scientific, engineering, and other technical problem formulations to detailed logical flow chart for coding into computer language; develop and write computer programs to store, locate, and retrieve specific documents, data, and information.
Computer Systems Analysts	Analyze business, scientific, and technical problems for application to electronic data processing systems.
Concrete & Terrazzo Finishers	Apply cement, sand, pigment, and marble chips to floors, stairways, and cabinet fixtures to finish and attain durable and decorative surfaces according to specifications and drawings. Finish surfaces of freshly poured concrete walls, roads, walkways, and ornamental stone facings of concrete structural products to remove imperfections.
Construction Managers	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate, usually through subordinate supervisory personnel, activities concerned with the construction and maintenance of structures, facilities, and systems, including specialized construction fields, such as carpentry or plumbing.

Cooks-Institution/Cafeteria	Prepare and cook family-style meals for institutions, such as schools, hospitals, or cafeterias. Usually prepare meals in large quantities rather than to individual order. May cook for employees in office building or other large facility.
Cooks-Restaurant	Prepare, season, and cook soups, meats, vegetables, desserts, and other foodstuffs in restaurants. May order supplies, keep records and accounts, price items on menu, or plan menu.
Correction Officers & Jailers	Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit between jail, courtroom, prison, or other point, traveling by automobile or public transportation, and may be designated deputy guard. Includes deputy sheriffs who spend the majority of their time guarding prisoners in county correctional institutions.
Counter & Rental Clerks	Receive articles and/or orders for services, such as rentals, repairs, dry cleaning, and storage. May compute cost and accept payment.
Counter Attendants-Food Service	Serve food to diners at counter or from a steam table.
Court Clerks	Perform clerical duties in court of law; prepare docket of cases to be called; secure information for judges and contact witnesses, attorneys, and litigants to obtain information for court.
Crane & Tower Operators	Operate mechanical boom and cable or tower and cable equipment to lift and move materials, machines, or products in many directions.
Credit Analysts	Analyze current credit data and financial statements of individuals or firms to determine the degree of risk involved in extending credit or lending money. Prepare reports with this credit information for use in making decisions.
Credit Checkers	Investigate history and credit standing of individuals or business establishments applying for credit. Telephone or write given references to obtain information from credit departments of business and service establishments.
Crush/Grind/Mixing Machine Operators	Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Operators and Tenders: Operate or tend machines to crush or grind any of a wide variety of materials, such as coal, glass, plastic, dried fruit, grain, stone, chemicals, food, or rubber, or operate or tend machines that buff and polish materials or products, such as stone, glass, slate, plastic or metal trim, bowling balls, or eyeglasses. Mixing and Blending Machine Operators and Tenders: Operate or tend machines to mix or blend any of a wide variety of materials such as spices, dough batter, tobacco, fruit juices, chemicals, livestock feed, food products, color pigments, or explosive ingredients.
Curators, Archivists, Restorers	Curators: Administer affairs of museum and conduct scientific research programs. Direct activities concerned with instructional, research, and public service objectives of institutions. Archivists: Appraise, edit, and direct safekeeping of permanent records and historically valuable documents, and participate in research activities based on archival materials. Museum Technicians and Restorers: Prepare specimens for museum collection and exhibits, such as fossils, skeletal parts, lace, and textiles. May restore documents or install, arrange, and exhibit materials.
Custom Tailors & Sewers	Design, make, alter, repair, and, in some cases, fit tailor made-to-measure or ready-to-wear garments applying knowledge of garment construction, fabrics, and sewing by hand or machine.
Customer Service Reps-Utilities	Interview applicants for water, gas, electric, or telephone service. Talk with customer by phone or in person and receive orders for installation, turn-on, discontinuance, or change in services.
Dairy Processing Equipment Setters	Set up, operate, or tend continuous flow or vat-type equipment to process milk, cream, or other dairy products following specified methods and formulas.
Dancers & Choreographers	Perform dances alone, with partner, or in groups, such as chorus ensemble to entertain audience. May also sing or act.
Data Entry Keyers	Operate keypunch or key entry devices to prepare data processing input materials on cards, disk or tape. Duties include machine entry recording, coding, or verifying alphabetic or numeric data.
Data Keyers-Composing Machine	Operate photocomposing perforator or comparable data entry composing machines (similar in operation to an electric typewriter) to prepare materials for printing or publication.
Deckhands-Fishing Vessel	Performs any combination of the following duties aboard fishing vessel: Stands lookout, steering, and engine room watches. Attaches nets, slings, hooks, and other lifting devices to cables, booms, and hoists. Loads equipment and supplies aboard vessel. Rows boats and dinghies and operates skiffs to transport fishers and to tow and position nets. Attaches accessories, such as floats, weights, and markers to nets and lines. Removes fish from nets and hooks. Sorts and cleans marine life and returns undesirable and illegal catch to sea. Places catch containers and covers with salt and ice. May wash deck, conveyors, knives and other equipment. May lubricate, adjust and make minor repairs to engines and equipment.
Dental Assistants	Assist dentist at chair, set up patient and equipment, keep records, and perform related duties as required.
Dental Hygienists	Perform dental prophylactic treatments and instruct groups and individuals in the care of the teeth and mouth. May diagnose and treat certain dental and oral conditions. May take x-rays and give local anesthesia.
Dental Lab Technicians	Perform precision tasks, such as construction and repair of full or partial dentures or dental appliances or apparatus, following prescriptions or specifications of dentists or orthodontists. May also provide analytical and diagnostic services.
Dentists	Diagnose and treat diseases, injuries, and malformations of teeth or gums and related oral structures.

Designers	Design or arrange objects and materials to achieve artistic or decorative affects for apparel or other commercial items. May also create, mark out, or draw designs for items, such as furniture and machinery (product design). Designers are generally categorized according to articles or products designed, such as clothes designers, industrial designers, or according to type of design work, such as embroidery designers, and graphic designers.
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants	Perform any combination of the following duties to facilitate food service: Carry dirty dishes from dining room to kitchen. Replace soiled table linens and set tables with silverware and glassware. Replenish supply of clean linens, silverware, glassware, and dishes. Supply services bar with food, such as soups, salads, and desserts. Serve ice water and butter to patrons. May also serve coffee to patrons. May wash tables.
Dispatchers-Police/Fire/Ambulance	Receive complaints from public concerning crimes and police emergencies and broadcast orders to police radio patrol units in vicinity to investigate. Operate radio and telephone equipment to receive reports of fires and medical emergencies and relay information or orders to proper officials.
Dispatchers-Service & Delivery	Schedule and dispatch workers, work crews, equipment, or service vehicles for conveyance of materials, freight, or passengers or for normal installation, service, or emergency repairs rendered outside the place of business. Duties may include use of radio/telephone to transmit assignments and compiling statistics and reports on the progress of work.
Drafters	Prepare clear, complete, and accurate working plans and detail drawings from rough or detailed sketches or notes for engineering or manufacturing purposes according to specified dimensions. Utilize knowledge of various machines, engineering practices, mathematics, building materials, and other physical sciences to complete drawings.
Drilling Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate drilling machines to perform drilling and other machining operations, such as boring, reaming, tapping of holes, milling, and countersinking, in metal or plastic workpieces according to specifications.
Driver/Sales Workers	Drive truck or other vehicle over established routes to deliver and sell goods, such as food products; to collect and deliver items, such as laundry; or to collect coins, refill, and service vending machines. Includes newspaper delivery drivers.
Drywall Installers	Apply plasterboard or other wallboard to ceiling and interior walls of buildings.
Earth Drillers	Operate a variety of drills to tap sub-surface water and salt deposits, to remove core samples during mineral exploration or soil testing, and to facilitate the use of explosives in mining or construction. Does not include oil well drilling.
Education Administrators	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate the educational activities of colleges, universities, vocational, technical, post-secondary, secondary, or elementary schools. Includes administrators of separate training and instructional organizations (or programs) in private business or other agencies.
Elec Powerline Installers & Repairers	Install and repair cables or wires used in electrical power or distribution systems. Install insulators, erect wooden poles and light or heavy duty transmission towers. Includes cable splicing and trouble shooting. Does not include repair of transformers and substation equipment.
Electric Home Appl & Tool Repairers	Repair, adjust, and install all types of electric household appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers, vacuum cleaners, room air conditioners, and small appliances, including toasters, mixers, and food processors. Also includes repair of electrical hand and bench tools, such as lathes, drills, saws, grinders, and polishers.
Electric Motor/Transformer Repairers	Install, repair, and maintain electric motors, batteries, transformers, wiring, and switches using hand tools, power tools, gauges, and test instruments.
Electric/Electronic Engineer Techs	Apply electrical and electronic theory and related knowledge to design, build, test, repair, and modify developmental, experimental, or production electrical equipment in industrial or commercial plants and for subsequent use by engineering personnel in making engineering design and evaluation decisions.
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	Design, develop, test and supervise the manufacture and installation of electrical and electronic equipment, components or systems, computers and related equipment and systems for commercial, industrial, military or scientific use. Does not include engineers involved with sales activities.
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	Perform electrical and electronic assembly at a level less than that required of the precision level. Includes workers such as electronic wirers, armature connectors, electric motor winders, skein winders, carbon brush assemblers, battery and battery parts assemblers, electric sign assemblers, and electrical and electronic subassemblers.
Electricians	Install, maintain, and repair wiring, electrical equipment, and fixtures. Insure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. May read blueprints. Includes installation of protective signal lines.
Electrolytic Plating Operators	Operate or tend electrolytic plating or coating machines, such as zinc-plating machines and anodizing machines, to coat metal or plastic products electrolytically with chromium, zinc, copper, cadmium, or other metal to provide protective or decorative surfaces or to build up worn surfaces according to specifications.
Electronic Home Enter Equip Repairers	Adjust and repair radio and television receivers, phonographs, stereo systems, tape recorders, video systems, and other electronic home entertainment equipment.
Embalmers	Prepare bodies for interment in conformity with legal requirements.

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Emergency Medical Technicians	Administer first aid treatment and transport sick or injured persons to medical facility working as a member of an emergency medical team.
Extrude/Form/Compact Mach Setters	Set up or set up and operate machines, such as glass forming machines, plodder machines, and tuber machines, to manufacture any of a wide variety of products, such as soap bars, formed rubber, glassware, soft candy, brick, and tile, by extruding, compressing or compacting operations.
Extrude/Form/Compact Mach Operators	Operate or tend machines to shape and form any of a wide variety of manufactured products, such as glass bulbs, molded food and candy, rubber goods, clay products, wax products, tobacco plugs, cosmetics, or paper products, by means of extruding, compressing or compacting.
Fallers & Buckers	Fell and/or saw trees into specified log lengths working alone or as a member of a team.
Farm Equipment Mechanics	Maintain, repair, and overhaul farm machinery and vehicles, such as tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems. Also include repairers of dairy equipment.
Farm Equipment Operators	Drive and control farm equipment to till soil and to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops.
Field Crop Workers	Plants, cultivates, and harvests field crops, such as hay, grain, seed and sugar beets, working as crew member, using hand tools only, and according to instructions from supervisor.
Film Editors	Edit motion picture film and sound tracks.
Financial & Statistical Analysts	Conduct statistical analyses of information affecting investment programs of public or private institutions and private individuals.
Financial Managers	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate the financial activities of an organization. Includes managers in banks or similar financial institutions who advise on credit and investment policy or negotiate general policy with financial or other institutions.
First Line Supv-Agri/Forestry/Fish	Directly supervise and coordinate the activities of agricultural, forestry, fishing and related workers. May supervise helpers assigned to these workers. May perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work. May also engage, in part, in the same agricultural work as the workers they supervise.
First Line Supv-Cler & Admin Support	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of clerical and administrative support workers. May perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work. May also engage, in part, in the same clerical work as the workers they supervise.
First Line Supv-Construct & Mining	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extractive workers. May perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work. May also engage, in part, in the same construction work as the workers they supervise.
First Line Supv-Mechanics/Repairers	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of mechanics, repairers and installers. May also supervise helpers assigned to these workers. May perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work. May also engage, in part, in the same repair work as the workers they supervise.
First Line Supv-Prod & Operating Wkrs	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of production and operating workers, such as testers, precision workers, machine setters and operators, assemblers, fabricators, or plant and system operators. May perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work. May also engage, in part, in the same production work as the workers they supervise.
First Line Supv-Sales & Related	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of marketing, sales, and related workers. In addition to their supervisory duties, may perform management functions, such as budgeting, accounting, marketing, and personnel work.
Food Preparation Workers	Perform a variety of food preparation duties, such as preparing cold foods and maintaining and cleaning kitchen work areas, equipment, and utensils. Perform simple tasks such as preparing shellfish or slicing meat. May brew coffee, tea, or chocolate or prepare sandwiches. Work in such places as a restaurant kitchen or delicatessen.
Food Service & Lodging Managers	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate management activities of an organization or department that serves food and beverages and/or provides lodging and other accommodations.
Forest & Conservation Workers	Develop, maintain, and protect forest, forested areas, and woodlands through such activities as raising and transporting tree seedlings; combating insects, pests, and diseases harmful to trees; and controlling erosion and leaching of forest soil.
Foresters & Conservation Scientists	Plan, develop, and control environmental factors affecting forests, range land, and farm land and their resources for economic and recreational purposes through activities such as researching soil erosion, conducting fire prevention programs, reforestation, and preservation of natural resources.
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	Operate gasoline or electric powered industrial trucks or tractors equipped with fork lift, elevated platform, or trailer hitch to move materials in an establishment, warehouse, storage yard, factory, or at a construction site.
Funeral Attendants	Perform a variety of tasks during funeral such as placing casket in parlor or chapel prior to service; arranging floral offerings or lights around casket; directing or escorting mourners; closing casket, and issuing and storing funeral equipment.

Funeral Directors & Morticians	Perform various tasks to arrange and direct funeral services, such as coordinating activities of workers to transport body to mortuary for embalming, interviewing family or other authorized person to arrange details, selecting pallbearers, procuring official for religious rites, and providing transportation for mourners. May prepare bodies for interment in conformity with legal requirements.
Furnace Operators & Tenders	Operate or tend furnaces, such as gas, oil, coal, electric-arc or electric induction, open-hearth, or oxygen furnaces, to melt and refine metal prior to casting or to produce specified types of steel.
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	Maintain grounds of public or private property using hand/power tools or equipment. May perform any combination of tasks, such as mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, digging, raking, and sweeping. Additional duties may include minimal care and upkeep of buildings and equipment. May plan and execute small-scale landscaping operations. May dig and prepare graves.
General Managers/Top Executives	Includes both top and mid-level managers whose duties and responsibilities are too diverse and general in nature to be classified in any functional or line area of management and administration. These managers generally work through departmental or subordinate executives.
General Office Clerks	Perform clerical duties too varied and diverse to be classified in any specific office clerical occupation. Clerical duties may be assigned in accordance with the office procedures of individual establishments and may include a combination of bookkeeping, typing, stenography, office machine operation, and filing.
Glaziers-Manufacturing	Install glass in millwork products, such as doors, windows, sashes, china closets, furniture, and office partitions.
Glaziers	Install glass in windows, skylights, store fronts, and display cases, or on surfaces such as building fronts, interior walls, ceilings, and tabletops. Does not include production line work or safety glass installation.
Graders & Sorters-Agricultural	Grade, sort, or classify unprocessed food and other agricultural products by size, weight, color, or condition. Does not include inspection of processed agricultural products.
Graduate Teaching Assistants	Assist department chairperson, faculty members, or other professional staff members in college or university, by performing teaching or teaching related duties, such as teaching lower level courses, developing teaching materials, preparing and giving examinations, and grading examinations or papers.
Grinding/Buffing Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate grinding and related tools that remove excess material or burrs from internal and external surfaces, sharpen edges or corners, or buff, hone and polish metal or plastic workpieces according to specifications.
Guards & Watch Guards	Stand guard at entrance gate or walk about premises of business or industrial establishment to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules; guard property against fire, theft, vandalism, and illegal entry; direct patrons or employees and answer questions relative to services of establishment; control traffic to and from buildings and grounds. May perform these functions using a car patrol.
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	Provide beauty services for customers, such as suggesting hair styles, cutting and treating hair and scalp, applying make-up, dressing wigs, and electrolysis.
Hand Cutters & Trimmers	Cut and trim using hand tools or hand held power tools any of a wide variety of manufactured items, such as stone, glass, rubber, or fabrics.
Hand Cutters-Meat/Poultry/Fish	Perform a wide variety of food cutting and trimming tasks, using hand tools, that require skills less than that of the precision level. Includes workers such as meat boners, carcass splitters, poultry eviscerators, fish cleaners and butchers, skinners, and stickers.
Hand Grinding/Polishing Workers	Grind and polish using hand tools or hand held power tools a wide variety of metal, stone, clay, plastic, and glass objects or parts.
Hand Molders & Casters	Mold and cast using hand tools or hand held power tools any of a wide variety of items, such as food products, lamps, figurines, ashtrays, tile, pipes, mannequins, and candles.
Hand Packers & Packagers	Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.
Heat Treating Machine Operators	Operate or tend machines, such as furnaces, baths, flame-hardening machines, and electronic induction machines, to harden, anneal, and heat-treat metal products or metal parts.
Helpers-Carpenters	Help carpenters or carpentry related craft workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools and cleaning work area and equipment.
Helpers-Painter/Plaster & Related	Help painters, paperhangers, plasterers, or stucco masons by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools and cleaning work area and equipment.
Helpers-Roofers	Help roofers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools and cleaning work area and equipment.
Highway Maintenance Workers	Maintain highways, municipal and rural roads, airport runways, and rights-of-way in safe condition by performing a combination of the following duties: patch broken or eroded pavement or erect and repair guard rails, highway markers, and snow fences using posthole digger, shovel, ax, saw, hammer and nails, and power tools. May also clear brush or plant trees along rights-of-way.

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Hoist & Winch Operators	Operate or tend hoists or winches to lift and pull loads using power operated cable equipment.
Home Health Aides	Care for elderly, convalescent, or handicapped person in home of patient. Perform duties for patient such as changing bed linen; preparing meals; assisting in and out of bed; bathing, dressing, and grooming; and administering oral medications under doctors' orders or direction of nurse.
Horse Trainers	Trains horses for riding or harness. Feeds, exercises, grooms and talks to horses to accustom them to human voice and contact. Mounts and rides saddle horse to condition horse to respond to oral, spur, and rein command according to knowledge of horse's temperament and riding technique. Trains horses for show competition according to prescribed standards for gaits, forms, manners and performance, using knowledge of different breeds and operating routines of horse shows. May train horses to carry pack loads and work as part pf pack train.
Hotel Desk Clerks	Accommodate hotel patrons by registering and assigning rooms to guests, issuing room keys, transmitting and receiving messages, keeping records of rooms occupied and guests' accounts, making and confirming reservations, and presenting statements to and collecting payments from departing guests.
Housekeeping	Supervise work activities of cleaning personnel to insure clean, orderly and attractive rooms in hotels, hospitals, educational institutions, and similar establishments. Assign duties, inspect work, investigate complaints regarding housekeeping service and equipment and take corrective action. May purchase housekeeping supplies and equipment, and take periodic inventories. May screen applicants, train new employees and recommend dismissals.
Instructors-Nonvocational Education	Teach or instruct out-of-school youths and adults in courses other than those that normally lead to an occupational objective and are less than the baccalaureate level. Subjects may include self-improvement or nonvocational courses, such as Americanization, basic education, art, drama, music, bridge, homemaking, stock market analysis, languages, modeling, flying, dancing, and automobile driving. Teach in public or private schools or in an organization whose primary business is other than education.
Insulation Workers	Perform duties concerned with covering and lining structures with asbestos, cork, canvas, tar paper, magnesia, and related materials using saws, knives, rasps, trowels, and other tools and implements. May also specialize in providing blown-in insulation.
Insurance Adjust, Exam, Investigators	Investigate, analyze, and determine the validity of the amount of insurance company's liability concerning personal, casualty, or property loss or damages, and effect settlement with claimants. Correspond with or interview medical specialists, agents, witnesses, or claimants to compile information. Calculate benefit payments and approve payment of claims within a certain monetary limit.
Insurance Claims Clerks	Obtain claims information from insured or designated persons to settle claims with insurance carrier.
Insurance Policy Processing Clerks	Process applications for, changes to, reinstatement of, and cancellation of insurance policies. Duties include reviewing insurance applications to insure that all questions have been answered, compiling data on changes of insurance policies and changing policy records to conform to insured party's specifications, compiling data on lapsed insurance policies to determine automatic reinstatement according to company policies, canceling insurance policies as requested by agents, and verifying the accuracy of insurance company records.
Interior Designers	Plan, design, and furnish interior environments of residential, commercial or industrial buildings. Formulate design to be practical, aesthetic and conducive to intended purposes, such as raising productivity, selling merchandise, or improving life style. May specialize in a particular field, style or phase of interior design.
Interview Clerks	Interview the public to obtain information. Duties include contacting persons by telephone, mail, or in person for the purpose of completing forms, applications, or questionnaires; asking specific questions, recording answers, and assisting persons with completing form. May include sorting, classifying, and filing forms.
Janitors & Cleaners	Keep building in clean and orderly condition. Perform heavy cleaning duties, such as operating motor-driven cleaning equipment, mopping floors, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. May have additional duties and responsibilities, such as tending furnace and boiler, performing routine maintenance activities, notifying management of need for repairs and additions, and cleaning snow or debris from sidewalk.
Jewelers & Silversmiths	Jewelers: Fabricate and repair jewelry articles, such as rings, brooches, pendants, bracelets, and lockets; cut, file, solder, and polish articles using hand tools and polishing wheel. Silversmiths: Anneal, solder, hammer, shape, and glue silver articles; cut open designs in ornamentation; may operate a lathe to shape articles.
Judges & Magistrates	Judges: Arbitrate, advise, and administer justice in a court of law. Sentence defendant in criminal cases according to statutes of State or Federal government. May determine liability of defendant in civil cases. Magistrates: Adjudicate criminal cases not involving penitentiary sentences and civil cases concerning damages below a sum specified by State law. May issue marriage licenses and perform wedding ceremonies.
Lathe Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate plastic or metal lathe and turning machines to turn, bore, thread, form, or face plastic or metal materials, such as wire, rod, or bar stock according to specifications.
Laundry & Drycleaning Mach Operators	Operate or tend washing or drycleaning machines to clean or dryclean commercial, industrial, or household articles, such as suede, leather, and cloth garments, furs, blankets, draperies, fine linens, rugs, and carpets.
Law Clerks	Research legal data for brief or argument based on statutory law or decisions. Search for and study legal records and documents to obtain data applicable to case under consideration. Prepare rough drafts of briefs or arguments. File pleadings for firm with court clerk. Serve copies of pleading on opposing counsel. Prepare affidavits of documents and keep document file and correspondence of cases.

Lawyers	Conduct criminal and civil lawsuits, draw up legal documents, advise clients as to legal rights, and practice other phases of law. May represent client in court, or before quasi-judicial or administrative agencies of government. May specialize in a single area of law such as patent law, corporate law, or criminal law.
Lecturers	Sole responsibility is to prepare and deliver discourses on subjects requiring specialized knowledge.
Legal Secretaries	Prepare legal papers and correspondence of a legal nature, such as summonses, complaints, motions, and subpoenas. Must be familiar with legal terminology, procedures and documents, as well as legal research. May review law journals and other legal publications to identify court decisions pertinent to pending cases and submit articles to company officials.
Librarians	Administer libraries and perform related library services including selecting, acquiring, cataloging, classifying, circulating, and maintaining library materials or furnishing references, bibliographies, and reader's advisory services. May select music, films, or other audio-visual material for subject matter of program.
Library Assts & Bookmobile Drivers	Compile records; sort and shelve books; issue and receive library materials, such as pictures, cards, slides, phonograph records, and microfilm; and handle tape decks. Locate library materials for loan and replace material in shelving area (stacks) or files according to identification number and title. Register patrons to permit them to borrow books, periodicals, and other library materials. Bookmobile Drivers operate a bookmobile or light truck that pulls a book trailer to specific locations on a predetermined schedule and assist with providing services in mobile library.
Library Technical Assistants	Assist librarians by furnishing information on library sciences, facilities, and rules; by assisting readers in the use of card catalogs and indexes to locate books and other materials; and by answering questions that require only brief consultation of standard reference. May train and supervise clerical staff or catalog books.
License Clerks	Issue licenses or permits to qualified applicants. Obtain necessary information, record data, advise applicants on requirements, collect fees, and issue licenses. May perform oral, visual, written, or performance testing.
Licensed Practical Nurses	Care for ill, injured, convalescent, and handicapped persons in hospitals, clinics, private homes, sanitariums, and similar institutions.
Loan & Credit Clerks	Assemble documents, prepare papers, process applications, and complete transactions of individuals applying for loans and credit. Loan Clerks: review loan papers to insure completeness; prepare correspondence, reports, and loan documents from draft; and complete transactions between loan establishment, borrowers, and sellers upon approval of loan. Credit Clerks: interview applicants to obtain personal and financial data, determine credit worthiness, process applications, and notify customer of acceptance or rejection of credit.
Loan Officers & Counselors	Evaluate, authorize, or recommend approval of commercial or real estate loans and credit loans or advise borrowers on financial status and methods of payments.
Locomotive Engineers	Drive electric, diesel-electric, steam, or gas-turbine-electric locomotives interpreting train orders, block or semaphore signals, and railroad rules and regulations to transport passengers or freight.
Log Graders & Scalers	Grade logs, or estimate the marketable content or value of logs or pulpwood in sorting yards, millpond, log deck, or similar locations. Inspect logs for defects or measure logs to determine volume.
Log Tractor Operators	Drive tractor equipped with one or more accessories, such as bulldozer blade, frontal hydraulic shear, grapple, logging arch, cable winches, hoisting rack, or crane boom, to fell tree, to skid, load and unload, or stack logs, or to pull stumps and/or clear brush.
Longshore Equipment Operators	Operate equipment to load crates, containers, and other items on or off ships.
MANAGERS/ADMINISTRATORS	This division includes top and middle-level managers, administrators, and executives. Primary duties are policy making, planning, staffing, directing or controlling the activities of industrial, commercial, governmental or other establishments.
Machine Feeders & Offbearers	Feed materials into machine or remove materials from machines or equipment that is automatic or tended by other workers.
Machine Forming Operators	Operate or tend one type of forming machine which has previously been set up. Types of forming machines include: punching machines, rolling machines, shear and slitter machines, press and press brake machines, extruding and drawing machines, forging machines.
Machine Tool Cutting Operators	Operate or tend one type of cutting machine tool which has previously been set up. Types of cutting machine tools include: sawing machines, grinding machines, lathe and turning machines, buffing and polishing machines, drilling and boring machines, lapping and honing, milling and planing machines.
Machinery Maintenance Workers	Perform routine maintenance of machinery, such as changing of parts and lubrication of machinery. Does not include machinery repair.
Machinists	Set up and operate machine tools and fit and assemble parts to make or repair metal parts, mechanisms, tools or machines of an establishment applying knowledge of mechanics, shop mathematics, metal properties, and layout machining procedures. Study specifications, such as blueprints, sketch, or description of part to be replaced, and plan sequence of operations.

Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Perform any combination of tasks to maintain private households or commercial establishments, such as hotels, restaurants and hospitals, in a clean and orderly manner. Duties include making beds, replenishing linens, cleaning rooms and halls, and arranging furniture.
Mail Clerks	Prepare incoming and outgoing mail for distribution. Duties include time stamping, opening, reading, sorting, and routing incoming mail; sealing, stamping, and affixing postage to outgoing mail or packages; and keeping necessary records and completed forms.
Mailing Machine Operators	Operate machines to emboss names, addresses, and other matter onto metal plates for use in addressing machines; to print names, addresses, and similar information onto items, such as envelopes, accounting forms, and advertising literature; to address, fold, stuff, seal, and stamp mail; and to open envelopes.
Maintenance Mechanics	Repair and maintain the operating condition of industrial production and processing machinery. Duties include repairing in accordance with diagrams, operating manuals, or manufacturer's specifications, machinery and mechanical equipment, such as pumps, conveyor systems, and motors. Does not include repair of mobile heavy equipment, such as crane, bulldozer, grader, or conveyor.
Maintenance Mechs-Marine Equipment	Repair mechanical equipment aboard ships and other marine craft and floating structures. Does not include repair of outboard motors.
Maintenance Repairers-Gen Utility	Perform work involving two or more maintenance skills to keep the machines, mechanical equipment, and/or structure of an establishment in repair. This occupation is generally found in a small establishment where specialization in maintenance work is impractical. Duties may involve pipefitting, boilermaking, insulating, welding, machining, machine and equipment repairing, carpentry, and electrical work, as well as planning and laying out of work relating to repairs; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, or stairs.
Management Analysts	Review, analyze, and suggest improvements to business and organizational systems to assist management in operating with greater efficiency and effectiveness. Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplification and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals.
Marketing/Public Relations Managers	Formulate marketing policies, direct sales activities, and plan, organize, and direct advertising and public relations activities for a department, an entire organization, or on an account basis.
Mates-Ship, Barge, Boat	Supervise and coordinate activities of crew aboard ships, boats, barges, or dredges.
Mech Control & Valve Install/Repairers	Install, repair, and maintain mechanical regulating and controlling devices, such as gas regulators, thermostats, safety and flow valves, and other mechanical governors.
Mechanic's & Repairer's Helpers	Help mechanics and repairers in maintenance, parts replacement, and repair of vehicles, industrial machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment. Perform duties such as furnishing tools, materials and supplies to other workers; cleaning work area, machines, and tools; and holding materials or tools for other workers.
Mechanical Engineers	Perform a variety of engineering work in the planning and designing of tools, engines, machines, and other mechanically functioning equipment; and oversee installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of such equipment, including centralized heat, gas, water, and steam systems. Does not include engineers involved with sales activities.
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	Perform a wide range of complex procedures in the general areas of the clinical laboratory or perform specialized procedures in such areas as cytology, histology, and microbiology. Duties may include supervising and coordinating activities of workers engaged in laboratory testing.
Medical & Clinical Lab Technicians	Perform routine tests in medical laboratory for use in treatment and diagnosis of disease. Prepare vaccines, biologicals, and serums for prevention of disease. Prepare tissue samples for Pathologists, take blood samples, and execute such laboratory tests as urinalysis and blood counts. May work under the general supervision of a medical laboratory technologist.
Medical Assistants	Perform various duties under the direction of physician in examination and treatment of patients. Prepare treatment room, inventory supplies and instruments, and set up patient for attention of physician. Hand instruments and materials to physician as directed. May schedule appointments, keep medical records, or perform secretarial duties.
Medical Secretaries	Perform secretarial duties utilizing specific knowledge of medical terminology and hospital, clinic, or laboratory procedures. Duties include taking dictation, and compiling and recording medical charts, reports, and correspondence using a typewriter. Duties may also include preparing and sending bills to patients or recording appointments.
Metal Mold/Cast Machine Operators	Operate or tend metal molding, casting, or coremaking machines, such as centrifugal casting machines, vacuum casting machines, turnover draw-type core making machines, conveyor-screw core making machines, and die casting machines, to mold or cast metal products, such as pipes, brake drums, and rods, and metal parts, such as automobile trim, carburetor housings, and motor parts.
Meter Readers-Utilities	Read electric, gas, water, or steam consumption meters and record volume used by residential and commercial customers.
Milling Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate milling or planing machines to mill, plane, shape, groove, or profile metal or plastic workpieces according to specifications.

Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics	Repair and maintain mobile mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic equipment, such as cranes, bulldozers, graders, and conveyors, used in construction, logging, and surface mining.
Mobile Home Installers/Repairers	Install, repair, and maintain units and systems in mobile homes, prefabricated buildings, or travel trailers, using hand tools or power tools.
Motion Picture Projectionists	Set up and operate motion picture projection and sound-reproducing equipment to produce coordinated effects on screen.
Motorcycle Repairers	Repair and overhaul motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, or similar motorized vehicles.
New Accounts Clerks	Interview persons desiring to open banking accounts. Explain banking services available to prospective customers, and assist them in preparing application form.
Nonelectrolytic Plating Operators	Operate or tend nonelectrolytic plating or coating machines, such as metal spraying machines and vacuum metalizing machines, to coat metal or plastic products or parts with metal.
Numerical Machine Tool Operators	Set up and operate magnetic or punched-tape controlled machine tools that automatically mill, drill, broach, and ream metal parts. May adjust machine feed and speed and change cutters to machine parts to specification when automatic programming is faulty or if machine malfunctions.
Nursery Workers	Work in nursery facilities planting, cultivating, harvesting, and transplanting trees, shrubs, or plants.
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants	Work under the direction of nursing or medical staff to provide auxiliary services in care of patients. Perform duties such as answering patient's call bell, serving and collecting food trays, and feeding patients. Orderlies are primarily concerned with the care of male patients, setting up equipment, and relieving nurses of heavier work.
Offset Litho Press Setters	Set up or set up and operate offset printing press to print single and multicolor copy from lithographic plates. Examine job order to determine press operating time, quantity to be printed, and stock specifications.
Operating Engineers	Operate several types of power construction equipment, such as compressors, pumps, hoists, derricks, cranes, shovels, tractors, scrapers, or motor graders to excavate, move and grade earth, erect structures, or pour concrete or other hard surface paving. May repair and maintain equipment in addition to other duties.
Opticians	Design, measure, fit, and adapt lenses and frames for client according to written optical prescription or specification. Assist client with selecting frames according to style and color. Measure customer for size of eyeglasses and coordinate frames with facial and eye measurements and optical prescription. Prepare work order for optical laboratory containing instructions for grinding and mounting lenses in frames; verify exactness of finished lens spectacles. Adjust frame and lens position to fit client. May shape or reshape frames.
Optometrists	Examine eyes to determine visual efficiency and performance by use of instruments and observation, and prescribe corrective procedures.
Order Clerks-Mtls, Mer, Service	Receive and process incoming orders for materials, merchandise, or services such as repairs, installations, or rental of facilities. Additional duties include informing customers of receipt of order, prices, shipping dates, and delays; preparing contracts; and handling complaints.
Order Fillers-Wholesale/Retail Sales	Fill customers' mail and telephone orders from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips or order forms. Duties include computing prices of items, completing order receipts, keeping records of out-going orders, requisitioning additional material, supplies and equipment, and other related tasks.
Ordinary Seamen & Marine Oilers	Stand deck department watch and perform a variety of tasks to preserve the painted surface of the ship and to maintain lines and ship equipment, such as running and cargo-handling gear. May oil and grease moving parts of engines and auxiliary equipment. Must hold government-issued certification. Must hold Tanker certification when working aboard liquid carrying vessels.
Other Assemblers & Fabricators	Assemble and/or fit together parts to form complete units or subassemblies at a bench, conveyor line, or on the floor. Work may involve the use of hand tools, power tools and special equipment in order to carry out fitting and assembly operations. Assembly duties are non-precision.
Other Construction Trades Workers	Includes other workers engaged in constructing, altering, and maintaining buildings, other structures, bridges, pipelines, and similar projects.
Other Financial Specialists	Includes other workers engaged in planning and administering accounting services, advising on tax and accountancy problems, conducting audits, and planning and administering other financial activities, such as budget analysis, mortgage approval, credit and underwriting analysis, and foreign exchange trading.
Other Food Service Workers	Includes other workers engaged in preparing and serving food and beverages. Include occupations such as cooks, cafeteria workers, waiters and waitresses, and kitchen workers.
Other Hand Material Movers	Includes other workers who move materials manually. Freight, stock, and material movers (hand) work in a variety of settings such as warehouses, production areas, stockrooms, or shipping departments.
Other Hand Workers	Includes other workers who perform hand assembling, fabricating, finishing, or other handwork, such as welding, cutting, molding, painting, grinding, and sewing.

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Other Health Professional & Techs	Includes other workers engaged in the prevention and diagnosis of human and animal ailments; maintenance and care of illness through nursing care, compounding drugs, nutritional programs, therapy treatment; medical laboratory testing; and medical records technology.
Other Health Service Workers	Includes other workers who assist and work under the direction of physicians, dentists, nurses, therapists, pharmacists, and other health related professional, paraprofessional, and technical workers. Workers in these occupations provide auxiliary services, such as assisting in the care of patients, relieving nurses of heavier work, preparing treatment rooms, transporting patients, assisting therapists, and mixing pharmaceutical preparations.
Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	Includes other workers who perform non-machine tasks of a routine nature. These workers help production, construction, operating, and maintenance workers. Although they do not operate or tend the machinery, or equipment directly, these workers assist in the work of the establishment by machine feeding and offbearing, moving materials (manually), or loading and unloading. They also clean and wash vehicles and equipment.
Other Legal Assistants & Techs	Includes other workers engaged in providing technical legal assistance to lawyers or judges.
Other Logging Related Workers	Includes other workers engaged in harvesting and removing timber from the forest, except truck drivers.
Other Machine Operators	Includes other workers who operate machines.
Other Management Support Workers	Includes other workers engaged in general management support.
Other Material Moving Equip Operators	Includes other workers who operate equipment such as bridge tenders, service station attendants, and parking lot attendants. Material moving also includes operation of equipment such as conveyors, pumps, cranes, and hoists.
Other Mechs, Installers & Repairers	Includes other workers who repair, maintain and adjust motor vehicles, equipment, machines and tools including such work as machinery repair, auto repair and communications equipment repair. Workers may also install as well as repair equipment and machinery. Repair work may be performed on or off premises.
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Setters	Includes other workers who set up equipment or machinery (usually large production machinery) to process materials such as metal, plastic, wood, and textiles.
Other Metal/Plastic Machine Operators	Includes other workers who operate or tend equipment or machinery (usually large production machinery) to process materials such as metal, plastic, wood, and textiles.
Other Plant & System Operators	Includes other workers who control or operate systems of machines or entire processes through use of control panels or centralized controls. Plant and system operators control such systems as chemical, petroleum, or water treatment systems.
Other Precision Food & Tobacco Workers	Includes other food workers whose work requires a high degree of precision and usually an ability to interpret detailed specifications and instructions and to use independent judgment and knowledge gained through experience and training. Precision work may be accomplished either by hand or hand-held tools or by using various types of machinery.
Other Precision Metal Workers	Includes other metal workers whose work requires a high degree of precision and usually an ability to interpret detailed specifications and instructions and to use independent judgment and knowledge gained through experience and training. Precision work may be accomplished either by hand or hand-held tools or by using various types of machinery.
Other Precision Metal Assemblers	Includes other workers who perform precision assembling of metal products.This assembly work requires a high degree of precision, (normally) an ability to interpret detailed specifications and instructions, and use of independent judgment and knowledge gained through experience and training.
Other Precision Workers	Includes other workers whose work requires a high degree of precision and usually an ability to interpret detailed specifications and instructions and to use independent judgment and knowledge gained through experience and training. Precision work may be accomplished either by hand or hand-held tools or by using various types of machinery.
Other Printing Press Setters	Includes other workers who set up and operate various types of printing machines, such as offset lithographic presses, letter or letterset presses, flexographic presses, or gravure presses to produce printed material such as books, manuals, or pamphlets.
Other Secondary School Teachers	Includes other workers engaged in secondary school instruction of one or more subjects.
Other Secretaries	Relieve officials of clerical work and minor administrative and business detail by scheduling appointments, giving information to callers, taking dictation, composing and typing routine correspondence (using typewriter or word processor), reading and routing incoming mail, and filing correspondence and other records. May perform various other assigned clerical duties.
Other Teachers & Instructors	Includes other workers engaged in teaching except those teaching in four-year post-secondary institutions.
Other Transport Related Workers	Includes other workers who operate or control vehicles used to transport materials and transportation related workers.

Packaging/Filling Machine Operators	Operate or tend machines, such as filling machines, casing running machines, ham rolling machines, preservative filling machines, baling machines, wrapping machines, and stuffing machines, to prepare industrial or consumer products, such as gas cylinders, meat and other food products, tobacco, insulation, ammunition, stuffed toys and athletic equipment, and upholstered pads, as end products or for storage and shipment.
Painters & Paperers	Painters: Paint walls, equipment, buildings, bridges, and other structural surfaces using brushes, rollers, and spray guns. May mix colors or oils to obtain desired color or consistency. Paperhangers: Cover interior walls and ceilings of rooms with decorative wallpaper or fabric.
Painters-Transportation Equipment	Operate or tend painting machines to paint surfaces of transportation equipment, such as automobiles, buses, trucks, boats and airplanes, according to specifications.
Paper Goods Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate paper goods machines that perform a variety of functions, such as converting, sawing, corrugating, banding, wrapping, boxing, stitching, forming, or sealing paper or paperboard sheets into products, such as toilet tissue, towels, napkins, bags, envelopes, tubing, cartons, wax rolls, and containers, according to specifications.
Paralegal Personnel	Assist lawyers by doing research in the preparation of lawsuits and/or legal documents. May gather research data for use as evidence to formulate defense or to initiate legal action.
Parking Enforcement Officers	Patrol assigned area, such as public parking lot or section of city, to issue tickets to overtime parking violators and illegally parked vehicles.
Parking Lot Attendants	Park autos and/or issue tickets for customers in a parking lot or storage garage.
Paving/Surfacing Equipment Operators	Operate equipment used for applying concrete, asphalt, or other materials to road beds, parking lots, or airport runways and taxiways, or equipment used for tamping gravel, dirt or other materials. Include such equipment operators as concrete and asphalt paving machine operators, form tampers, tamping machine operators, and stone spreader operators.
Personnel/Labor Rel Specialists	Conduct programs of recruitment, selection, placement, training, promotion, welfare, safety, compensation, or separation of employees. May specialize in specific areas such as labor-management relations, counseling, job analysis, position classification, training, or compensation. Does not include personnel research, testing and counseling programs which focus on psychology or employment interviewing.
Pharmacists	Compound and dispense medications following prescriptions issued by physicians, dentists or other authorized medical practitioners.
Phone/Cable TV Installers/Repairers	String and repair telephone and telegraph cable and other equipment for transmitting messages or TV programming. Duties include locating and repairing defects in existing systems; placing, rearranging, and removing underground or aerial cables; installing supports, insulation, or guywire systems; and other auxiliary tasks necessary to maintain lines and cables.
Photoengraving & Litho Photographers	Operate a process camera and related dark room equipment to produce negatives or positives from which printing plates will be made.
Photographers	Photograph persons, subjects, merchandise or other commercial products. May develop negatives and produce finished prints.
Physical Therapists	Apply techniques and treatments that help relieve pain, increase the patient's strength, and decrease or prevent deformity and crippling.
Physical Therapy Assistants & Aides	Prepare patient and/or administer physical therapy treatment, such as massages, heat, light and sound treatment, and traction. Instruct, motivate, and assist patients with learning and improving functional activities. Normally work under the direction of a physical or corrective therapist.
Physicians & Surgeons	Diagnose and treat mental or physical disorders. May specialize in one field such as surgery, obstetrics, or psychiatry.
Pipelayers	Lay glazed or unglazed clay, concrete, plastic, or cast-iron pipe for storm or sanitation sewers, drains, water mains, and oil or gas lines, performing any combination of the following tasks: Grade trenches or culverts, position pipe, or seal joints.
Plasterers & Stucco Masons	Apply coats of plaster onto interior or exterior walls, ceilings, and partitions of buildings to produce finished surface according to blueprints, architect's drawings, or oral instructions.
Plastic Mold/Cast Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate plastic molding machines, such as compression or injection molding machines, to mold or cast products to specified shape from thermoplastic materials.
Plumbers & Pipe/Steam Fitters	Assemble, install, alter and repair pipe systems (metal, plastic, ceramic, composition, etc.) that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases.
Police & Detective Supervisors	Supervise and coordinate activities of members of police force.
Police Patrol Officers	Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district or beat by performing a combination of such duties as: Patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend, arrest, and process prisoners; and give evidence in court.

Postal Mail Carriers	Sort mail for delivery and deliver mail on established route on foot or by vehicle.
Prec Electric/tronic Equip Assemblers	Assemble or modify prototypes or final assemblies of electrical or electronic equipment, such as missile control systems, radio and test equipment, computers, machine-tool numerical controls, radar, sonar, and telemetering systems, or appliances. Includes assembly of electrical systems for machinery.
Prec Electromechanic Equip Assemblers	Assemble, test, and prepare electromechanical equipment or devices, such as servomechanisms, gear trains, gyros, dynamometers, ejection seat mechanisms, wave guides, magnetic drums, tape drives, punched-card reading devices, brakes, control linkage, actuators, and gearbox mechanisms according to specifications.
Precision Compositors & Typesetters	Set up and arrange type by hand. Assemble and lock setups of type and cut in a galley for printing articles, headings, and other printed materials, according to type size, style, and compositional patterns.
Precision Foundry Mold & Core Makers	Make and form sand cores and molds used in the production of metal castings in foundries using hand and power tools and applying knowledge of variables, such as metal characteristics, molding sand, contour of patterns, reinforcing, and pouring procedures.
Precision Grinders, Filers, Sharpeners	Perform such operations as precision smoothing, sharpening, polishing, and grinding of metal objects by the wearing action of abrasive materials or machine files. Includes saw filing.
Precision Hand Worker-Jewelry	Perform such operations as precision casting and modeling of molds, casting metal in molds, and setting precious and semi-precious stones for jewelry, silverware, plate ware, ornamental figurines, trophies, and plaques. May make gold or silver chains and cut designs or lines in jewelry. Usually use hand tools or small cutting machines.
Precision Inspectors & Testers	Perform precision inspecting, testing, and grading of parts, products, and equipment for defects, wear, and deviations from specifications. Use precision measuring instruments and complex test equipment and hand tools. May make minor repairs. Does not include major repair work.
Precision Litho & Photoengraving Wkrs	Photograph, produce, modify, assemble, and transfer detailed precision images or designs to metal plates for use in printing. Include such occupations as platemakers, retouchers, and strippers.
Precision Molders, Shapers, Carvers	Mold, shape, cast, or carve products consisting of clay, glass, plaster, concrete, and stone, or combinations of materials into semi-finished or finished products.
Precision Optical Goods Workers	Cut, grind, and polish eyeglasses, contact lenses, or other precision optical elements according to prescription or other specifications. Assemble and mount lenses into frames and process other optical elements according to specifications.
Press Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate power press machines or power brake machines to bend, form, stretch, notch, punch, or to straighten metal or plastic plate and structural shapes as specified by work order, blueprints, drawing, templates, or layout.
Printing Press Machine Operators	Operate or tend various types of printing machines, such as offset lithographic presses, letter or letterset presses, flexographic or gravure presses to produce print on paper or other materials such as plastic, cloth, or rubber.
Producers, Directors & Actors	Produce, direct, or are involved in playing parts in stage, television, radio, or motion picture productions for entertainment, information, or instruction.
PRODUCTION/CONSTRUCTION/OPERS	This division includes all skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers performing machine and manual tasks involving production, construction, operating, maintenance, repair, and material handling operations.
Production Inspectors & Testers	Inspect, test, grade, sort, sample, or weigh non-agricultural raw materials or processed, machined, fabricated or assembled parts or products. Work may be performed before, during, or after processing.
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	This division includes persons concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as science, art, education, law and business relations where substantial post-secondary educational preparation, or equivalent on-the-job training or experience is required.
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	Read transcript or proof of type setup to detect and mark for correction any grammatical, typographical or compositional errors. Includes proofreaders of braille.
Property & Real Estate Managers	Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate real estate property management, purchase, sales and leasing activities. Work involves management of buildings or properties, management of real estate buying and selling activities for clients or employers, and management of rented or leased housing units, buildings, or land (including rights-of-way). These workers are not engaged primarily in direct buying or selling of real estate.
Pruner-Trees & Vines	Cuts away dead and excess branches from fruit, nut, shade trees and/or vines using handsaws, pruning hooks, shears, and long-handled clippers. Does not include clearing powerline rights-of-way.
Psychiatric Aides	Assist mentally ill patients working under direction of nursing and medical staff.
Public/General Admin & Legislators	Formulate and establish government policy and develop federal, state or local laws, rules, and regulations. These workers have overall responsibility for the State or a local government entity (e.g. county, city, town, township).
Purchasing Agents & Buyers-Farm	Purchase farm products either for further processing or resale. Includes Christmas Tree Contractors, Grain Brokers and Market Operators, and Grain Buyers.

RR Brakemen & Switch Operators	Operate railroad track switches or couple/uncouple rolling stock to make up or break up trains. Signal engineers and set warning signals. May inspect couplings, air hoses, journal boxes, and hand brakes.
Radio Mechanics	Test and repair stationary, mobile, and portable radio transmitting and receiving equipment, and two-way radio communications systems, as in ship-to-shore and service and emergency vehicles in accordance with diagrams and manufacturers' specifications, using hand tools and electrical measuring instruments. Examine equipment for damaged components and loose or broken connections and wires. Replace defective components and parts using hand tools. May repair intercommunication telephone systems. Occupation may require Federal Communications Commission Radiotelephone Operator's License, depending on the nature of repairs performed.
Railroad Conductors/Yardmasters	Conductors: coordinate activities of train crew engaged in transporting or providing services to passengers on passenger train, in transporting freight on freight train, or coordinate activities of switch-engine crew engaged in switching railroad cars within yard of railroad, industrial plant, or similar location. Yardmasters: coordinate railroad traffic activities of workers engaged in makeup or breakup of trains, switching inbound or outbound traffic of railroad yard or railroad traffic on a specified section of line.
Receptionists/Information Clerks	Answer inquiries and obtain information for general public (customers, visitors, and other interested parties) concerning activities conducted at an establishment, location of offices or persons within firm, departments within store, or services within hotel. May perform variety of other clerical duties.
Recreation Workers/Coordinators	Conduct recreation activities with groups in public, private, or volunteer agencies or recreation facilities. Consider needs and interests of individual members and organize and promote activities, such as arts and crafts, sports, games, music, dramatics, social recreation, camping, and hobbies.
Refrig/HVAC Mechs & Installers	Install and repair heating, air conditioning, and refrigerating systems. Duties include installation and repair of oil burners, hot-air furnaces, heating stoves, and similar equipment in homes and commercial establishments using hand and pipe threading tools. Also included are the installation and repair of cooling and central ai conditioning systems.
Refuse Collectors	Collect and dump refuse from containers into truck on a designated route in a municipality. May drive truck.
Registered Nurses	Administer nursing care to ill or injured persons. Includes administrative, public health, industrial, private duty, and surgical nurses. Licensing or registration is required. Exclude
Reporters & Correspondents	Collect and analyze facts about newsworthy events by interview, investigation, or observation and report and write stories for newspaper, news magazine, radio, or television.
Reservation & Transport Ticket Agents	Make and confirm reservations for passengers and sell tickets for transportation agencies such as airlines, bus companies, railroads, and steamship lines. May check baggage and direct passengers to designated concourse, pier, or track.
Roofers	Perform duties concerned with covering roofs of structures with slate, asphalt, aluminum, wood, and related materials using brushes, knives, punches, hammers, and other tools. May spray roofs, sidings, and walls with material to bind, seal, insulate, or soundproof sections of structures.
SALES	This division includes persons selling goods or services and others directly related to sales.
Sales Agent-Insurance	Sell or advise clients on life, endowments, fire, accident, and other types of insurance. May refer clients to independent brokers. May work as independent broker or be employed by an insurance company.
Sales Agents-Advertising	Sell or solicit advertising, selling things such as graphic art, advertising space in publications, custom made signs, or TV and radio advertising time. May obtain leases for outdoor advertising sites or persuade retailer to use sales promotion display items.
Sales Agents-Business Services	Sell selected services to businesses (except advertising, insurance, financial, and real estate services). Sell such services as building maintenance, credit reporting, bookkeeping, security, printing, and storage space.
Sales Agents-Financial Services	Buy and sell securities upon customers' request, or call upon businesses and individuals to sell financial services for banks and savings and loan associations. Advise securities customers about such things as stocks, bonds, and market conditions. Provide financial services, such as loan, tax, and securities counseling.
Sales Agents-Real Estate	Rent, buy, and sell property to clients on commission basis. Perform duties such as studying property listings, interviewing prospective clients, accompanying clients to property site, discussing conditions of sale, and drawing up real estate contracts.
Sales Reps-Nontechnical	Sell goods and services for wholesalers or manufacturers to businesses or groups of individuals. Work requires a substantial knowledge of the items sold. Solicit orders from established clients or secure new customers.
Sales Reps-Technical	Sell products or services requiring scientific or similar knowledge. This knowledge is in areas such as biology, engineering, chemistry, and electronics, and is normally obtained from 2 or 3 years of post-secondary education or its equivalent. Sell products such as aircraft, agricultural equipment and supplies, industrial machinery, medical supplies, electronic equipment, chemicals, and precision instruments.
Salespersons-Parts	Sell spare and replaceable parts and equipment from behind counter in agency, repair shop, or parts store. Determine make, year, and type of part needed by observing damaged part or listening to a description of malfunction. Read catalogue to find stock number, price, etc., and fill customer's order from stock.

Salespersons-Retail	Sell any of a wide variety of merchandise to the public, such as furniture, motor vehicles, appliances, or apparel. Include also workers who sell less expensive merchandise (to the public) where a knowledge of the item sold is not a primary requirement.
School Bus Drivers	Transport students between pick up points and school. Maintain order during trip and adhere to safety rules when loading and unloading pupils.
Semiconductor Processors	Process materials used in manufacture of electronic semiconductors: load semiconductor material into furnace; saw formed ingots into segments; load individual segment into crystal growing chamber and monitor controls; locate crystal axis in ingot using x-ray equipment and saw ingots into wafers; clean, polish, and load wafers into series of special purpose furnaces, chemical baths, and equipment used to form circuitry and change conductive properties. May scribe or separate wafer into dice.
Separating, Filtering Mach Operators	Operate or tend machines, such as filter presses, shaker screens, centrifuges, condenser tubes, precipitator tanks, fermenting tanks, evaporating tanks, scrubbing towers and batch stills, to extract, sort, or separate liquids, gases, or solid materials from other materials in order to recover a refined product or material.
SERVICE WORKERS	This division includes workers in occupations relating to protective service, food service, health assisting service, cleaning and building service, and personal service.
Service Station Attendants	Service automobiles, buses, trucks, boats, and other automotive or marine vehicles with fuel, lubricants, and accessories. May lubricate vehicle and change motor oil, replace lights or other accessories such as windshield wiper blades or fan belts, or install antifreeze. May repair or replace tires. Collect payment for services and supplies.
Sewing Machine Operators-Garment	Operate or tend sewing machines to perform garment sewing operations, such as joining, reinforcing, or decorating garments or garment parts. Include sewing machine operators and tenders who perform specialized or automatic sewing machine functions, such as buttonhole making or tacking.
Sewing Machine Operators-Non-garment	Operate or tend sewing machines to join together, reinforce, decorate, or perform related sewing operations in the manufacture of nongarment products, such as upholstery, draperies, linens, carpets, and mattresses.
Sheet Metal Workers	Fabricate, assemble, install, and repair sheet metal products and equipment, such as control boxes, drainpipes, and furnace casings. Work may involve any of the following: Set up and operate fabricating machines to cut, bend, and straighten sheet metal; shape metal over anvils, blocks, or forms using hammer; operate soldering and welding equipment to join sheet metal parts; inspect, assemble, and smooth seams and joints of burred surfaces.
Ship Engineers	Supervise and coordinate activities of crew engaged in operating and maintaining engines, boilers, deck machinery, and electrical, refrigeration, and sanitary equipment aboard ship.
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	Verify and keep records on incoming and outgoing shipments and prepare items for shipment. Duties include assembling, addressing, stamping, and shipping merchandise or material; receiving, unpacking, verifying, and recording incoming merchandise or material; and arranging for the transportation of products.
Slaughterers & Butchers	Work in a slaughtering and meat packing establishment to prepare meat for sale by performing precision tasks, such as stunning, skinning and trimming, cutting standard cuts of meat for marketing, cleaning and salting hides, making sausage, preparing meats for salting, and wrapping meats.
Small Engine Specialists	Repair and maintain the operating condition of non-automobile gasoline powered internal combustion engines and the equipment powered by those engines. Include repairers of outboard motors, snowmobiles, lawn mowers, and chainsaws.
Social Service Technicians	Assist social group workers and caseworkers with developing, organizing, and conducting programs to prevent and resolve problems relevant to substance abuse and human relationships. Provide services to families and clients where the nature of the problem, or relationships involved, is less complex or serious by helping them obtain information on the use of social and community related services. May recommend additional services.
Social Workers-Med & Psychiatric	Counsel and aid individuals and families with problems that may arise during or following the recovery from physical or mental illness by providing supportive services designed to help the persons understand, accept, and follow medical recommendations.
Social Workers	Counsel and aid individuals and families requiring social service assistance. May plan, organize and work with community groups to solve problems.
Special Agents-Insurance	Recruit independent insurance agents in field and maintain contact between them and home office. Advise agents on matters pertaining to conduct of business, such as cancellations, overdue accounts, technical problems, claims procedures, new business contacts, and new products. May gather information for underwriter. May inspect buildings to determine fire insurance rates.
Sports Instructors & Coaches	Instruct or coach groups or individuals in the fundamentals of sports. Demonstrate techniques and methods of participation. Observe and inform participants of corrective measures necessary to improve their skills. Includes only persons not required to hold teaching degrees.
Stenographers	Take dictation in shorthand of correspondence, reports, and other material and operate typewriter or word processor to transcribe dictated material. Also perform variety of clerical duties, except when working in a stenographic pool. In addition to stenographic duties, may transcribe material from sound recordings.

Stevedores	Manually load and unload ship cargo; stack cargo in transit shed or in hold of ship using pallet or cargo board; attach and move slings to lift cargo; and guide load lift.
Stock Clerks-Stockroom/Warehouse	Receive, store, and issue materials, equipment, and other items from stockroom, warehouse, or storage yard. Keep records and compile stock reports.
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	Receive, store, and issue merchandise on sales floor. Stock shelves, racks, cases, bins, and tables with merchandise and arrange display of items to attract customers. May periodically take physical count of stock or check and mark merchandise.
Structural Metal Fabricators	Fabricate and assemble structural metal products, such as frameworks or shells for machinery, ovens, tanks, stacks, and metal parts for buildings and bridges according to job order or blueprints.
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	Perform surveying and mapping duties to obtain data pertaining to angles, elevations, points, and contours used for construction, mapmaking, boundary location, mining, or other purposes. Calculate information for mapmaking from field note using reference tables. Draw maps of geographical areas to show natural and constructed features, political boundaries, and other features from source data, such as surveying notes, aerial photography, or other maps. Draw topographical maps from aerial photographs or verify accuracy and completeness of topographical maps.
Switchboard Operators	Operate cord or cordless switchboard to relay incoming, outgoing, and interoffice calls. May supply information to callers and record messages. May also act as receptionist and perform routine clerical work and typing.
Tapers	Seal joints between plasterboard or other wallboards to prepare wall surface for painting or papering.
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Rev Agents	Determine tax liability or collect taxes from individuals or business firms according to prescribed laws and regulations.
Tax Preparers	Prepare tax returns for individuals or small businesses. May work in office for established tax return firm. These workers do not have the background or responsibilities of an accredited accountant or certified public accountant.
Taxi Drivers & Chauffeurs	Drive automobiles, limousines, custom built sedans, or hearses to transport passengers or cargo. May drive automobiles for delivery.
Teacher Aides/Education Clerks	Under guidance of teacher, perform such duties as arranging work materials, supervising students at play, and operating audio-visual equipment.
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students and/or parents, and serve in a position for which a teacher or another professional individual has ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of individual educational programs and services.
Teachers & Instructors-Voc Ed	Teach or instruct vocational and/or occupational subjects at the post-secondary level (but at less than the baccalaureate) to students who have graduated or left high school. A variety of subjects such as business, secretarial science, data processing, trades, or practical nursing are included. Include correspondence school instructors; industrial, commercial or government training instructors; and other adult education teachers and instructors who prepare persons to operate industrial machinery and equipment and transportation and communications equipment. Teaching and instruction may take place in public or private schools whose primary business is education or in a school associated with an organization whose primary business is other than education.
Teachers-Elementary	Teach elementary pupils in public or private schools basic academic, social, and other formulative skills. Exclude special education teachers of the handicapped.
Teachers-Preschool&Kindergarten	Teach preschool or kindergarten pupils in public or private schools elemental, physical, mental, and developmental skills.
Teachers-Special Education	Teach elementary and secondary school subjects to educationally and physically handicapped students. Include teachers who specialize and work with audibly and visually handicapped students and those who teach basic academic and life processes skills to the mentally retarded.
Tellers	Receive and pay out money, and keep records of money and negotiable instruments involved in various financial institutions' transactions.
Textile Machine Operators	Operate or tend textile machines that perform textile processing and manufacturing operations, such as winding, twisting, knitting, weaving, and cutting, using knowledge of machine function. Does not include sewing machine operation
Textile Pressing Machine Operators	Operate or tend pressing machines, such as hot-head pressing, steam pressing, automatic pressing, ironing, plunger pressing, and hydraulic pressing machines, to press and shape articles, such as leather, fur, and cloth garments, or drapes, slipcovers, handkerchiefs, and millinery.
Tire Repairers & Changers	Repair and replace tires, tubes, treads, and related products on automobiles, buses, trucks, and other vehicles. Duties include mounting tires on wheels, balancing tires and wheels, and testing and repairing damaged tires and inner tubes.

Title Examiners & Abstractors	Title Examiners: Search public records and examine titles to determine legal condition of property title. Copy or summarize (abstracts) recorded documents, such as mortgages, trust deeds, and contracts, affecting condition of title to property. May prepare and issue policy that guarantees legality of title. Abstractors: Summarize pertinent legal or insurance details or sections of statutes or case law from reference books for purpose of examination, proof, or ready reference. Search out titles to determine if title deed is correct.
Title Searchers	Compile list of mortgages, deeds, contracts, judgments, and other instruments (chain) pertaining to title by searching public and private records for real estate or title insurance company.
Tool & Die Makers	Analyze variety of specifications, lay out metal stock, set up and operate machine tools, and fit and assemble parts to make and repair dies, cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, gauges, and machinist's hand tools.
Transportation Agents	Expedite movement of freight, mail, baggage, and passengers through airline terminals. May prepare airway bill of lading on freight; record baggage, mail and freight, weights, and number of passengers on airplane. Route inbound and outbound air freight shipments.
Travel Agents	Plan entire trip for customers of travel agency. Duties include determining destination, modes of transportation, travel dates, costs, accommodations required, and planning, describing, or selling itinerary package tours. May specialize in foreign or domestic service, individual or group travel, specific geographical area, airplane charters, or package tours.
Travel Clerks	Provide tourists with travel information, such as points of interest, restaurants, rates, and emergency service. Duties include answering inquiries, offering suggestions, and providing literature pertaining to trips, excursions, sports events, concerts and plays. May make reservations, deliver tickets, arrange for visas, or contact individuals and groups to inform them of package tours.
Tree Trimmers	Trims trees to clear rights-of-way for communication lines and electric powerlines to minimize storm and short-circuit hazards.
Truck Drivers-Heavy/Tractor Trailer	Drive tractor-trailer combination or truck with a capacity of at least 3 tons to transport and deliver goods, livestock, or materials in liquid, loose or packaged form. May be required to unload truck.
Truck Drivers-Light/Delivery	Drive truck, van, or automobile with a capacity under 3 tons. May drive light truck to deliver or pick-up merchandise and load and unload truck.
Typesetting/Composing Mach Operators	Operate or tend typesetting and composing equipment such as phototypesetters, linotype or monotype-keyboard machines, photocomposers, linocasters, and photoletterers.
Typists	Type letters, reports, stencils, forms, addresses, or other straight copy material from rough draft, corrected copy, or voice recording. May perform other clerical duties as assigned.
Underwriters	Review individual applications for insurance to evaluate degree of risk involved and determine acceptance of applications.
Upholsterers	Make, repair, and replace upholstery for household furniture or transportation vehicles using knowledge of fabrics and methods of upholstery.
Urban & Regional Planners	Develop comprehensive plans and programs for use of land and physical facilities of cities, counties, and metropolitan areas.
Ushers & Ticket Takers	Assist patrons at entertainment events, such as sporting events and motion picture or theatre performances. May assist in finding seats, searching for lost articles, and locating such facilities as rest rooms and telephones. Collect admission tickets and passes from patrons.
Vegetable Crop Workers	Plants, cultivates, and harvests vegetables, working as crew member. May plant roots and bulbs, using hoe or trowel. May weed and thin blocks of plants using hoe or spoonshaped tool. May transplant seedlings using hand transplanter or by placing seedlings in rotating planting wheel while riding on power-driven transplanter. Picks, cuts, pulls, or lifts crops to harvest them.
Vehicle Washers & Equipment Cleaners	Wash or otherwise clean vehicles, machinery, and other equipment using such materials as water, cleaning agents, brushes, cloths, and hoses.
Vendors, Solicitors & Related	Deliver newspapers to subscribers; solicit orders for merchandise or service over telephone; or sell products, such as food and jewelry on the street, door to door, or at places of recreation and amusement.
Veterinarians & Vet Inspectors	Diagnose and treat diseases and dysfunctions of animals. May engage in a particular function, such as research and development, consultation, administration, technical writing, sale or production of commercial products, or render technical services to commercial firms or other organizations.
Veterinary Assistants	Assists veterinarian in any combination of the following tasks: examinations, preparing animals for surgery, performing simple laboratory, tests, giving medications, keeping facilities clean, and general office work.
Vocational & Educational Counselors	Counsel individuals and provide group educational and vocational guidance services.
Waiters & Waitresses	Serve food and/or beverages to patrons at tables. Usually take order from patron and make out check. May set table with linen and silverware and take payment from patron. May serve customers at counter as well as table.

Water & Waste Treatment Operators	Operate and/or control an entire process or system, often through the use of panelboards, control boards, or semi-automatic equipment, to transfer or treat water and/or liquid waste.
Welders & Cutters	Use hand welding and flamecutting equipment, such as arc welders, gas welders, and gas torches, to weld together metal components of such products as pipelines, automobiles, boilers, and ships, or join together components of fabricated sheet metal assemblies, or cut, trim, or scarf metal objects to dimensions as specified by layout, work orders, or blueprints.
Welding Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate welding machines that join or bond together parts of fabricated metal products and metal components, such as panels, frames, yokes, tubes, and containers according to specifications and blueprints. Include those who set up or set up and operate laser cutters or laser-beam machines.
Welfare Eligibility Interviewers	Interview and investigate applicants and recipients to determine eligibility for use of social programs and agency resources. Duties include recording and evaluating personal and financial data obtained from individuals; initiating procedures to grant, modify, deny, or terminate eligibility for various aid programs; authorizing amount of grants; and preparing reports. These workers generally receive specialized training and assist social service caseworkers.
Wholesale & Retail Buyers	Buy merchandise or commodities (other than farm products) for resale to consumers at the wholesale or retail level, including both durable and nondurable goods. Analyze past buying trends, sales records, price, and quality of merchandise to determine value and yield. Select, order, and authorize payment of merchandise according to contractual agreements. May conduct meetings with sales personnel and introduce new products.
Wood Sawing Machine Operators	Operate or tend wood sawing machines, such as circular saws, band saws, multiple blade sawing machines, scroll saws, ripsaws, equalizer saws, power saws, and crozer machines, to saw logs to specifications, cut lumber to specified dimensions, saw curved or irregular designs, trim edges and remove defects from lumber, or to cut grooves, bevel, and miter according to specifications or work orders.
Woodworking Machine Setters	Set up or set up and operate woodworking machines, such as lathes, drill presses, sanders, shapers, and planing machines, to perform woodworking operations.
Writers & Editors	Originate and prepare written material such as scripts, stories, news items, advertisements, and other material. Coordinate, edit, and analyze prepared written material.

OREGON INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK EVALUATION

Please complete this survey, fold, staple, and mail by prepaid postage. For those questions with a rating scale of 5 to 0, 5 is high, 1 is low, and 0 is for Not Applicable/Did Not Use. Since this publication is designed to meet your needs, we also ask for your specific comments, suggestions, and ways you used the narrative and data. If enough space is not available, please include your comments on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to specify whether you wish to receive the next edition of the Oregon Industrial Outlook. Thank you for your help in evaluating and improving this product.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS CHAPTERS

Please indicate how interesting and useful each of the economic analysis chapters are by circling the appropriate ratings. (These chapters precede the industry profile tables.)

		ITEM	HIGH LOW	DID NOT USE
1.	Oregon's Economic Outlook	1	5 4 3 2 1	0
2.	Oregon's Labor Force Characteristics	2	5 4 3 2 1	0
3.	Oregon's Youth: Partnerships Get Them Ready For The Work Force	3	5 4 3 2 1	0
4.	Population and Industrial Structure of Oregon	4	5 4 3 2 1	0
5.	Oregon's and International Trade	5	5 4 3 2 1	0
6.	Statewide and Regional Economic Overviews	6	5 4 3 2 1	0
7.	The Myth of Low Paying Jobs	7	5 4 3 2 1	0

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Please indicate how interesting and useful each of the industry descriptions and analyses sections are by circling the appropriate ratings. (These precede the industry grouping within the industry profiles.)

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1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	5 4 3 2 1	0
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3.	Construction	3	5 4 3 2 1	0
4.	Manufacturing	4	5 4 3 2 1	0
5.	Transportation, Communications & Utilities	5	5 4 3 2 1	0
6.	Wholesale Trade	6	5 4 3 2 1	0
7.	Retail Trade	7	5 4 3 2 1	0
8.	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8	5 4 3 2 1	0
9.	Services	9	5 4 3 2 1	0
10.	Public Administration	10	5 4 3 2 1	0

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Please circle the appropriate usefulness rating of the data items identified by number on the sample page at right.

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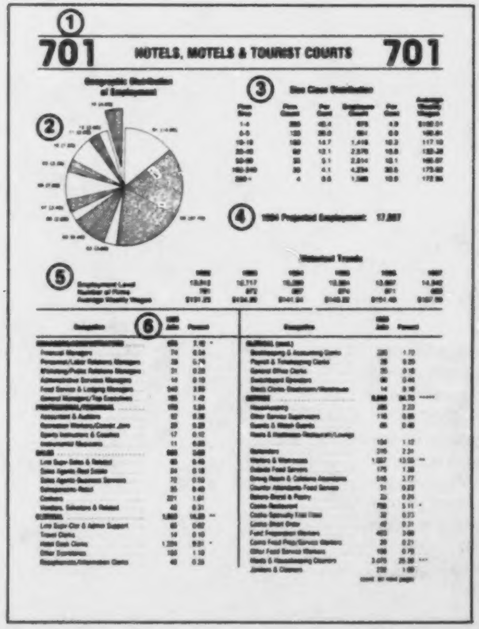
3	5 4 3 2 1	0
4	5 4 3 2 1	0
5	5 4 3 2 1	0
6	5 4 3 2 1	0



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___ Construction
___ Manufacturing
___ Trans, Comm & Utilities
___ Trade
___ Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate
___ Services
___ Industry/Business Assoc.
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___ Counseling (Educ. & Voc.)
___ Employment & Training
___ Economic Development
___ News Media
___ Labor Organization
___ Other (please specify)
____

APPENDICES

Please indicate how useful each of the appendices are by circling the appropriate ratings.

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A. Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment	A	5 4 3 2 1	0
B. Hours & Earnings 1983-85	B	5 4 3 2 1	0
C. Definitions Of Key Occupations	C	5 4 3 2 1	0

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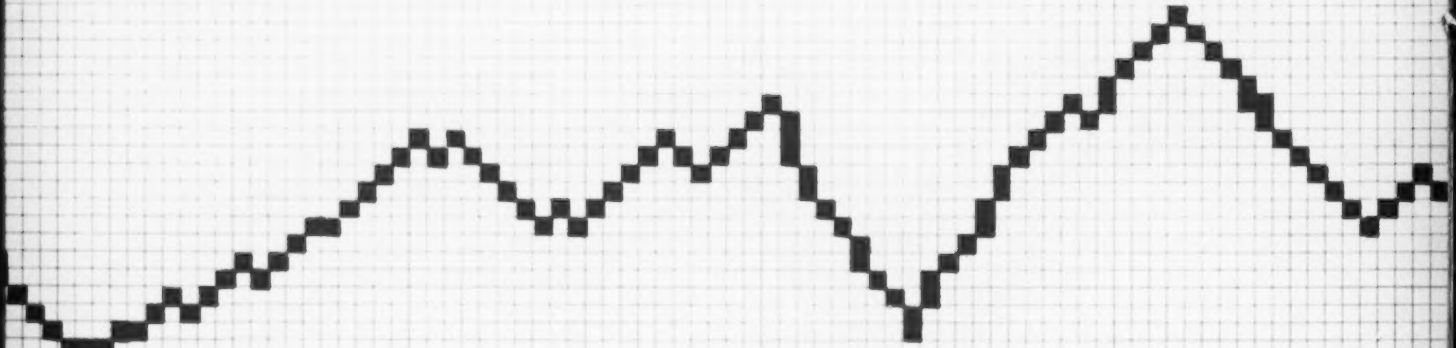

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